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ILLINOIS HISTORICAL SURVEY

# ALBUM OF GENEALOGY

AND

# BIOGRAPHY

## COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

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WITH PORTRAITS

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THIRTEENTH EDITION, REVISED AND IMPROVED.

CHICAGO
LA SALLE BOOK COMPANY
1900

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# PREFACE

E BELIEVE the time has arrived when it becomes the duty of the people of this county to perpetuate the names of their pioneers, to furnish a record of their early settlement, and relate the story of their progress. The civilization of our day, the enlightenment of the age, and the duty that men of the present time owe to their ancestors, to themselves and to their posterity, demand that a record of their lives and deeds should be made. In biographical history is found a power to instruct man by precedent, to enliven the mental faculties, and to waft down the river of time a safe vessel, in which the names and actions of the people who contributed to raise this country from its primitive state may be preserved. Surely and rapidly the great and aged men, who in their prime entered the wilderness and claimed the virgin soil as their heritage, are passing to their graves. The number remaining who can relate the incidents of the first days of settlement is becoming small indeed, so that actual necessity exists for the collection and preservation of events without delay, before all the early settlers are cut down by the scythe of Time.

To be forgotten has been the great dread of mankind from remotest ages. All will be forgotten soon enough, in spite of their best works and the most earnest efforts of their friends to preserve the memory of their lives. The means employed to prevent oblivion and to perpetuate their memory have been in proportion to the amount of intelligence they possessed. The pyramids of Egypt were built to perpetuate the names and deeds of its great rulers. The exhumations made by the archæologists of Egypt from buried Memphis indicate a desire of those people to perpetuate the memory of their achievements. The erection of the great obelisks was for the same purpose. Coming down to a later period, we find the Greeks and Romans erecting mausoleums and monuments, and carving out statues to chronicle their great achievements and carry them down the ages. It is also evident that the Mound-builders, in piling up their great mounds of earth, had but this idea—to leave something to show that they had lived. All these works, though many of them costly in the extreme, give but a faint idea of the lives and characters of those whose memory they were intended to perpetuate, and scarcely anything of the masses of the people that then lived. The great pyramids and some of the obelisks remain objects only of curiosity; the mausoleums, monuments and statues are crumbling into dust.

It was left to modern ages to establish an intelligent, undecaying, immutable method of perpetuating a full history—immutable, in that it is almost unlimited in extent and perpetual in its action; and this is through the art of printing.

To the present generation, however, we are indebted for the introduction of the admirable system of local biography. By this system every man, though he has not achieved what the world calls greatness, has the means to perpetuate his life, his history, through the coming ages, for the benefit of his posterity.

The scythe of Time cuts down all; nothing of the physical man is left. The monument which his children or friends may erect to his memory in the cemetery will crumble into dust and pass away; but his life, his achievements, the work he has accomplished, which otherwise would be forgotten, is perpetuated by a record of this kind.

To preserve the lineaments of our companions we engrave their portraits; for the same reason we collect the attainable facts of their history. Nor do we think it necessary, as we speak only truth of them, to wait until they are dead, or until those who knew them are gone; and we need be ashamed only of publishing the history of those whose lives are unworthy of public record.

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# PREFACE.

The greatest of English historians, MACAULAY, and one of the most brilliant writers of the present century, has said: "The history of a country is best told in a record of the lives of its people." In conformity with this idea, the GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL ALBUM of this county has been prepared. Instead of going to musty records, and taking therefrom dry statistical matter that can be appreciated by but few, our corps of writers have gone to the people, the men and women who have, by their enterprise and industry, brought the county to a rank second to none among those comprising this great and noble State, and from their lips have obtained the story of their life struggles. No more interesting or instructive matter could be presented to an intelligent public. In this volume will be found a record of many whose lives are worthy the imitation of coming generations. It tells how some, commencing life in poverty, by industry and economy have accumulated wealth. It tells how others, with limited advantages for securing an education, have become learned men and women, with an influence extending throughout the length and breadth of the land. It tells of men who have risen from the lower walks of life to eminence as statesmen, and whose names have become famous. It tells of those in every walk in life who have striven to succeed, and records how success has usually crowned their efforts. It tells also of many, very many, who, not seeking the applause of the world, have pursued "the even tenor of their way," content to have it said of them, as Christ said of the woman performing a deed of mercy—"They have done what they could." It tells how that many in the pride and strength of young manhood left the plow and the anvil, the lawyer's office and the counting-room, left every trade and profession, and at their country's call went forth valiantly "to do or die," and how through their efforts the Union was restored and peace once more reigned in the land. In the life of every man and of every woman is a lesson that should not be lost to those who follow after.

Coming generations will appreciate this volume and preserve it as a sacred treasure, from the fact that it contains so much that would never find its way into public records, and which would otherwise be inaccessible. Great care has been taken in the compilation of the work, and every opportunity possible given to those represented to insure correctness in what has been written; and the publishers flatter themselves that they give to their readers a work with few errors of consequence. In addition to the biographical sketches, portraits of a number of representative citizens are given.

The faces of some, and biographical sketches of many, will be missed in this volume. For this the publishers are not to blame. Not having a proper conception of the work, some refused to give the information necessary to compile a sketch, while others were indifferent. Occasionally some member of the family would oppose the enterprise, and on account of such opposition the support of the interested one would be withheld. In a few instances men could never be found, though repeated calls were made at their residences or places of business.

LA SALLE BOOK COMPANY

# ADDENDA.

The preparation of this volume has involved the labor of several years. Since the pages were stereotyped, time has wrought many changes.

Several of the subjects of biographies have passed away. Among these are:


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John Wentworth
Chicago

# JOHN WENTWORTH.

JOHN WENTWORTH. Probably no man was held in more affectionate remembrance by the early settlers of northern Illinois than he whose name heads this article. Nor could an individual be chosen who could more fittingly be called a type of American growth and greatness. Towering to a height of six feet six inches and being in his younger days rather slender, he acquired the name of "Long John," by which he was still familiarly known after he had gained a more portly figure and a most imposing presence. *The Hamptonia*, published at New Hampton Academy, thus epitomizes his public life:

"Mr Wentworth, all through his editorial and official life, has shown himself not only a man of decided convictions, but has proved on many notable occasions that he had, under the most adverse circumstances, the courage to follow them. He has ever looked upon parties as only necessary organizations for the accomplishment of desirable ends, and he has no party attachments beyond his assurance of right, always having principles that he wished sustained by the legislation of his country, and always seeking political organization that would promote this object. Mr. Wentworth has been remarkable, as a writer and speaker, for conveying his ideas in the fewest possible words, and for his success in commanding the closest attention of promiscuous audiences; also for his habits of untiring industry, and for keeping such control of his private business that he was ever independent of political action."

The Domesday Book of 1066 shows that Reginald Wentworth—then called Rynold de Wynterwade—the ancestor of the Wentworth family in America, was proprietor of the fief of Wentworth in the Wapentake of Strafford, West Riding of Yorkshire. The subject of this sketch is a grandson of John Wentworth, junior, who was a member of the Continental Congress from New Hampshire, and signed the Articles of Confederation. He was also a grandson of Col. Amos Coggswell, who joined the Continental Army under the historic elm at Cambridge, fought with his six brothers through the Revolution, and aided in forming the Society of Cincinnati at its close.

John Wentworth, of whom this sketch is written, was born in the White Mountain region of New Hampshire, sometimes called the "Switzerland of America," at Sandwich, Strafford County, the date of his birth being March 15, 1815. His parents were Honorable Paul and Lydia (Coggswell) Wentworth. He attended various public and private schools and academies during his youth, where he was ever ready with new and original work. In 1830, while attending New Hampton Academy, he was influential in organizing a literary society for the benefit of the younger students, in which he developed the

basis of that forensic talent for which he was afterwards noted. As early as 1832 he wrote articles for the Democratic press, in defense of President Jackson's financial policy, which attracted favorable attention. In that year he entered Dartmouth College and was graduated in 1836, having paid a portion of his way by teaching. He cast his first vote for Isaac Hill, the Democratic candidate for governor in New Hampshire, and the same year, with good recommendations and $100 in his pocket, he left home with the idea of settling somewhere in the West. After a varied journey, made partly by stage, partly by cars and partly by canal and steamboats, he arrived in Chicago October 25, 1836. He soon made arrangements to continue his study of law with Henry Moore, a pioneer lawyer of the city, but on November 23 was induced to take editorial charge of the Chicago *Democrat*. His influence was so strong in this stern advocate of the people that both citizens and owners urged him to secure permanent charge, to which he soon consented and within three years had paid the purchase price of $2800. During these first years he was active in city affairs and held various offices, writing on many political subjects, besides making his paper a political power throughout the Northwest.

In spite of these demands upon his time he continued his law studies and in 1841 attended lectures at Harvard College. He returned in time to take part in the campaign of 1842 and was soon admitted to the bar. The election which should have been held in 1842 was not held until August of the next year, when Mr. Wentworth was elected to Congress from the Fourth District by a large majority. Although but three years above the legal age and without experience in legislative bodies, he attended to his duties as successfully as an old parliamentarian and was re-elected in 1844, 1846 and 1848. He declined the office in 1850, but was again elected in 1852, from the Second District. The Democratic *Review* said of his congressional career: "Colonel Wentworth's political career has been marked by untiring industry and perseverance, by independence of thought, expression and action, by a thorough knowledge of human nature, by a moral courage equal to any crisis, by a self-possession that enables him to avail himself of any chance of success, when on the very threshold of defeat, and by a steady devotion to what he believes to be the wishes and interests of those whose representative he is."

In 1857 Mr. Wentworth was elected mayor of Chicago by a large majority, and during his term and another which he served in 1860, he adhered to his old watchward of "Liberty and Economy." In each case he found the city in debt and went out of office with money in the treasury. During his first term the first steam fire engine was bought for the city and named "Long John," in his honor. In 1860 he had the honor of entertaining the Prince of Wales, and was assured that in no city were the arrangements more perfect. In 1861 he was a delegate to the convention to revise the state constitution, and in the same year was chosen a member of the board of education. He was ever a friend of education and used his influence to defend the school funds and school system from various attacks.

Concerning Mr. Wentworth's action on the slavery question, the famous abolitionist, Zebina Eastman, wrote: "In politics Colonel Wentworth has ever acted with the old-line Democratic party; but when the old parties became split up, he went with such other Democrats as Hamlin, Wilmot, King, Trumbull, Fremont, Blair and others, into what is known as the Republican movement. To the success of this movement Colonel Wentworth has, by public speeches, by writing in his newspaper, and by efforts in every other way, bent all his energies. And if there is any truth in the old adage that the tree which bears the best fruit is always known by its receiving the greatest number of clubs, Colonel Wentworth is singled out as one of the most effective laborers in the ranks of the opposition to slavery extension."

After leaving Congress Mr. Wentworth passed many happy hours on his extensive stock farm at Summit, Cook County, though he was often called upon by his fellow-citizens to fill some public office. He was an able writer on histori-

cal and genealogical subjects and a valued member of the Chicago Historical Society. One of his important contributions in this line is the Wentworth Genealogy, in three volumes. He joined the Masons and Odd Fellows soon after coming to Chicago and was a member of the Calumet Club. He died October 16, 1888.

On November 13, 1844, Mr. Wentworth was married to Roxauna Marie, only daughter of Riley and Roxanna (Atwater) Loomis, of Troy, New York. Five children were born of this marriage, but only one, Roxanna Atwater, reached maturity. She became the wife of Clarence Bowen January 27, 1892. Mrs. Wentworth passed away after many years of delicate health, February 5, 1870.

# ELIZABETH SIMON.

MRS. ELIZABETH SIMON. For more than half a century has Mrs. Simon, now in her sixtieth year, been a resident of Chicago. Coming here a little maiden of ten years, in company with her parents, she has been an eye witness of the many wonderful changes and surprising developments which have marked each decade of the city's history since 1848.

Mrs. Simon's life history is interesting. Her parents were natives of Rhenish Prussia, where she was born, August 29, 1838, and immigrated to America in 1842. Her father was Frederick Kurth, and her mother's maiden name was Margaret Engel. She was their first child, and their only one when they settled in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1842. Her father invested his money in a saloon and boarding house, which he conducted with varying success six years. Three other children were born to him there, but all died in infancy or early childhood. Mr. Kurth became dissatisfied with his surroundings, and June 26, 1848, he transferred himself and his belongings to Chicago. Two other children were born here, Julia and Frederick, the former becoming the wife of Herman Fretchie. Mrs. Fretchie resides at No. 5630 South Paulina Street.

On reaching Chicago Mr. Kurth again embarked in the hotel business. For a few years he conducted the old "Rio Grande," on La Salle Street. Within a short time he began to invest in suburban property, notably at Riverside, and for a little while he made his home at East Lyons. Country life, however, presented few attractions to him, and he soon returned to Chicago, once more opening a boarding house.

He was always earnestly and intensely loyal, and in 1862 he enlisted in the Union volunteer army, receiving a commission as captain of Company F, Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteers. At Pittsburgh Landing he was captured, and for eight months was a prisoner within the Confederate lines. The rigors of his confinement, added to previous exposure in the field, undermined his health, and shortly after the surrender of Vicksburg he was honorably discharged on the score of physical disability. He died at Chicago, August 27, 1880, and Mrs. Simon's mother followed him to the grave April 19, 1883. Both now sleep at Graceland.

Mrs. Simon's early training at school was rather desultory and imperfect, and was mainly acquired before coming to Chicago. At the age of eighteen years (November 28, 1855), she married Louis Pfeif, a young draughtsman of excellent promise. At the outbreak of the Civil War her husband, like her father, was fired with patriotism, and Mr. Pfeif responded to the first call for ninety-day volunteers. Not long after

his term had expired he re-enlisted for the war and February 3, 1862, was commissioned as second lieutenant in his father-in-law's company, which he assisted in recruiting. He was killed at Shiloh two months later, and his widow brought his body home for interment.

Through her marriage to Lieutenant Pfeif she became the mother of four children, only two of whom are yet living, Louise, Mrs. Henry Jaernecke, of Chicago, and Wilhelmina, Mrs. E. C. Suter, of Ireton, Iowa.

Three years after the death of her first husband, she married Joseph Simon, the date of their nuptials being December 4, 1865. Mr. Simon was born in Alsace-Lorraine, but settled at Chicago in 1855. His trade was that of a baker. He, too, was a soldier in the Union army during the war, serving gallantly as a private in Company G, Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry Volunteers for three years. After being mustered out (August 6, 1864), he enlisted in the naval arm of the service, and served therein until August 26, 1865, when he was honorably discharged and returned to Chicago. His death occurred November 25, 1889.

The issue of Mrs. Simon's second marriage was two sons and one daughter, Fred, Julius and Josephine. The last-named is the wife of Frederick Weickart, a brass finisher, residing in Chicago.

Notwithstanding the sixty years of an honorable and useful life which have passed over her head, Mrs. Simon is still hale of body and keen in intellect. Her faculties are unimpaired, and her recollection of early and prominent events in the city is vivid.

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# CHARLES N. CODE.

CHARLES N. CODE is foreman in the repair shop of the passanger car department of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. He is a native of the County of Kent, England, where he was born about November 18, 1840, and is the son of James and Ann Code, both of whom spent their lives in England. Their family consisted of three sons and one daughter, two of whom became residents of the United States, Charles N., of this sketch, and William, an engineer in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, residing in Chicago.

Charles N. Code was educated in a private school in England, and later learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, partly with his father, who died when Charles was sixteen years old, and partly with others after the death of that worthy.

About January 20, 1872, he sailed from Liverpool in the steamship "City of London," and arrived in New York February 10, following. He came direct to Chicago and at once began working at his trade as a journeyman, and continued in that occupation for several years. In 1874 he entered the employ of the old Chicago & Pacific Railway Company in their car shops then located on Goose Island, where he had charge of the shops. He remained in the employ of that company until it became the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, after which he worked for the last named company for one year, as inspector of the construction of cars, in St. Louis, Missouri, and Cambridge City, Indiana.

In 1881 he became foreman of the freight department of repairs of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Six months later he was trans-

ferred to the coach department, shop No. 4, from which time, until the present, he has had general supervision of the repairing in that department.

December 25, 1875, he married Mary Penny, a native of Northamptonshire, England. They have six children, namely: James Oscar, Annie, Harry, Fred, Lily and Isabelle. The religious faith of this family is Episcopalian.

Mr. Code is in no sense a politician, but keeps himself informed upon the politics of the day and current topics of the times. In local politics he acts independently, giving his support to the candidate who he thinks will best serve the people, while in national politics he votes for the Republican party. He belongs to one fraternal organization, the Independent Order of Foresters.

Mr. Code's life has been progressive, always advancing and never retrograding. He has ever used his best efforts to make himself deserving of higher positions and more substantial rewards, and in doing so he has served his employers profitably and with fidelity, as is shown by his life record.

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# GEORGE A. BOESENBERG.

GEORGE ADOLPH BOESENBERG, a retired merchant and an old and highly respected citizen, has been a resident of Chicago for fifty years. He has been a witness of many marvelous changes during this half century of an active, useful life, and throughout the entire period has borne his full share of the duties and responsibilities which devolve upon a public-spirited citizen.

He was born in Stockendreber, Hanover, Germany, April 15, 1822. His parents were Henry and Mary (Magers) Boesenberg, and his father was a man of prominence and substance, owning and operating a flouring mill. As a boy he attended the parochial school until he received confirmation in the Lutheran Church, and, at the age of sixteen years he began to learn the trade of a cabinet maker. As opportunity afforded, he helped his father at the mill, thus acquiring a good knowledge of the milling business, as well.

In January, 1848, having resolved to seek a new home in a new country, he took passage in a sailing vessel at Bremen, and after a voyage lasting six weeks landed at New York. Another fortnight was spent in the journey to Chicago. On arriving in this city he went out to Leyden, Cook County, where for nearly two years he worked as a carpenter. Returning to the city he found employment at cabinet-making, and for nearly twenty years he worked at his trade, as a journeyman. At the end of that time his industry and thrift had enabled him to save a sufficient amount of money to embark in some business of his own, and he determined to become a grocer.

He opened a store on Chicago Avenue, and soon built up a profitable trade. For eighteen years he did a prosperous business at this location, winning the confidence and good will of his customers and neighbors, by his unswerving rectitude and his kindly demeanor. In 1887 he retired, and since that date has been enjoying that ease and comfort which is the fitting reward of a well spent life. Mr. Boesenberg has invested considerably in real estate, buying property first on Fulton Street, afterward on Milwaukee Avenue, and still later on North Wood Street, where he now resides.

In politics he is a Republican, although he has never been in any sense of the word a political

worker or an aspirant for office. He was for many years active in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but is not now affiliated with any lodge of that order.

In 1851 he married Miss Dorothee Seemann, a native of Suttorf, Hanover, the province in which was the home of his boyhood. Twelve children have been born to them, six of whom are yet living. They are: Henry, a real estate and loan agent; Margaret, the wife of Henry Stillman; Alvina, now Mrs. Henry Hartmann; George, who is engaged in the grocery business in this city; John, a resident of Chicago; and Lillian, wife of William Eickenberg. The family has a wide acquaintance, and enjoys a full measure of respect in the community at large.

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# FREDERICK KOLZE.

FREDERICK KOLZE was born July 4, 1836, in the village of Nienhagen, Hanover, Germany. His parents were Frederick and Louisa (Koch) Kolze, and an extended account of his ancestry and family connections may be found in the biographical sketch of his brother, Henry D. Kolze, on another page. He came with his parents to America and lived at home until his marriage, which took place in 1863. In April of that year he took up his home at the place where his widow still resides, buying eighty acres on the east half of the southwest quarter of section 20, in Leyden Township, from the Illinois Agricultural Society. On this land stood a small cottage, built by Henry Strohmeier. The claim to the property passed from him to Fritz Biermann, and from the latter to Frederick Kolze, Senior, father of Frederick. When Mr. Kolze bought it in 1863 most of the land had already been placed under cultivation and he paid two thousand dollars for the tract. In 1877 he erected the house which was his home during the remainder of his life, and in 1891 he put up new and commodious barns. Mr. Kolze attended school in the old country, improving to the utmost such educational advantages as he enjoyed. He was a consistent and devout member of the German Lutheran Church and an active worker in the cause of religion. He liberally aided the erection of St. John's Evangelical Church, of which Rev. Heinrich Wolf is now pastor. His life was one void of offense, and he commanded the affectionate esteem of all who knew him.

He was married, April 10, 1863, to Caroline Wilhelmina, a daughter of Ludwig Banger and his wife, Wilhelmina Maier. Ludwig Banger was born in 1800. His father, Herman, was a carpenter and a prosperous building contractor, employing a large number of men. Ludwig Banger, with his wife and five children came to America in the spring of 1849, on the vessel "Little Eagle." The ship was a small craft manned by a crew of seven men and carrying only seventy-five passengers, but the voyage passed pleasantly and occupied only thirty-five days. His son Frederick had preceded him in 1847, and had settled at Schenectady, New York, where he was working on a railroad. Ludwig accordingly made that his objective point, intending to make it his permanent home, and had bought a sawmill, when he was attacked by cholera in such violent form as to cause his death within six hours. His widow, with her children, then came on to Chicago, where she had friends, the Fischer family, of Elmhurst, whom she had known in the fatherland. Mrs. Banger bought a farm of eighty acres near Lombard, Du Page

County, but after three years sold it and removed to Chicago, where her boys readily found employment. Mrs. Banger was born October 24, 1806, at the same village as her husband; she died January 27, 1891, at the home of her daughter Wilhelmina, with whom she had passed the closing years of her long and useful life.

Mrs. Kolze's paternal grandfather was twice married. By his first wife he was the father of three girls and of Ludwig, the father of Caroline Banger. He was a farmer and landowner, and a soldier in the German army. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Kolze owned a chicory mill, which his son operated after his death.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Kolze were: Herman Ludwig, born February 13, 1864, married Matilda Franzen, daughter of Henry Franzen. The second son was Edward Diedrich, born March 30, 1866, married Augusta Gruenwald June 18, 1890, and resides at No. 305 Ontario Street, Oak Park. Gustav Heinrich is the third son, born May 23, 1868, married Emma Schroeder November 5, 1893; she is the daughter of August Schroeder, of the town of Maine, and was born December 29, 1871. Frank Karl was the next in order of birth, born May 24, 1870, married Clara Louise, daughter of Henry Kolze, of Turner Park, April 10, 1896. Amanda Louise was born July 29, 1872, and died March 17, 1893. Robert August was born March 29, 1874, and now resides in California. George Leonhard came into the world May 4, 1877, and makes his home with his mother. Matilda Wilhelmina was born September 27, 1879, and lives at home with her mother. Julius Frank, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kolze, was born on the 3d of January, 1885, and is still a school boy.

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# JAMES F. BORGLUM.

JAMES FIELD BORGLUM. Mr. Borglum's place of business is at Nos. 90 and 92 West Ohio Street, where he conducts a well ordered saloon. He is a well known and popular man in that section of the city, as well as among Danish-Americans in all quarters of Chicago, in which city he has resided since 1865. He is the youngest of a family of two sons and three daughters, of whom mention will be made later. His father was Soren N. Borglum, of Fauborg, Fyen, Denmark, where James Field was born April 22, 1839. The elder Borglum was a man of some local prominence and followed a sea-faring life all his days, dying after serving for several years as captain on a merchantman. He served in the navy during the war of 1814, and died in his native country, at the age of about sixty-seven years. His widow reached the extraordinary age of ninety-two years before she followed him to the grave. The eldest son, Galson, died in Denmark, after passing life's eighty-second milestone. Two daughters are also living in the old country, and one has passed away. James Field Borglum is the only living son, and the sole representative of the family in America.

His life has been by no means devoid of experiences abounding in interest. As a boy he attended the public school, and at the age of seventeen years set out to see the world. He first went to Hamburg, where he shipped before the mast, on the sailing vessel "Emily Farmen." His first voyage was to Calcutta, where he remained ten months, a portion of which time he spent in the hospital, a victim of yellow fever. He left Calcutta as a sailor on a vessel bound for New York. From that port he went to Boston,

where he shipped on the sailing vessel "Ceylon," bound for Melbourne, which carried passengers as well as freight, and touched all East Indian ports. After two and one-half years thus spent he returned to Boston, and for nine months was employed in the revenue service, coming to Chicago in 1865. His love for the water was still strong, and for a year he sailed as one of the crew of a vessel navigating the lakes. At the end of that time he returned to Denmark, where he remained five years, and then determined to re-visit Chicago. This time he came as the leader of a party of seventy-five immigrants. Once more his fondness for a sailor's life overcame him and he spent another year as a common sailor on the great inland seas. But his love of adventure and desire for new scenes was not yet satisfied, and he made a trip overland to San Francisco, the journey occupying five months.

He remained in California for some two and one-half years, devoting himself to salmon fishing. He spent some time at Sacramento and Santa Rosa, and in the spring of 1871 returned to Chicago. During the following summer he was mate upon a schooner engaged in the lake carrying trade. In the season of 1872 he commanded the schooner "Cecelia," as captain, sailing from Chicago to Detroit and Buffalo, and this position he held eight years. For one year he was captain of the schooner "Clara," and for the next eight commanded the "Olga." His next vessel was the "Nellator," which he sailed a year, when the schooner was lost, during a violent storm in December. With this experience his life as a sailor came to an end. He resolved henceforth to be a landsman, and to make Chicago his home, and he embarked in the saloon business, which he has followed nine years.

In 1872, at Chicago, he married Christina Jelstrup, a lady born in Denmark. They are the parents of twelve children, ten of whom are living: Edward, James, Annie, Augusta, Henry, Minnie, Lelia, George, Elizabeth and Edna.

Mr. Borglum is a charter member of Chicago Lodge No. 91, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and has been an active member thereof for twenty-three years. He also belongs to Court No. 58, Independent Order of Foresters, and was formerly, and for several years, a member of the Society Dania.

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# HERMAN H. HANN.

HERMAN HENRY HANN, the son of Ludwig Dietrich Hann, is one of those young business men of Chicago who, while yet standing at the threshold of man's estate, have already given convincing proof of the possession of those qualities which command respect and insure success.

He was born on section 31, Leyden Township, July 1, 1875, and received his early education in the public and parish schools of Harlem, Cook County. At the age of fourteen he began the actual work of life as clerk for Martin Damman, of Harlem, with whom he remained for eighteen months. His next employment was with Cook & Chick, of Chicago, steam fitters, and after a year thus spent he was admitted into partnership in the firm of Hann Brothers, grocers, August 31, 1895, and at present has charge of the Madison Street branch of their business. He is unmarried, and makes his home with his parents. He is a member of the Turner and Low German Societies and of the Plattedeutchen Gilden. In politics he acts independently, paying little attention to the dictates of partisanship.

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# WILLIAM T. JOHNSON.

WILLIAM THOMAS JOHNSON is one of Chicago's well-known and eminently respected citizens. He is a native of Westmoreland, Oneida County, New York, born November 16, 1835, being a son of Thomas and Hannah (Temple) Johnson, the former born in Scarboro, England, in 1805. At the age of twenty years he was married to Hannah Temple. He was a farmer by occupation, and, being ambitious for the attainment of better things than his intelligence and energy were likely to produce in his native land, on account of lack of opportunity, he decided to go to America, where opportunities commensurate with his enterprise were to be embraced.

Accordingly, soon after his marriage, he, with his young wife, crossed the ocean and settled on a farm in Oneida County, New York. His industrious habits soon won for him a substantial start and in time he became quite wealthy for a tiller of the soil. To him and his estimable wife were born nine children: George, now of Marshalltown, Iowa; John, deceased; Mary Ann, wife of John Holland, of Oneida County, New York; William T., of this notice; Henry, deceased; Juniette; James, of Oneida County, New York; Charles, deceased; and Edward, also of Oneida County, New York. Both parents lived to attain a ripe age, the father dying April 7, 1880, aged seventy-five years, and the mother, March 29, 1885, aged seventy-seven years and two months.

William T. Johnson was reared on his father's farm, one of the best in the famed Mohawk Valley. His educational advantages were limited to the public schools, where he was instructed in the primary branches of an English education. When twenty years of age he went out from his parental home to seek fortune and position in Chicago, then as now, the "Eldorado" of the west. He arrived in that city a total stranger, without even a letter of recommendation in his pocket, but he had what was better—unlimited capacity for work, and a keen discriminating intelligence. He at once secured work in the lumber yard of Hayes & Morris, where he worked a year, first as a common laborer, and later as foreman.

His observing mind, in the meantime, noted that certain young men of his acquaintance were filling positions more desirable than the one he was in, and it was then ambition urged him to aspire to be something more than a lumber piler. With that purpose in view he employed a teacher to instruct him in the intricacies of book-keeping, and so closely did he apply himself to his task, that, after a few months, he was qualified to take a position at the books of another lumber firm, that of Shearer & Payne, for whom the well-known W. W. Strong was general manager. In this position he continued a number of years, and then resigned to accept a better position with Mason & McArthur, proprietors of the Excelsior Iron Works. While there he acquired much practical knowledge of the iron business; and as well, acquired an intelligent comprehension of

the methods employed in the safe conducting of a large business enterprise, in which he was almost equally chargeable, with the members of the firm, with the conduct of the business. This close relation with the members of the firm acquainted him with many of the leading business men of Chicago and the Northwest, whose confidence and esteem he possessed long before he went into business for himself. His employers, recognizing his business ability, and his strict loyalty to their interests, advanced him in every way, and ere long he had accumulated a snug little fortune, the savings from his liberal salary. His correct business and social habits, and his frugality and thrift, observed of all his acquaintances, were as good as cash capital in hand, as it commanded for him an almost unlimited line of credit when he came to arrange for a manufacturing establishment of his own.

In 1864 he formed an association with a Mr. Holden, and together they built the Phoenix foundry, at that time the largest in the city, which they profitably conducted for two years. In 1866 Mr. Johnson entered into a co-partnership with H. P. Kellogg, to carry on a wholesale and retail hardware business on Clark Street, near Monroe Street, where they were when the great fire of October, 1871, swept away the store. This inflicted a loss which considerably impaired their individual assets. As soon thereafter as possible, they established a similar establishment on Randolph Street, where a successful business was carried on until 1891, when the firm dissolved, and Mr. Johnson retired from merchandising. The success of his career in a business and financial sense may now be partly measured by his large property holdings.

Mr. Johnson now spends his time chiefly in planning and erecting building improvements on such vacant lots and blocks as remain in his possession unimproved. He has built up many entire blocks in business and flat buildings, and is still carrying on improvements. "I was a pioneer on this ground," he has been heard to say, "and I shall not desert it until every lot feels the weight of a good building."

Although Mr. Johnson's life has, almost since his arrival in Chicago, been fraught with weighty and incessant business cares, he has, withal, been personally identified with many official positions of trust. As early as 1890, he became interested in politics and in that year took an active part in the local campaign for Mr. Lincoln. Unaided, he succeeded in raising in the settled portions of the West Side, enough young men to form a respectable company of "Wide-Awakes," the first company of the kind in the United States. The night of their initial appearance they marched down Lake Street, on which street the Honorable Joseph Medill then lived, in a small frame house, and gave him a rousing serenade. Mr. Medill evinced his appreciation of the honor by making a short speech to the boys, complimenting them with a donation of $5 and a suggestion that they could partake of liquid refreshments at his expense at a nearby bar. That exciting campaign introduced Mr. Johnson into politics and he soon appeared in the councils of the Republican party, as a delegate to conventions and as committeeman. He very soon became the acknowledged leader of a very enthusiastic following, and in 1878, entirely without solicitation on his part, he was nominated for the State Senate and was triumphantly elected. He was well received by his associates in the Senate, and assigned to some of the important committees. He soon won an enviable reputation as a debater, and by his logic and eloquence secured the passage of every measure for which he became responsible, some of which were of great importance. The bill for registration of voters was his, and was passed and became the first law on the subject in this State. Of even more local importance was his park refunding bill for the West Side, whose passage he secured and which proved of immense benefit to the parks and people of that division of the city. Successful as he had been as a Senator, he was not a candidate for re-election.

In 1880 he received the nomination for county treasurer and was elected by a large majority. At the time of his election the tenure of that office was two years, but during his incumbency the legislature passed an act extending

the time to three years. He was appointed railroad commissioner by Governor Oglesby in 1884, and so satisfactorily did he discharge the duties of this somewhat difficult position that he received the warmest commendation of all parties. He also held the office of indian commissioner, having been appointed to that position by President Garfield.

Subsequent to Mr. Cleveland's inauguration, the commissioners were holding a session in Washington and, although Mr. Johnson believed the civil service law a good thing, he, at that time, was of the opinion that the new president should be allowed to choose his own indian commissioners and accordingly he offered a resolution that the commissioners resign in a body. To this his colleagues demurred, but he acted upon his own convictions and tendered his resignation to the President, which was accepted.

Mr. Johnson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being connected with Lafayette Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Chicago Commandery, No. 19, Knights Templar. He was married May 21, 1862, to Miss Kate A. E., adopted daughter of Judge Nathan Allen. Three children have resulted from this union, namely: Catherine Grace, wife of H. L. Bleecker, of Los Angeles, California; Etta Alice, who died in 1898; and Mabel, wife of Dr. W. B. Marcusson, of Rush Medical College.

# FRANK SCHWEINFURTH.

FRANK SCHWEINFURTH, SENIOR. This veteran of the war of the Rebellion, who has been identified with the history of Chicago since 1852, was born at Wiesloch, Baden, Germany, May 29, 1837. His father, who was the proprietor of a noted bakery, was named John, and his mother, Mary. Both died in the Fatherland they loved so well, but the six of their children who reached maturity emigrated to America. Mary, the first born, arrived in 1846. She was the wife of Victor Jones, and both she and her husband are now deceased. In 1852 came Barbara, who fell victim to the cholera shortly after her arrival. Clara, the youngest daughter, married Frederick Edler, and died in 1863. George is a flour merchant, doing business at Nos. 377 and 379 West Lake street, and Philip is deceased.

Mr. Frank Schweinfurth, after receiving an elementary education in the public schools, learned the baker's trade, and followed that pursuit some years, after which for five years he drove a baker's wagon. When President Lincoln issued his first call for volunteers in April, 1861, young Schweinfurth joined the ranks of the ninety-day recruits, in the Turners' Union Cadets. He reenlisted for three years in the Twenty-Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served with such gallantry that January 1, 1862, he was promoted to a second lieutenancy in Company K, and in the following June was commissioned first lieutenant of Company E. He commanded his company at Chickamauga, in which battle he was made a prisoner. For ten months he was confined in Libby Prison, and was then taken to Macon, Georgia, and later to Charleston and Columbia, South Carolina, and to Raleigh and Wilmington, North Carolina, spending eighteen months in rebel prisons. At Wilmington he was exchanged, and in March, 1865, was mustered out of the service by general order of the War Department, at Annapolis, and was paid off at Washington.

Returning to Chicago he engaged in business

on his own account, purchasing an interest in his brother's bakery at No. 413 South Clark Street. Soon afterward he disposed of this place and embarked in the wholesale flour business, in partnership with his brothers, George and Philip. For a year the firm was located on West Erie Street and was then dissolved. The second year Philip and Frank reopened business at No. 28 Market Street. Thence they removed to Nos. 250 and 252 South Water Street, and just before the great fire of 1871 they established themselves at No. 403 South Clark Street, where they opened a bakery in connection with their flour store. Here business was not so good as Mr. Schweinfurth wished, and for several years he has not been engaged in the trade, living quietly in retirement.

Mr. Schweinfurth cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and until within recent years has been an active worker in the Republican party, standing high in its councils, but never seeking reward in the shape of political preferment. In his earlier years he was fond of social pleasures and a member of numerous organizations, among them being Hose Company No. 3, of the old Volunteer Fire Department, which he joined in 1855; the Masonic fraternity, the order of Odd Fellows and various singing societies. He was also a charter member of Lyon Post No. 9, Grand Army of the Republic. He is still a member of the Chicago Turn-Gemeinde, with which he has been connected since 1855. When this society built its present hall he was treasurer and a member of the building committee.

December 5, 1865, he was united in marriage to Eva Margaret Walter, who has borne him seven children, six of whom are yet living: Anna, Katharine, George J., Frank, Junior, Clara (who died May 1, 1897), Julia and Philip.

Mr. and Mrs. Schweinfurth, with their children, are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and the family is universally held in high esteem in the community in which they have lived so long.

# CHRISTOPH VOELKER.

CHRISTOPH VOELKER. For forty-six years Mr. Voelker has been a resident of Chicago, having accompanied his father's family on their emigration from Germany in the fall of 1853. He was born at Rockwitz, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, January 30, 1844. His father's name was Ernst Voelker, of whom a more extended mention may be found in the biographical sketch of William Voelker, brother of Christoph. The latter was educated at the parish school of Saint Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church in this city, and at the age of eighteen years began learning the cooper's trade, serving his time as apprentice with Mr. Barr, since the completion of which he has worked at his trade as a journeyman. He has been industrious and economical, painstaking and temperate, and through judiciously investing his earnings he has accumulated a competence. In 1886 he bought the property at No. 336 North Paulina Street, where he now resides, whose value has greatly increased.

He was married September 16, 1863, to Louise Goetzke. Mrs. Voelker is a daughter of Gilbert and Marie Goetzke, and was born at Kesslin, Germany. Both the parents died in the Fatherland, but all the children emigrated to this country. The family is scattered, however, only Mrs. Voelker and another sister, Lena, Mrs. August Schwerdfeter, of No. 125 Cleveland

Avenue, residing in Chicago. The others are: Henrietta, of Colehour, Indiana, who married Charles Davis, of Dundee, Illinois; Hannah, wife of John Thons, of that place; Emelia, widow of August Daus, of Clintonville, Illinois; Rica, now Mrs. Volkstroff, of Elgin; Albert, a resident of Saint Paul; and Mrs. Augusta Rickow, of Crete, Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. Voelker have two bright, intelligent daughters, Anna and Ida. The former is the widow of Adolph Schwank, and, with her daughter, Mabel, lives in Elgin, Illinois. Ida is the wife of William Moffatt, a stationary engineer of Chicago. They have one son, named Thomas.

Mr. Voelker and his family are members of Saint Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church, and take a deep interest therein, being active in both church and Sunday School work. Mr. Voelker is a Republican, but has never taken any active interest in politics, beyond exercising his right of suffrage.

# CHARLES H. BOESENBERG.

CHARLES HENRY BOESENBERG, who takes a prominent place among the business men of western Cook County, was born July 9, 1844, at Plum Grove, in the Town of Palatine, Illinois, and is a son of Henry Ferdinand and Marie (Heinsoth) Boesenberg. The family has long been known as one of intelligence and good business sense. Henry F. Boesenberg was born September 23, 1819, in Stockendreber, Amt Neustadt, Ruebenberg, in the kingdom of Hanover, Germany. He was a son of John Henry Boesenberg, also a native of Hanover, who died in 1852, aged eighty years. He owned a mill and a small farm of ten acres. His mill was run by wind power, and was patronized by the farmers of the locality. It is still in the possession of one of his descendants. The original owner worked and earned the money with which he bought the property, three years after his marriage. His farm was worked by oxen, as his tract was too small to support horses. He married Louisa Magars, a native of the village of Welwelah, Hanover, who was about the same age as her husband, and who died at the age of forty-five years. They had several children, accounted for as following paragraphs relate.

Henry John married Mary Grossman and succeeded his father in the old mill. His children were: Henry, Mary, Alvina, George and August. The last-named came into possession of the mill and remained there until his death, about 1889. A daughter who married a Mr. Robbe now has the property.

Frederick learned the trade of miller, but never followed it. He entered the army, where he remained forty years, gaining the rank of sergeant. One of his sons emigrated and lives in Missouri. Rudolph and Karl died while still young, the latter at the age of twenty-five years. William married at the age of thirty-five years. He was a miller and rented a mill until his death. Henry Ferdinand is the father of the man whose name heads this sketch. George Adolph, born April 15, 1822, was baptized May 19, the same year, by Rev. C. H. Batchen. He married, January 29, 1851, Katharine Louise Dorothea Seeman, daughter of Philip and Margarita (Leseberg) Seeman, who was born January 14, 1831, in the village of Suttorp, Amt Neustadt, Hanover, Germany. Their children were: George August, born January 7, 1852, died August 15, of the same year; Heinrich Herman,

born January 24, 1853, who is mentioned on another page of this work; Marie Frauzista, born February 19, 1855, died in January, 1880; Marguerita Helena, born October 29, 1856, married June 18, 1876, Heinrich Stellman, and has the following children: George, Herman, Stella, Francis and Lydia; Louise Marie, born January 1, 1859, died May 20, 1881; Frederick, born February 24, 1861, died within forty-eight hours; Alvina Louisa, born February 18, 1862, married Henry Hartmann, a wholesale merchant residing in Irving Park, Chicago; George Frederick, born October 18, 1864, resides at No. 505 Lincoln Street, Chicago; Sophia Wilhelmina, born April 12, 1867, married Henry Damm, and died August 14, 1898, leaving three children, Leonard, Alma and George; Johann Heinrich, born October 2, 1869, married Lydia Luther and has two children, Earl and Beatrice. Sophia was married to Frederick Fabbe and remained in her native land. They had two sons and a daughter. Louise (Magars) Boesenberg was the daughter of a farmer. She had a brother, Henry.

Henry F. Boesenberg remained at home until he was of age, learning the miller's trade. He left his home in 1841 and journeyed to Chicago, which was then but a small city. He tilled much wild land in the vicinity, which was not at all inviting. He was acquainted with Mr. Fred Rosemond, who settled in Du Page County, but otherwise had few acquaintances. He hired out to a physician as hostler, and remained with him for some time.

March 23, 1843, he married Katherine Marie Heimsoth, in Chicago, and at once proceeded to Plum Grove, in the township of Palatine, where he bought one hundred and forty acres of much broken land, of Mr. York, for three hundred dollars. He erected a log house and after two years sold to Henry Kreiter. He then removed to Leyden, where he bought eighty acres of government land at a dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. In 1845 he built a small house, which is still standing, being the sitting room of the residence of his son, William. Later he made additions, one to the north and one to the east. He bought sixty-nine acres in the northwest quarter of section 28, twenty-nine acres of the Government and forty acres of Fred Schmidt. He also purchased one hundred and twenty acres where his son George now lives, of Henry Hartman. He built a house now occupied by a tenant, and lived there at the time of his death. He gave up active farming in 1875. He was a large, broad-shouldered, smooth-shaven man, weighing about two hundred pounds, and possessed of considerable education and great intelligence. He was a good judge of agricultural matters and his opinion was much sought. For many years he acted as auctioneer among the farmers for several miles around. He was of a kindly disposition and ever ready to do a neighborly act. He was trusted by all his associates and frequently honored with public office. He held most of the township offices and was assessor for the fifteen consecutive years preceding his death. He was a Republican in politics. A member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in Addison, Illinois, he found his last resting-place near it. The date of his death was November 23, 1886.

Katherine Marie (Heimsoth) Boesenberg was born February 15, 1817, in the village of Havenaverbergen, Amt Norden, in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany. Her father, Karsten Heimsoth, married Elizabeth Heimsoth, a distant cousin. He owned a farm in Germany, where he remained. His children were: Herman, a farmer and land owner, married Margarita Mueller; Margaret married Henry Docker and has two children—Mary and Henry; Henry married Meta Heimsoth, a distant relative, and emigrated in 1841, locating in Elk Grove, Illinois, where his son, and only living child, William, now resides; Karsten came to America in 1842 and located in Leyden, where he bought eighty acres of land. Twenty years ago Karsten, Junior, removed to St. Louis. He was a soldier in the Civil War. His wife's name was Minnie and their children were named Caroline and Elizabeth. Odelheit, another child of Karsten and Elizabeth Heimsoth, married Herman Heimsoth, a farmer, and with her children—Henry and Elizabeth—remained in Germany.

Elizabeth, next in order of this family, also remained in Germany. Maria, the youngest, was mother of the subject of this sketch. The last named, in company with her brother Karsten, left Germany in the ship "Paulina," and after spending seven weeks on the ocean and three weeks on the Erie Canal and Great Lakes, arrived in Chicago in November, 1842. Henry F. and Marie Boesenberg were the parents of eight children. Charles Henry's name heads this article. Louisa Rosetta, born August 9, 1846, married Diedrich Muenstermann and lives on section 5, Leyden Township. Louise Maria, born January 16, 1849, died five days later. Louise Maria, the second by that name, was born August 29, 1851, and died September 24, 1853. Herman, born December 3, 1853, married Albertina White and resides at Rockford, Missouri. He is an attorney. He has six children living and has lost four. George Adolph and William will be found represented elsewhere in this volume.

Charles H. Boesenberg, whose name heads this notice, remained on the old farm until his marriage in 1871. He was not satisfied with farm work and resolved to enter into business. Accordingly he went to Chicago and started a grocery at No. 266 West Chicago Avenue, where he continued two years. He followed the same business at No. 279 West Chicago Avenue six years. He then sold the establishment to his uncle, George Boesenberg, and removed to Manheim. He erected a cheese factory which proved very successful, turning out as high as twenty cases of cheese per day. This enterprise he continued eight years. At the same time he opened a store which he still owns. This he has conducted very successfully and carries a large and varied stock of general merchandise, including coal and farm machinery. His various enterprises have ever been established on strict business principles and have been uniformly successful. His judgment concerning value is of the best, and his advice is frequently asked and always carries weight. He still possesses twenty-three acres of the sixty-three which he received from his father, the other forty having been sold to the Franklin Park Land Association. In 1890 Mr. Boesenberg was chosen township assessor and has served continuously since. He is a Republican in national affairs, and served as postmaster during the Harrison administration. He and his family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

October 5, 1871, was celebrated the marriage of the subject of this biography and Miss Matilda Hann, daughter of Ludwig Hann, of whom a sketch will be found on another page of this work. Mrs. Boesenberg was born March 8, 1852. Four children were born of this marriage and all those living reside at home. Their names with dates of birth are: Edgar Herman, May 2, 1872; Emil George, August 19, 1873, died March 4, 1874; Othelia Margareta, June 4, 1875; and Adolph George, April 9, 1878.

# EDMUND H. HANN.

EDMUND HENRY HANN. A detailed account of the parentage and family connections of Edmund Henry Hann may be found in the sketch of his father, Ludwig Dietrich Hann, which appears elsewhere in this volume. He was born upon his father's farm, in Leyden Township, January 11, 1870. He attended school at Oak Park and after receiving a sound, rudimentary education, entered the employ of John Seeger, grocer, at No. 244 West Indiana

Street, in the city of Chicago. After remaining with Mr. Seeger for four years he entered the employ of Edward Drissinghaus at the corner of North Avenue and Leavitt Street; and seven months later that of Martin Dammauer, at No. 2 Franklin Street, Harlem, where he remained for three years. He then accepted a situation with John Gadin, proprietor of a restaurant, but after four months returned to Mr. Dammauer, by whom he was again employed for three years, and for six months by William Wicke, who bought out the business. August 31, 1895, he formed a partnership with his brother, Herman H., and under the firm name of Hann Brothers they opened a grocery at No. 193 West Madison Street. Business prospered with them, and May 21, 1896, they opened a branch store at No. 319 Randolph Street. Since January 1, 1900, Edmund H. has been proprietor of the latter establishment, the partnership having been dissolved at that date.

Mr. Hann was baptized and reared a German Lutheran; in politics he is independent. He is a member of General Grant Lodge No. 116, of the Royal Arcanum, and of the Harlem Singing Society.

November 9, 1897, he was married to Elvira Elizabeth, daughter of William and Matilde Boelke, who was born in Germany, March 26, 1873. A daughter, Clara Amanda, was born to them August 8, 1898.

Mr. Hann's business prospects are of the best. To the performance of his daily duties as a merchant and a man he brings an earnest purpose, tireless energy and unswerving fidelity, that rarely fail to bring success.

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# ALLEN C. CALKINS.

ALLEN CRAIG CALKINS, a pioneer lumberman of Chicago, was born March 27, 1823, at Waterbury, Vermont, and was a son of William and Rosalinda (Craig) Calkins. The father was a teacher at Burlington, Vermont, and afterwards a lawyer at Ticonderoga, New York, where he settled about middle life. He was for many years a deacon in the Presbyterian Church. His father, John Prentice Calkins, was a pioneer settler of Vermont. The amily carries some of the blood of Elder William Brewster of the "Mayflower."

Allen C. Calkins' education was obtained in the common schools of his native town, and in the academy of Shoreham, Vermont. After leaving school he was employed as a clerk in a general store for some years by Wilson & Calkins, the junior partner being a brother of Allen. Subsequently he engaged in business for himself at Ticonderoga, and later moved to Albany, where he remained about four years. He then took charge of a lumber business at Lockhaven, Pennsylvania, which he was obliged to give up on account of climatic influences at the end of three years.

In 1855 he came to Chicago and entered the employ of Holt & Mason, lumber dealers, which firm was succeeded by that of Holt & Calkins, of which Allen C. Calkins was junior partner. This was succeeded by the firm of Calkins & Stone, which later became Calkins & Fisher, and was located on Archer Avenue. In 1873 Mr. Calkins retired from the lumber trade.

For several years he was engaged in the manufacture of brick at Galesburg, Illinois. He, with Judge Tuthill, Jesse Hildreth, George N. Harlow and others, organized the Consumers' Gas Company of Chicago, of which he was sec-

retary. Mr. Calkins was a member of the Board of Education under Mayor Heath, and also served as alderman of the old Fourth Ward in the earlier City Councils.

On the 30th day of August, 1847, he was married to Miss Sophia Jane Larrabee, at Ticonderoga, by Rev. Henry N. Davis. Miss Larrabee is the daughter of Lucius Callender and Calista W. (Bugbee) Larrabee. Mr. Larrabee was a teacher and surveyor, and was for a period of seven years captain of a steamboat on Lake George, one of the most beautiful sheets of water in the world. The Larrabees, for generations, had been citizens of Connecticut and Vermont. For genealogy see biography of Charles R. Larrabee in this volume.

Sophia J. Larrabee was born on the first day of the year 1827. She and her husband were the parents of seven children, one of whom died in infancy, and six grew to adult age. Charles R., one of these, is a real estate dealer of Chicago. Mary J. resides in Racine, Wisconsin. Rosalind C. passed away soon after attaining her majority. Lucius A. is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. William L. is a partner in a wholesale grocery house at Freeport, Illinois. Edward C. is connected with Armour & Company in New York.

Mr. Calkins was one of the first Chicago men to build a summer home at Lake Geneva. His death occurred there in the early hours of November 19, 1899. He superintended some work about his summer residence, preparatory to closing it for the winter, and in so doing contracted a cold which developed into pneumonia, which proved fatal.

He was a life-long Republican, and stood high in the councils of his party. His service in the offices he held was straightforward, prompt and unsullied by any mercenary act. Both he and his wife were members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The latter has sustained this relationship ever since she was twelve years old. He joined in 1852, and for many years past had been a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Illinois. For a period of forty years or more he was a delegate to the annual conventions of the church. He was one of the most active and efficient members of Trinity Church of Chicago, to which he was very strongly attached.

He was a man of strongly marked but pleasing physiognomy, of attractive and entertaining personality; a man full of force and energy; liberal and kind, and devoted to his friends and family. His chief pleasure was in making others happy.

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# HENRY D. KOLZE.

HENRY DIEDERICK KOLZE belongs to that class of worthy German emigrants who have been able, in this land of great opportunities, to win wealth and comfort for themselves and great advantages for their children. He was born July 7, 1839, in the village of Nienhagen, Amt-Neustadt, Ruebenberg, Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, a son of Frederick and Louisa (Koch) Kolze. The former was a son of Kurth Henry Kolze and Anna Marie Luehrs. This couple were also grandparents of William and Frederick Kolze and Mrs. Louisa Wolff, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work.

They are parents of three sons, Frederick, John Henry and Diederick Henry. A history of the first will be found below. The second is mentioned in the history of Henry Kolze. Diederick Henry emigrated to America in 1846, this being

the first of the family to leave his native land. He located in Chicago, where he followed the trade of a cabinet maker. He married Margaret Fee and had five daughters and one son. The latter is a painter and resides at No. 1386 Harvard Street, Chicago.

Frederick Kolze was born in the village of Nienhagen, November 22, 1802, and passed away in the town of Leyden, Cook County, Illinois, November 28, 1878. He is buried at Saint John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Du Page County, Illinois, where his faithful wife rests beside him. He was a small farmer in his native land, owning about ten acres. His wife, Louisa Koch, born June 15, 1807, in the village of Stocken, Hanover, and died January 22, 1881, was the daughter of an innkeeper. She had one sister, Katharina Dorothea, who married Diedrick Hurfer and remained in Germany, where she died while still a young woman.

Frederick Kolze resolved to leave the Fatherland and seek his fortune in America, where so many of his countrymen had already found welcome and homes. With his wife and seven children he sailed June 10, 1849, on the ship "Seneca," and after a long ocean voyage landed in New York. He arrived in Chicago, his objective point, October 15 of the same year. He proceeded at once to Leyden Township, where he rented several farms in succession, first of Mr. Draper, then of Robert Dunlop, and then of Fred Krunwilde. In 1853 he bought eighty acres of Christoph Meyer, the west half of the southeast quarter of section 7, which was mostly broken up. The land was originally entered by M. L. Dunlop, who sold his title to Meyer. The first house built on the land is still standing, being used as a storehouse.

On this farm Frederick Kolze made his home until the time of his death. He was a prominent member of Saint John's Evangelical Lutheran Church and helped build the edifice near which he is buried. He joined the Republican party when it was first organized and continued to support its policy. The family of Frederick and Louisa Kolze is accounted for in the subsequent lines of this paragraph. Marie, born November 28, 1828, married Elijah Peacock and was the mother of Charles D. Peacock, the well known jeweler of Chicago. Katherine Dorothea, born July 24, 1831, married Diedrick Plesse April 1, 1855. The latter was born May 8, 1810, in the village of Markendorf, Hanover, Germany, came to America in 1849 and died in Leyden, Illinois, July 7, 1893. Their only child is Emma, born October 30, 1856, who married Simon Cronemeier, April 10, 1892; Arthur and William Cronemeier, born respectively October 24, 1893, and August 7, 1896, are her children. Annie, the third child of Frederick Kolze, was born in 1833, married Lawrence Bowalskee and lives in Golden City, Colorado. Their children are: Lawrence, Elizabeth, Max and Henry. Frederick, the fourth child, is represented on another page of this work. Henry is the subject of this notice. Louisa married Professor Gustav Earhorn, a music teacher at No. 3716 Wabash Avenue, Chicago. Dora, born in 1844, died at the early age of fifteen years.

Henry Diederick Kolze, of whom this sketch is written, always remained with his father. He carried on farm work as a boy and later took most of the responsibility, though he was not nominally placed in control until he reached the age of twenty-seven years. He has made farming his business and has made his farm among the most productive in his locality. He erected his present convenient and comfortable residence in 1894.

December 1, 1865, Mr. Kolze married Mary Biermann, who was born September 23, 1845, in Germany. She died August 18, 1869, leaving two children, Bertha Caroline, born February 11, 1867, and George Diederick, born December 31, 1868. The daughter married Ernest Will and lives at Richland, Illinois. The son married Freda Geier and resides in Addison, Illinois, and has two children, Ralph and Lawrence. Mr. Kolze was married a second time July 22, 1870, to Sophia Henrietta Frank, daughter of Joachim and Fredericka (Hoppe) Frank, who was born June 30, 1847, in Dielsdorf, Prussia. Six children were born of this union. Anna Marie, born November 16, 1871, married Edwin J. Walters, lives at No. 777 Woodbine Avenue, Oak Park, and has two children, Clarence and Edwin. Henry

Charles, born February 12, 1874, lives with his parents. Those remaining of this family are: Ida, born January 21, 1877; Frederick, December 31, 1878, died January 2, 1879; Hulda Marie and Arthur Herman, twins, September 19, 1882.

The subject of this sketch is connected with Saint John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, as are the members of his family. He is a Republican in politics, but not an office seeker, preferring the peace of private life to the turmoil of politics. He takes a great interest in the common schools and was four years a school trustee.

# FREDERICK W. MORRISON.

FREDERICK WILLIAM MORRISON, a native of Chicago, and a life-long resident of Cook County, was born in Chestnut Street, in the vicinity of the old Ogden School, June 13, 1866. His parents were of good American stock and were named James Winthrop and Elizabeth (Lyman) Morrison. James W. Morrison was born in East Owego, New York, and at the early age of sixteen years was called upon to assist in the care and support of his widowed mother and eight small brothers and sisters. He was faithful to this trust, and guarded the interest of those dependent upon him with a wisdom worthy of a much older man. He subsequently removed to Indiana and later to Chicago.

During three years he was a clerk in the office of the Michigan Central Railway, and then secured a position in the postoffice department, where he was employed over twenty years. This long term of service, where honesty and regularity were essential, is a sufficient testimonial of his trustworthiness and integrity. In 1882 he was made an Odd Fellow in Fort Dearborn Lodge of Chicago, and soon became an influential member, passing through the successive offices to the chair of Noble Grand. Later he became a charter member of American Lodge of the same order. He was also connected with the National Union and the Royal Arcanum. He passed away March 13, 1894.

Mrs. E. L. Morrison survives her husband, and has been for several years superintendent of the Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home at Lincoln, Illinois, which, under her efficient management, has been a great source of good to the homeless children of deceased members of that order. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Morrison were the parents of three children: Charles, who on account of his health resides in Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he is employed in the postoffice; Frederick W., of whom this sketch is written; and Lillian, wife of Joseph Warner Brown, who is in the employ of S. T. Fish & Company, in South Water Street, Chicago, and is one of the most noted whist players in the state. Mr. and Mrs. Brown reside at No. 2199 Washington Boulevard.

Frederick W. Morrison received his elementary education in the Washington, Hayes and Skinner Schools of Chicago, and then took up a course in pharmacy in the Illinois College of Pharmacy, a department of Northwestern University. After completing his studies he had practical experience in various drug stores of this city. He was with C. B. Wilson, at the corner of Madison and Robey Streets five years; with R. M. Barber, at the corner of Laflin and Van Buren Streets, over four years, and conducted a branch store for the latter two years. Wherever he was engaged he made himself valuable to his employers and became popular with patrons, besides gaining a valuable experience in the dispensation of drugs.

About fifteen months he was in charge of substation No. 27 of the Chicago postoffice, at the corner of Garfield Boulevard and Wright Streets, where he owned and conducted a drug store during that period.

In April, 1895, he opened a pharmacy at the corner of Oak Park and Windsor Avenues in the new suburban village of Berwyn. Since that time his interests have been united with those of his home village, and he has been active in every movement for its improvement. His excellent business methods and genial personal qualities have made him one of the most popular citizens of Berwyn, and as he has been a life-long Republican, it was very natural that on the expiration of the term of the Democratic postmaster, his name should be mentioned favorably for that office. After a spirited contest between the members of the two parties, Mr. Morrison was appointed through the influence of Congressman Lorimer, and took charge April 1, 1898. He has since conducted the office in a business-like and considerate manner, which has been satisfactory to all parties.

On September 14, 1892, the subject of this sketch was married to Miss Caroline Esther Dodd, daughter of Francis Dodd and Boadicea M. Hurssell. Francis Dodd was born in London, England, February 4, 1835, and died in Toronto, Canada, on the 5th of December, 1894. He was a manufacturer of shirts and the pioneer gentlemen's furnisher of the west side of Chicago, his store being located in Madison Street, near the corner of Morgan Street. Boadicea M. Dodd was born in York, Canada. She is still living, in Greenwood Avenue, Chicago. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dodd, as follows: Caroline E., Mrs. Morrison; Ethel is the wife of Dr. William J. Brownlee, of Ottawa, Canada; Genevieve; Francis, who died in October, 1895, at the age of twenty-one years, and Lewis Hurssell. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison have two children, Genevieve Lyman, born September 8, 1893, and Elizabeth Ethel, June 13, 1897. The family is connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church of Berwyn.

Mr. Morrison has taken part in many of the social and fraternal organizations of his community. He is a member of Berwyn Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Berwyn Council of the Royal League, Garden City Council of the Royal Arcanum, the Berwyn Republican Club, the Berwyn Improvement Club, and the Church Club of Berwyn, of which he is treasurer.

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# GEORGE N. TOFT.

GEORGE N. TOFT. Mr. Toft has been a resident of Chicago for over thirty years. Coming here in 1868, he witnessed the all-devouring conflagration of 1871, and has since seen the upbuilding of the great metropolis from its ruins. Better than this, he has seen his own fortune rise from the slender resources with which he reached the city to the comfortable competence which he enjoys to-day; a competence which he has achieved through his own unaided effort. The story of his life is not only interesting in itself, but at the same time instructive, as punctuating and emphasizing the possibilities which the Great West holds out to every intelligent, earnest worker.

He was born in Schleswig-Holstein, August 9, 1848, and was the fifth of the six children born to Andrew and Mattie C. (Andersen) Toft, of the same duchy. His father, who was a farmer, died at the age of sixty-eight years; his mother

entered into rest after passing her seventy-second milestone. Three of their offspring reside in America.

George N. Toft received the usual school training given to the boys of his native village, and at the age of sixteen years he began active life as clerk for a grocer. For three years he devoted his time and energy to familiarizing himself with the business. Then—as has been said—he bade adieu to his native land, to seek fortune in the great republic of the Western Hemisphere.

For a short time after reaching this city he worked for a firm at the corner of North Wells and Kinzie Streets, and then resolved to acquire the trade of a mason. Such was his industry and so resolute his application that within two years he was able to command journeyman's wages. Later he was able to take contracts in his own name, and through industry and thrift he began to accumulate capital. His tastes, however, inclined him toward mercantile pursuits, and he chose the business of a grocer. For seven years he conducted a store at Des Moines, Iowa, but returned to Chicago in 1892. In that year he erected the three-story brick building, which he yet occupies, at No. 5649 Cottage Grove Avenue, where he still carries on a prosperous business. He had previously invested in real property in Des Moines, having built a store and three dwellings, which he still owns.

He was married, at Chicago, July 24, 1875, to Katharine Hansen, a lady born in Denmark. They have one son—James A. Toft—who is in business with his father.

Mr. Toft has been a member of the society "Walhalla" for twelve years, and is also a member of the Danish Brotherhood and of the Independent Order Odd Fellows.

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# JACOB H. HOLDT.

JACOB H. HOLDT was born in North Schleswig, Denmark, on March 1, 1873. He was the youngest of a family of seven children, trained in the public schools, and received those early impressions, which go so far toward moulding character, among the rugged landscapes and amid the sturdy, stalwart, honest peasantry of the peninsula which gave him birth. In 1890, when but a boy of seventeen, he set out, with firm resolve and a courage beyond his years, to shift for himself in a field which, though yet to be explored by himself, had yielded an ample harvest to many of his countrymen who had preceded him.

His brother-in-law, Anders Skau, was already in Chicago conducting a livery business, and it was to this city that he came immediately after landing. For the first seven months after his arrival here he worked for him, and at the end of that time became private coachman for a lumber merchant, in whose service he continued, with occasional intermittent interruptions, for two and one-half years.

A subservient position, however, was not congenial to him, and he resolved to invest his savings in the establishment of a milk depot and delivery route. The location which he selected was at No. 2914 Vernon Avenue. From there he removed to No. 4217 St. Lawrence Avenue, and thence to his present situation at No. 3816 Alden Court. To the conduct of his business he brought pertinacity and pluck, qualities which, when joined to sterling honesty, ensure success.

Not until 1897 did he take to himself a wife. In that year he married Miss Johanna Nielsen, a young lady of Danish birth. She died September 8, 1898, leaving a baby daughter of six months to his care.

Mr. Holdt has been a member of the Walhalla Society since 1890, the year of his arrival in Chicago. He is modest, unassuming, and in no sense a self-seeker, yet his native worth, which cannot be concealed, has made him many friends, while those who know him best hold him in the highest esteem. He has been the architect of his own fortunes, and his success is attributable to his own undaunted efforts.

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# ALBERT FOELSCH.

ALBERT FOELSCH. Of only two crucial facts is any son of Adam sure—that he has been born, and that he must die. He may or may not rejoice as he thinks of the former; he may, perhaps, shudder if he ever takes time to direct his thoughts toward the latter. Yet the wings of the Angel of Death are never folded. He kisses alike the golden curls of the sleeping child and the wrinkled brow of old age. But to the mourning friends about the couch where rests all that was once precious comes the earnest promise of the future, "I am the resurrection and the life."

Yet the silent dead mutely demand the last offices of love, and to the appropriate rendering of these the task of the undertaker—sad and solemn—is an indispensable adjunct in modern civilization. It is to this profession (for it is virtually a profession) that Albert Foelsch had devoted himself.

He was born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, April 24, 1848, the son of Carl Foelsch, who emigrated from Germany and settled in Chicago in 1854. At that time the coming metropolis of the West gave little hint of its potentialities. It was marshy, dirty and altogether unpleasant. Such as it was, however, the sturdy German resolved to make the best of it. For two and one-half years he found employment in a brick yard at the northwest corner of Jackson and Clinton Streets. From Chicago the elder Foelsch removed to Palos, Cook County, whence he went to Lemont (then called Athens), where he worked seven years. He was overtaken by two great misfortunes: his wife died, and he became totally blind, in which pitiable condition he remained about thirty years, when death came to his relief. He was the father of three sons and three daughters, Albert being the second child in order of birth, but the oldest son. A brief notice of the other children will be found of interest.

Hannah died and was buried at sea while the family was *en route* to New York, and only three days before landing Christina married Joseph Windhausen, but is now a widow. Charles died at Chicago when only one year old. Philipina was taken from earth's troubles at the age of four weeks. William died before he had seen his eighth birthday.

Albert was in his fifth year when his parents brought him across the ocean. He attended school at Palos and Lemont, but after his mother's death (1872) came to Chicago to look for work. He was not a stranger. Before going to Lemont he had worked for several parties here, and had already established a reputation for industry, sobriety and honesty. On his return to the city he found a place with Fairbank, Peck & Company, at the corner of Eighteenth and Blackwell Streets. Finally he found congenial employ-

ment with Mr. Schneider, at No. 2125 Archer Avenue, who was engaged in directing funerals, and Mr. Foelsch remained with him three years.

Meanwhile, June 15, 1875, he had married Miss Bertha Feldman, who was born on Long Island in the state of New York. Their union has been blessed with nine children, of whom six, four sons and two daughters, are yet living: Albert J. is a well known physician; Charles C. is a bookkeeper and cashier, holding a position of high responsibility and trust; Arthur is attending school; Robert, Bertha and Maria are at home with their parents.

For seven years after his marriage Mr. Foelsch worked as a car driver on the West Madison Street line, under the superintendency of James K. Lake, after which he returned to the employ of Mr. Schneider, who had removed to No. 3825 State Street. He remained with him three years and nine months, when he started in business for himself. For three years he had a partner, but for the eight years continued alone. He established himself at his present location, No. 261 Thirty-fifth Street, May 4, 1886. That same year he suffered the loss of all that he had, including a considerable sum of money, through a fire. He carried no insurance, but he contrived to repair his fortunes and start in business anew. Since then he has greatly prospered. In 1900 he admitted a partner, and the business is now conducted by Foelsch & Morton.

He is a member of Apollo Lodge, No. 642, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of the American Order of United Workmen; a deputy in the Independent Order of Canadian Foresters; and belongs to Apollo Tent, No. 63, Knights of the Maccabees. He is a graduate of the Lafayette College of Embalmers, and holds a certificate from the Chicago Undertakers' Association, attested by the Chicago Board of Health.

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# AUGUST WILKEN.

AUGUST WILKEN. Mr. Wilken has been a resident of Chicago for nearly forty-five years, having taken up his residence here in 1855, when it required strong faith to believe in the city's future. At that time he was a mere boy of but fifteen years, baffling against the world and hewing out, with patient industry and untiring effort, the first steps on his road to success.

He was born August 12, 1840, in Schleswig-Holstein, which principality was then tributary to Denmark. For this reason he calls himself (and with natural and legitimate pride) a Dane; and among the Danish-American colony of Chicago he is highly esteemed. It is a trite saying that "nothing succeeds like success," yet it is no less true than trite.

His parents, Jurgen and Henrietta (Haltermann) Welken, were also natives of the same principality. The life of the elder Welken had more than the ordinary tinge of romance. As a sailor before the mast he spent his youth. On one of his voyages he touched at New Orleans. Finding a promising opening at that port he turned landsman and engaged in business. His venture proved prosperous, and from New Orleans he went to Charleston, South Carolina, where he was also successful. Gradually he accumulated a competence, yet he never lost his inborn love for the "Fatherland," and after a while once more returned. The outbreak of the war of 1848 turned the current of his thoughts, and he returned to America, bringing his family with him. He was a man of considerable financial means, and his first venture after reaching Chicago was

the purchase of a farm in Elk Grove Township upon the advice of Mr. Prussing. After five years of successful farming he tired of the life, and came back to Chicago, where he died, in 1873. His wife followed him to the grave four years later.

Of their seven children, August was the second in order of birth. Two died in infancy, but five are yet living: Doris (widow of Andrew Gill), August, Emil, Theodore and Ernst.

The early school advantages of Mr. Wilken were not of the best, although he improved them fairly well. A few years in the public schools of Denmark comprised the course which the judgment of his parents permitted him to take, although the curriculum covered English as well as German. He began the battle of life early, and for many years he earnestly combated adverse circumstances. The first seven years which he passed in active business were spent in the conduct of a grocery at Bridgeport. From that locality he moved to West Chicago Avenue, where he also succeeded, his industry, honesty and "grit" always aiding him in forging to the front. After some twenty-three years spent in the grocery trade he opened a wine store, at No. 49 La Salle Street, which has proved successful for the reason that he has brought to its management the same sterling qualities which have made him the earnest, successful man that he is to-day.

While affiliating with the Republican party in national issues, he is in no sense a bigoted partisan. In local elections he votes without regard to party dictation. His nature is generous and his temperament genial; his heart always sympathizing with the poor, and his purse strings never tightly tied against a true friend. His voice is rich and sympathetic in tone, and he is in request for both chorus and solo singing in the several singing societies of which he is a valued member.

On December 6, 1888, he was married to Miss Minnie Tegge, a maiden of German birth. Four children have been born to them. Edward, Amanda, Dora and Alma. In religious faith the family is Lutheran.

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# HENRY G. MARTENS.

HENRY GEORGE MARTENS, a prominent resident and tradesman of Franklin Park, was born at Chicago, August 20, 1868, his birthplace being the premises at Nos. 591-93 Wells Street. For a somewhat extended account of his ancestry, the reader is referred to the biography of his father, also named Henry Martens.

As a boy he attended the Chicago public schools, and supplemented the education obtained there by a twelve months' commercial course in the Metropolitan Business College. He entered his father's store, and remained with him until the elder Martens removed to Franklin Park. Thereafter he continued to conduct it on his own account for three years, when he sold out and went to live with an uncle, Valentine Ruh, where, for three years, he devoted himself chiefly to acquiring a knowledge of, and proficiency in, the plumber's trade. A severe attack of pleurisy forced him to abandon this line of work, and he gradually picked up a familiarity with house painting and decorating, calcimining and paper-hanging, and he has followed these branches of business ever since.

October 23, 1897, he was married to Miss Effa B. Sibert, a daughter of James and Delilah (Snyder) Sibert, who was born at Shannon, Ill., August 26, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Martens have one child, Sibert William, born October 7, 1898. In politics Mr. Martens affiliates with the Republican party.

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JACOB LENGACHER.

(From Photo by W. J. Root).

# CAPT. JACOB LENGACHER.

CAPT. JACOB LENGACHER, who has been engaged in fire insurance in Chicago ever since the year 1865, is an honored pioneer of this city, well known for his shrewd intellectual endowments, integrity of moral character, suavity of manner and painstaking care in the conduct of his business. A commonwealth made up of such men as he would be a "State" indeed.

Captain Lengacher is a native of that ambitious and prosperous little republic, Switzerland, born in Diemtiten, canton of Bern, June 26, 1833. His parents, David and Magdalena (Knute) Lengacher, were also natives of that canton, and members of very old and honored Swiss families. The captain's mother passed to the invisible world at the comparatively early age of forty-seven years; but his father reached the venerable age of eighty-five years. They had eight children, namely: David, who was clerk of the circuit court in his native place for many years and is now deceased; Johann, also deceased; Jacob, of this sketch, who is next in order of age; Samuel, who still resides in Switzerland; Christian; Gottfred; Magdalena, who is now Mrs. Karlen; and Rudolph, who is a prominent citizen in his native canton, being now sheriff of his district.

Capt. Jacob Lengacher, the only member of his father's family who emigrated from his native land, received a common-school education and after the close of his school days was occupied as a coachman, for a time driving the mail coach between Bern and Kirchberg. Conforming to the laws and usages of his country, he served his time in the national militia.

Influenced by a friend who was coming to the United States, he decided to cast his lot in the New World, the land of opportunity, and accordingly, in April, 1857, launched from Havre on a sailing ship, and after a voyage of forty-two days was landed at New York. In June he arrived in Chicago, and here was employed as a day laborer for about two years; next he was engaged in a brewery at La Porte, Indiana, until August 24, 1861, when he demonstrated his patriotism and love for his newly adopted country by enlisting for the term of the war in support of the regular government.

Joining Company I of the Thirty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, a German regiment commanded by Colonel Willich, he was in the Army of the Cumberland and participated in all the engagements in which that regiment took part. May 26, 1864, in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, he was very painfully injured in one of his lower limbs just below the knee, which wound laid him up in the hospital for two months. Recovering, he rejoined his company, at Atlanta, Georgia, and served until January 28, 1865, when, after the close of the war, he resigned, at Chattanooga. He was so brave and faithful that he was promoted from the ranks as a private through the various positions in line to that of captain.

After leaving the army he returned to La Porte, Indiana, where he was married. Coming again to Chicago, he was employed for a time by George Schneider, who was then collector of customs. In the fall of that year (1865) he engaged in fire insurance, in the employ of the Garden City Fire Insurance Company, which in-

stitution was wiped out in the great conflagration of 1871. His own residence also, at No. 366 Sedgwick Street, was entirely consumed in the same fire. The following year he erected another building, this being the first cottage built after the fire, and he resided at that number for eighteen years, when he sold the property and located at his present home, No. 277 Fremont Street. He has continued in the fire insurance business until the present time, representing a number of the best American and English companies and enjoying that success which follows industry and good judgment.

On becoming a citizen of the United States the captain espoused the cause of the Republican party and in 1860 voted for Abraham Lincoln for president of the United States, and ever since then, in state and national elections, he has uniformly supported that party. In 1871 he was elected alderman of the Sixteenth Ward, which section of the city is now embraced within the Twenty-second Ward, and he was re-elected in 1873 and again in 1875. During all the six years of his service in the city legislature he served his constituents satisfactorily. He has been a delegate to many district and state Republican conventions, also attended others, and has always been influential in the interests of his party.

In 1866 Captain Lengacher became a member of Robert Blum Lodge No. 58, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was one of the charter members of Lincoln Park Lodge No. 437, on its organization in 1873, and passed through the various chairs, and was its representative at the Grand Lodge for many years. Fraternally he has been a member of Mithra Lodge No. 410, Free and Accepted Masons, ever since 1867, and is a member of U. S. Grant Post No. 28, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Sharpshooters' Association. In 1890 he visited the land of his nativity, spending four months among the scenes of his childhood and among friends and relatives there.

March 5, 1865, is the date of the captain's marriage to Miss Margaret Haffer, a native of Indiana and of German parentage, her parents being Kasper and Margaret (Kesselmann) Haffer. Captain and Mrs. Lengacher have three sons, viz.: William, Robert and Oscar F. The last-named is associated with his father in business, the firm being Lengacher & Son. All the members of the family are highly respected by everyone who is acquainted with them. Socially the captain is an exceedingly pleasant man, with whom it is a great satisfaction to hold conversation.

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# JOHN TELLING.

JOHN TELLING, one of the successful merchants of Chicago, was born January 6, 1844, in Kidderminster, England. His father, Henry Telling, was a carpenter, who resided all his life at Kidderminster. Elizabeth Aliban, wife of the last-named, was left an orphan at an early age and was reared by and made her home with her brother, John Aliban.

John Telling was placed in the care of private tutors until he was twelve years old, when he went into the office of Brinton & Son, large carpet manufacturers of Kidderminster. At the age of fourteen years he came with his parents to America and located at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Here he was assistant bookkeeper at the foundry office of Turton & Sercombe two years. At sixteen years of age he entered the employ of Atkins, Steele & White, wholesale shoe dealers of

the same city, and here laid the foundation of his long and remarkably successful business career. After three years in this house he engaged as traveling salesman with Page & Crosby, dealers in the same goods.

He was at once successful, and moved with that firm to Chicago in 1868. Here the house began business under the title of Page, Lyman & Company, and went out of business about 1870. Mr. Telling then engaged with Greensfelder, Rosenthal & Company, with whom he continued seventeen years, being a partner in the business during the last three years of that period.

His next connection was with Guthman, Carpenter & Telling, in which he continued as junior partner until the time of his death—which occurred November 16, 1895—a period of ten years. At the time of his demise he was the oldest commercial traveler on the road, and was still able to excel all his competitors in sales in his line of goods, facts of which he was justly proud.

Mr. Telling was very popular with his associates, was a most genial and companionable man, as well as a faithful and affectionate husband and tender parent. He joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at the age of twenty-one years, becoming a member of Excelsior Lodge of Milwaukee. At twenty-three he was made a Mason by St. John's Lodge of the same city, and subsequently affiliated with Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Chicago. He was a charter member of the Traveling Men's Insurance Association, organized in 1871, and a member of the North Shore Club, of Lake View. From earliest childhood he was reared in the Episcopal Church, and continued to be a most devout member of that body until a few months before his death. He then became interested in Christian Science, and associated himself with the propagation of that faith, giving up his church ties entirely. He was always an enthusiastic Republican and an active political worker, especially during the presidential campaign of 1876.

July 31, 1866, Mr. Telling was married in All Saints' Church, at Milwaukee, to Miss Annie Just, eldest daughter of Capt. William A. Just and Ellen Bromley. Captain Just was a son of William and Anna Just, of Mellin, Prussia, where they lived and died. Their son was but ten years old when the father passed away. His wife survived him but two years, and thus the youthful William was early left to his own resources. Ellen Bromley was a daughter of Thomas and Eleanor (Berry) Bromley, of Liverpool, England, the former a steward in a gentleman's family in Liverpool.

Capt. William A. Just followed the sea until 1845, making his home at Liverpool in the meantime, and was married there in January, 1843, to Miss Bromley, in St. Peter's Church of that city. He came to America in 1845 and settled in Milwaukee, and immediately became a navigator on the Great Lakes, where he commanded vessels until the time of his death, being then owner of the schooner "Wayne." He died of cholera October 10, 1854, leaving a widow and five children. He was a remarkable man, and was widely mourned in Milwaukee, where his family occupied a prominent social position.

Mrs. Telling was born in Milwaukee June 11, 1846. She attended the Convent of Notre Dame, of that city, and finished her education at the private school of Professor Roache, from which she graduated at the remarkably early age of fourteen years. She is a woman of rare intelligence and discrimination, and was the appreciated companion of her husband through the happy years of their wedded life. Five of their seven children are now living. Eleanor Aliban, the eldest, is the wife of Mark L. Simpson, a son of E. B. Simpson, of Milwaukee, their wedding having occurred January 16, 1889. Daisy Everton, the second, died September 30, 1895. She was the idol of her family, and her demise, in the flower of her youth, followed in a few weeks by the death of her father, was a severe and trying shock to the devoted wife and mother and the other members of the family. Marion Emily, the sixth child, died in infancy. The others are: John Edward, Henry Irving, Grace Elsie and Bessie Irma.

The funeral of Mr. Telling was held at St.

James' Church, in Milwaukee, and he was buried in Forest Home Cemetery of that city, with Masonic honors. He was a thoroughly self-made man, and the example of his perseverance, industry and integrity is commended to the youth of the land as worthy of their emulation and certain to bring prosperity, friends and a peaceful life.

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# PHILIP APFEL.

PHILIP APFEL is an honored pioneer of Chicago who has resided in the city for more than half a century. He has witnessed its changes and marvelous growth from a population of about twelve thousand to the second city in size and importance on the continent. He was born in Sulz, Alsace, then a part of France, August 19, 1830. His parents were Henry and Eva (Streng) Apfel, both natives of Alsace. The father belonged to an old French family and was a nailsmith by trade. In 1842 he immigrated to the United States, leaving his family in the old world until he could see the country before deciding to bring them and locate permanently in America. After arriving at New York he soon found employment at his trade and was so well pleased with the outlook that the following year he sent for his family.

In the summer of 1843 Mrs. Apfel and her two sons sailed from Havre in the good ship "Arago" and after a voyage lasting twenty-eight days joined the head of the family in New York. They remained in that city and Syracuse about a year, and then removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where they spent another year, all of which time Mr. Apfel worked at his trade. In 1845 they came to Chicago and located permanently. Here Mr. Apfel engaged in the retail grocery business, and succeeded in accumulating a valuable property.

To the union of Henry Apfel and Eva Streng were born four children. The eldest died in the old country at the age of eight years; Philip, of this sketch; Henry, of Shellrock, Iowa; and George, who was born in Chicago and still resides here. Mrs. Apfel died April 26, 1854. In 1856 Mr. Apfel married Miss Anna Hoffmann, by whom he had two children, but both are deceased. Mr. Apfel died in 1878, aged seventy-five years. His widow is still living and resides at No. 74 Hammond Street, Chicago.

Philip Apfel, whose name heads this article, received a good common-school education in his native town, and after coming to Chicago attended a night school one winter, but the most important and practical part of his education was acquired in the hard school of experience. He is a self-made man in the truest sense of the word and has been self-supporting since he came to the United States, at the age of thirteen years.

While the family lived in Syracuse, New York, he worked at packing salt, and in Cleveland, Ohio, at heading barrels in a flouring mill. He began his business career in the year of his arrival in Chicago as a peddler, and after accumulating a little money in that way, started a fruit stand at the corner of South Water and Clark Streets. After successfully continuing that business a couple of years he opened a fruit and notion store at No. 21 North Clark Street, where he carried on a profitable trade five years. Subsequently he engaged in the commission business at No. 175 East Kinzie Street for two years. He was a member of the Board of Trade, but after three years sold his membership.

In 1868 Mr. Apfel started a boot and shoe store at the corner of Division and Clark Streets,

where he bought a lot and erected a frame building, which answered the double purpose of store and dwelling house. He was located there until the fire of 1871 destroyed his property, losing twenty thousand dollars. He rebuilt immediately after the fire, and six weeks afterward resumed business and continued at the same location until 1888, when he sold his stock and has since lived retired, taking care of his property interests. In his many and varied business ventures he has met with success. He has always taken a commendable interest in the affairs of the city and nation and for two years previous to the great fire faithfully and acceptably filled the office of supervisor of the North Town. When the Republican party was organized he joined its ranks, and for many years supported its principles and candidates, but of late years acts independent of party, giving his support to the man he regards as best qualified to fill the office. August 19, 1852, he married Miss Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Frederick and Barbara (Hess) Mahler, natives of Baden, Germany, where Mrs. Apfel was born.

Mr. and Mrs. Apfel have three sons and two daughters, namely: William G., Arthur H.; Emma E., wife of Herman Devermann; Clara Elizabeth, now Mrs. Charles G. Boening; and Philip F. One child died in infancy. The members of the family are connected with St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church. At all times Mr. Apfel has done all in his power to advance the best interests of the city.

# WILLIAM NIEMEYER.

WILLIAM NIEMEYER was one of the industrious and successful German-American citizens which the Fatherland contributed to this country. For nearly half a century he was identified with the city of Chicago, and during his long and varied business career was active in promoting the best interests of the place. Mr. Niemeyer was born August 18, 1828, in Hanover, Germany, and was a son of Deidrich Niemeyer.

The latter and his wife had three children, who became residents of Chicago, namely: Henry and William, both deceased, and Dorothy, now widow of Christian Klinge, who is still living in the city. The mother died in Germany, and the father passed away in Chicago in 1861. After acquiring a good education in the parish school of his native place, William Niemeyer learned the tailor's trade with his father.

In 1847, accompanied by his father, brother and sister, he came to the United States and with them located in Chicago. Here for two years he worked at his trade. In 1849 he formed a partnership with William Vollmer and embarked in the retail grocery business on the corner of Lake and Clark Streets, and later moved to Fifth Avenue, between Washington and Madison Streets. November 9, 1850, he married Sophia Budde. Soon after his marriage Mr. Niemeyer sold his interest in the grocery business to his partner, and started a boarding house on the corner of Kinzie and Clark Streets, subsequently moving to Washington Street near Fifth Avenue, and there did a prosperous business for several years.

His next venture was keeping the Farmers' Hotel, on Franklin Street between Randolph and Lake Streets, and in connection a livery and boarding stable. A few years later he sold out, and for a time kept a saloon on Randolph Street, opposite the present courthouse. In 1867 he

established an undertaking business at No. 117 South Clark Street and the following year moved to the North Side and opened an undertaking house at Nos. 626 and 628 Wells Street, and successfully operated both houses until they were destroyed by the great fire of 1871. Although he sustained a very heavy loss, he was not in the least discouraged, for two days after the fire he established temporary quarters on Halsted Street, at the corner of Canalport Avenue and rebuilt on Wells Street and resumed his old business at that location. He also opened a store at No. 112 North Clark Street and another on the corner of Chicago Avenue and Market Street, and continued the three stores until 1880, when he discontinued the last two and carried on the Wells Street business, having in connection a carriage livery. There he did an increasing and profitable trade until his death, July 3, 1896.

The engrossment of his various undertakings left little time to engage in other employment. He gave his thought and attention to his business and left public affairs and the conduct of financial concern to those whose tastes or leisure better fitted them for such a task. He, however, found time to indulge in social intercourse and charitable work of the Odd Fellows' Order, with which he was identified for many years. He was a member of Robert Blum Lodge and a member of Encampment No. 165, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He also belonged to the Ancient Order of Druids and to the German-American Association, and was one of the first members of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, in the success of which he always felt interested.

Mrs. Niemeyer is a worthy pioneer of Chicago. She was born in Hessen-Darmsdat, Germany, November 26, 1829, and came to Chicago with her parents, Christian and Dorothy Budde, in 1846. Her father was a farmer and a man of considerable means and he lived in retirement after coming to Chicago. He died in 1853, and his good wife survived him twenty years, dying in 1873. They had but two children, Sophia and William, of Mankato, Minnesota. Mrs. Niemeyer received a good rudimentary education in the Fatherland, which has been supplemented by reading and the practical affairs of a busy life. She possesses unusual intelligence and business capabilities and is one of the most prominent women in Chicago of German birth, and is well known in fraternal organizations throughout the state. In church and benevolent work she takes a lively interest. For seventeen years she has been president of the Ladies' Aid Society of Ulich Orphan Asylum. For six years she has been on the board of directors of the Odd Fellows' Home of Lincoln, Illinois, having been on the board since it was started, and is the only German woman who has occupied that position.

Mrs. Niemeyer organized a Rebekah Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is the present chairman of the Odd Fellows' Old Folks Home Advisory Board. She is a member of the Ladies Society of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church and a member of the German Hospital, also of the Ladies' Society in connection with that institution, and of the Ladies' Chicago Turners Society and devotes much of her time and ample means in advancing the interests of these worthy institutions. Mrs. Niemeyer, with the assistance of her son, Henry W., still carries on the undertaking business which was founded by her husband thirty years ago. Her life has been one of busy usefulness and the cares of nearly sixty-nine years, fifty-two of which were spent in Chicago, have set lightly upon her, as she still enjoys good health and the use of all her faculties.

Of the thirteen children born to this worthy couple, seven died in childhood, the six following grew to maturity and four are living at this writing. The first-born, William H., was born October 22, 1851, and March 19, 1876, married Miss Clara Schuberth, and died May 11, 1886, leaving a widow and two sons, William and Henry. Henry William, who is associated in business with his mother, was born March 22, 1856. With the exception of a couple of years spent in Denver, Colorado, he has always lived in Chicago. He was educated in the public schools and Dyrenfurth College. He assisted his father in business until he arrived at man's estate. While in Denver he learned the art of embalming, under Prof.

Albert Brown. On his return from the West in 1879, he joined his father in the business, and introduced the art of embalming in the city, being the first person who practiced the art in Chicago. He is an enterprising, progressive and successful business man.

Like his mother, he takes a lively interest in social orders, and is a member of Olympia Lodge No. 477, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Koerner Lodge No. 54, Order of Mutual Protection. In politics he is independent. July 5, 1887, he was married to Miss Mary Peters, a native of Germany and daughter of Johanna Peters. They have one child, Adeline. Minnie, born August 20, 1859, is the wife of Frederick Buscher. Charles H., born July 14, 1861, on April 11, 1885, married Emma Heisterkamp and has two children, Henry and Florence. He is also an undertaker and assisted his father for many years, and is still connected with the business in assisting his mother and brother, Henry W.

He is a member of Court Vorwaerts No. 25, Independent Order of Foresters. Anna Christina Louise Augusta, the ninth in order of birth, was born May 9, 1863, and became the wife of Charles L. Schrimer and died December 21, 1891, leaving an infant child that died six weeks later. Barbara, the youngest, was born January 29, 1867, is the wife of Edward Koehler, and has two children, Edna and Hazel. All are residents of Chicago and are useful and respected members of society.

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# JOHN FEHN.

JOHN FEHN is a representative German-American citizen who ranks among the old settlers of 1857 and has been connected with the business interests of the city forty years. He was born November 24, 1835, in the village of Steinbach, Province of Bavaria, Germany, and is a son of John and Margaret (Neubauer) Fehn, natives of Bavaria. He is descended from some very prominent and ancient German families and has a lineage of which he may well be proud. His paternal grandfather was a man of education and was for some years a very successful instructor. He also filled the office of burgomaster in his native city.

John Fehn, father of the man whose name heads this article, was a farmer and also followed the occupation of a brewer and distiller. He purchased property in Windheim, and there resided with his family until his death, in 1849. Mr. Fehn, the subject of this sketch, attended public school until he reached the age of twelve years and for two years received private instruction under the tutelage of the parish priest, preparatory to a higher course, it having been the intention of his father to educate him for the priesthood. The death of his father when John was fourteen years old entirely changed his plans, and it became necessary for him to assist his widowed mother in the care and cultivation of the farm. September 27, 1853, he sailed from Bremen Harbor on the sailing ship "Ocean" and after an uneventful sea voyage, landed at New Orleans December 8. He was destitute of capital on his arrival in that city, as the last two dollars which he possessed he generously gave to a passenger on board the ship who, he thought, needed it worse than he did.

Though poor in purse, he was rich in the elements of health and industry which, with well-directed effort, always insures success. He at once found employment in the St. Charles Hotel, first as waiter, then as bell boy, and later as clerk

in the cigar store of the hotel. He remained in the St. Charles about two and one-half years. He then secured a position as bar tender in the Boston Club and while there became personally acquainted with Generals Pemberton and Taylor, and Mr. Benjamin, who afterward became secretary of state of the Confederacy. In 1857 he left New Orleans for the North and after spending a couple of months in Shelbyville, Indiana, came on to Chicago.

Soon after his arrival he accepted a position as bar tender for Charles Best, on East Randolph Street and with the exception of a few short intervals, remained in his employ three years. In 1860 he purchased the business of Mr. Best and did a successful trade until 1864, when he sold out. He then bought a saloon business at No. 121–123 North Clark Street, and so well did he prosper that in 1867 he purchased the corner lot. The fire of 1871 swept away his building and business. Before the ground had grown cold he began to rebuild, and before the frame structure was complete it caught fire from the smouldering debris, but the flame was easily extinguished. In 1872 he purchased the adjoining lot and the next year built his present handsome business block.

Mr. Fehn enjoys the distinction of being the oldest saloon keeper in the city. He has always been a peaceable, law-abiding citizen and conducted his establishment in a quiet, orderly manner. Being himself a sober, temperate man, he has not encouraged dissipation in others. He has never dabbled in politics but has acted independently, exercising his franchise in favor of the man of his choice, not being bound by any political party or leader.

November 25, 1860, he married Miss Margaret Sauermann, a native of Bavaria. Ten children were born of this marriage, four of whom are deceased. Those living are: Paulina, wife of Ernest Fischer; Oscar E.; Clara, wife of Thomas Sauermann; Tillie, now Mrs. William Curtis; Eleanore and Arthur. The mother, who had been her husband's faithful companion so many years, died February 17, 1898.

# FREDERICK NUSSER.

FREDERICK NUSSER, now living retired, is a prominent representative of the successful German-American pioneer of Chicago. He was born December 12, 1824, in Wurtemberg, Germany, and is a son of Frederick and Caroline Nusser, both natives of Wurtemberg. They were the parents of five children, of whom three emigrated to America, namely: Charles, of Carlinville, Macoupin County, Illinois, Frederick and Christian, the last of whom died in Chicago.

Frederick Nusser was reared on a farm and, after attending public school until he reached the age of fourteen years, attended a private school, later serving a three years' apprenticeship to learn the trade of rope-maker. He then returned home and assisted in the cultivation of the home farm. March 28, 1850, he left home and went down the River Rhine to Rotterdam, and thence to Liverpool, England. From there he took passage in a sailing vessel bound for New York. With favorable weather and fair winds they made the trip in twenty-eight days. Mr. Nusser spent one day in New York and went to Norwich, Connecticut, where he worked four months in a brick yard. He returned to New York and came to Chicago, arriving September 28, 1850. He was employed in a rope walk six months and

subsequently went to Louisville, Kentucky. He worked in the brick yards in that city and also in St. Joseph and Vicksburg.

In the spring of 1856 he returned to Chicago and worked in a brick yard for wages about six years, when he entered into a business venture, starting a brick yard for himself, in the portion of the city known as Goose Island. Five years later he removed to the junction of Elston Avenue and the Chicago & North-Western Railroad tracks. At this location he conducted a successful business seventeen years, when he was able to retire with an ample fortune to bless his latter days.

Mr. Nusser has always been a public-spirited and enterprising citizen since coming to America, loyal to the interests of the country and doing all in his power to promote all ventures for the benefit of the population. He voted for Fremont in 1856, and has voted for every Republican presidential candidate since that time. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1872. December 13, 1860, Mr. Nusser was married to Miss Caroline Binzow, who was born February 24, 1844, in Gianzow, Province of Pommern, Prussia. She is a daughter of Frederick Binzow, who came to Chicago with his family in 1853 and died of cholera in 1854.

Mr. and Mrs. Nusser are the parents of three children: Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Reich; Augusta, now Mrs. Edward Fitzgerald; and Frederick, who is married and in the employ of the Deering Company. Mr. Nusser and his family are members of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, where they are highly honored by all others of the congregation.

# JOHN S. DELSING.

JOHN SERVATIUS DELSING, one of the retired of Chicago's once active business men, was born May 13, 1832, in the village of Dingden, Westphalia, Germany. His parents were Hermann and Gertrude (Bargrafer) Delsing, and the family name was for many generations Barking, the name being a very old one. Hermann Delsing was born in 1804, and died December 26, 1858, at the age of fifty-four years. He kept a family resort and hotel at Dingden and the mother of John S., his first wife, died in 1839, when about thirty years old. Her children were: John S., Bernhardt and Ignatius. Hermann Delsing married for his second wife Christina Terhart, who died November 14, 1866. She was born January 18, 1803, and became the mother of three daughters.

John S. Delsing reached Baltimore, Maryland, in 1852. He was a brush-maker by trade and spent some time at this occupation in that city. In 1856 he came to Chicago and did some house painting, because there was not much business being done in the making of brushes. In 1858, however, he was employed by Gertz & Lombard, brush manufacturers, and was superintendent of their factory ten years.

He then established a hardware business at No. 282 West Twelfth Street, remaining occupied thus five years. He then went into the bristle business with Gertz & Lombard, on Archer Avenue, near Sanger Street. He was with this firm two years, later being nine years in the bristle business with Armour & Company. He subsequently established a saloon at the southeast corner of Root Street and Wentworth Avenue, which he conducted four years. Since that time he has lived retired. In 1889 he erected a residence at No. 6710 Wabash Avenue, and has since resided at that location.

Mr. Delsing was married in Baltimore August

30, 1854, to Rosa Unkelbach, daughter of Matthew and Margaret (Unkelbach) Unkelbach. Mrs. Delsing was born April 28, 1831, in Bavaria. Her parents, with ten children, emigrated from their native land in 1842, and located in Baltimore, Maryland, and remained there. Her father was a musician and was master of the violin.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Delsing are accounted for as follows: Frederick, born April 11, 1856; Charles, August 23, 1858; Mary, February 2, 1861; Katharine, February 19, 1863; Rosa, March 13, 1865; Louise, March 10, 1867; Anna, March 4, 1869; Minnie, March 3, 1871; Winifred, August 31, 1873; John H., born June 23, 1876, who died at the age of six days; and Harry Leonard, born April 11, 1878.

The Delsings are connected with St. Bernhard's Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Delsing is independent in politics, voting for the men who, in his estimation, are best fitted to fill offices for the interest of the public at large. He is a very conscientious and high-minded man, and is honored by all who know him, whether in a business or social manner.

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# JOHN L. STORMS.

JOHN LOW STORMS was among the enterprising and ambitious citizens of Chicago, who, by their own efforts and ideas gained a name and competence worthy of emulation. The name was originally Storm, without the final "s" but the persistency of the people in spelling it as it is now induced the bearers to add the final letter in all cases. John Low Storms was christened without the middle name, but to prevent further confusion in getting his mail matter he adopted this for the initial it gave. He was born February 25, 1830, in Urquhart, Murrayshire, Scotland, and was a son of James and Margaret (Brown) Storms. For further ancestry see biography of James Storms in this work.

J. L. Storms emigrated from his native land after receiving a good education and becoming efficient in the trade of a painter and decorator. He landed in Quebec in May, 1854, and was occupied at his trade in that city four months. In the fall he removed to Medinah, Ohio, and in a short time went to Cleveland. He arrived in Chicago in November of the same year and immediately entered the service of Thompson & Alston, remaining in their employ a year and one-half.

He subsequently took up residence in Lockport, Illinois, and since this time has been occupied by his own interests. He removed his family to that town, but in the spring of 1865 moved back to Cook County and purchased a quarter interest in a tract of ten acres of land in what is now Grand Crossing. He built a residence at the corner of Cottage Grove Avenue and Seventy-third Street, and this house was afterward moved to Langley Avenue, where it still stands.

Mr. Storms opened a decorating establishment at the present location of the Fifty-third Street Station of the Illinois Central Railroad. At this time there were only seven houses in sight of the station (then known as Hyde Park) and those who occupied six of them were Messrs. Bogue, Hibbard, Cornell, Noble, Merrill and Mrs. Waite, who conducted a female seminary. The other building was the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Storms drove to and from his place of business, which was about three miles from his home, and later took up his residence on Jefferson Avenue between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets, where he died June 2, 1898. From the fall of the year 1871 to 1875 Mr. Storms kept an establish-

ment on Wabash Avenue, near Harrison Street, employing as many as forty men at times. He subsequently conducted a store at No. 5213 Jefferson Avenue and was very successful in the enterprise.

J. L. Storms was married in 1862, to Letitia A., daughter of John Nicholson, of Lockport, Illinois. She is a native of Chatham, Canada, and was the widow of John Harvey. Her children by her first husband were named: Alexander; John G., now located on Sixty-seventh Street; and Robert who resides on the North Side. Mr. Storms was first married when he was but twenty-one years of age, to Miss Isabella Low, of Scotland, and their only child was named Eugene, but is now deceased. The child and its mother died in Quebec, of cholera. The children of John L. and Letitia A. Storms were ten in number: William H. is an engineer and resides in Windsor Park; George is a painter by trade and was associated with his father in business interests, but is now a policeman; Henry is married and resides in Englewood, on Sixty-ninth Street, near Halsted; he is a first lieutenant in the Knights of the Maccabees; Oriole married Frederick Harber, a grocer located on State, near Fifty-eight Street; Irene married Harry W. Russell, who is employed by the Denison Manufacturing Company and resides on Monroe Avenue, near Fifty-fifth Street; Frank is married and resides on Fifty-fifth Street near Kimbark Avenue; he conducts a livery business in Englewood; James and Marion are twins; Della died at the age of a year and one-half.

Mr. Storms' first presidential vote was cast in favor of Abraham Lincoln and since that time he held himself independent of party, voting for the man who, in his estimation, was most likely to serve the people to their advantage. He served as judge of election, and though much interested in political matters never held an elective office.

# KARL SCHMIDT.

KARL SCHMIDT, who is pastor of St. James' Evangelical Lutheran Church, at the corner of Garfield Avenue and Fremont Street, Chicago, was born July 21, 1859, in Hessen-Darmsdat, Germany. He is a son of Rev. Henry and Elizabeth (Bastian) Schmidt, who came to America in 1862 and located in Illinois. Rev. Henry Schmidt was pastor of a church at Schomburg, Illinois, fourteen years. He died in Elgin, Illinois, in 1897. Mrs. Henry Schmidt still resides in this city.

Karl Schmidt was educated at the gymnasium at Ft. Wayne, Indiana, and Concordia Seminary, at St. Louis, Missouri. He was graduated from the last-mentioned institution in 1881, and was ordained the same year, in September, at Rochester, Minnesota. He was called by the congregation of that place and was pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of that city, where he remained two years. He was then called to Crystal Lake, Illinois, and was there fourteen successive years, when he received a call to his present charge, in Chicago. He began his duties in this church August 15, 1897.

Mr. Schmidt is a very studious man, devoting himself assiduously to his mission and pursuing his work with the idea that one is never possessed with too much knowledge. He is a refined gentleman, and has been educated in the practical school of experience, as well as in colleges, and has profited by all his chances to obtain knowledge in the ways of the world and cultivation of his mind.

In 1885, on July 25, Mr. Schmidt was married

to Miss Louise, daughter of Rev. H. Wunder. (For further ancestry of Mrs. Schmidt, see biography of H. Wunder, on another page of this work.) The children of Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt were named as follows: Otto, Emil, Herman (deceased), Hugo and Dora.

Mr. Schmidt is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other states. He is a man of genial temperament, pleasant in address and hospitable in manner. He is recognized as one who is interested in the furthering of the education of the youth of to-day and his efforts in their behalf are admirable and serve as an example worthy of a following. He is honored and respected by all who know him and alike beloved by family and friends. His teachings are so successful that one cannot but believe that he was sent to this world to accomplish a good work and his energies are put forth to fulfill his mission.

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# PETER BRACH.

PETER BRACH, one of the most influential and respected of Chicago's retired citizens, was a tailor by trade and one of the finest workmen in his line of business of the day and generation. He was born June 1, 1828, in Prussia, and is a son of Johann Peter and Susanna Elizabeth (Berlges) Brach.

Johann Peter Brach, father of the man whose name heads this article, died at the age of fifty-four years, in the year 1837. He was twice married, and the children of his first wife were named as follows: Juliana, Mary Elizabeth, Jacob, Nicholas, Susan and Maria. After the death of his first wife he married Susanna Elizabeth Berlges. By this marriage he had five children viz.: Susanna Katharine, Peter, Anna, Mary and Michael. Mrs. Brach died December 18, 1866, having been born in December, 1829, and her remains were interred in Racine, Wisconsin. Peter Brach, of this sketch, left his native land in 1852, and landed in New York May 2 of the same year. His brother Michael, sister Mary, and his mother made up the party. They came in a sail boat which left Antwerp March 13, 1852, and immediately settled in Kenosha, Wisconsin. In that city Peter Brach worked at his trade, that of a tailor, ten years. He was employed by Frank Comstock, and when that gentleman removed to Chicago, Mr. Brach moved with him and remained in his service. He did the finest and most particular of the work and commanded the best salary of any of the men employed while he was with Mr. Comstock. In 1890 Mr. Brach retired from active life, and has since enjoyed a well-earned rest from business cares.

Mr. Brach married December 25, 1855, Miss Mary Brust, daughter of Mathias and Anna Marie (Meurer) Brust. She was born December 26, 1837, in Prussia. Mathias Brust was born in February, 1805, and died in June, 1869. He was a farmer and also worked at mining. Mr. Brust lived his entire life in his native land. Mrs. Mathias Brust was born in 1805, and died in 1871. Her children were: Jacob, Peter, Susanna, Mary Elizabeth, Katharine, Anna and Charles. Jacob Brust lives in New Ulm, Minnesota. He is married, and has two children, the elder being named William. He is a farmer and also conducts a hotel. Susanna lives in Texas; Katharine did not come to America; she married John Hahn and has no children. Anna married Frederick Weyher and resides at No. 164 Archer Avenue. Charles Brust is now in New Ulm, Minnesota, and is extensively inter-

ested in politics, and with his brother, Jacob, is very prominent in the community where they reside. Anna, Mrs. Brach, and her sister, Susanna, emigrated from their native land at the same time, in December, 1854. The others of the family came later.

The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Brach was Michael Brust, the owner of extensive lands, the cultivation of which he superintended personally. His children were: Mathias, Susanna, Marie, Jacob and Michael. The maternal grandfather was Michael Meurer, and his children were: Michael, Anna Marie, Susanna and Dora. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Brach were eleven in number: Peter, born November 21, 1856, died February 15, 1892. He married Marie Drinkburg and their children are named Elsie and Robert. Charles, who was born November 17, 1858, died June 28, 1882. Frank, born January 17, 1861, died January 25, 1892. Florentina, born April 2, 1864, died August 20, 1866. Louisa was born December 28, 1866. Edwin, born February 25, 1868, died March 8, 1887. William, born July 2, 1870, died March 15, 1871. Matilda, born February 3, 1872, died in childhood. William, born June 20, 1876, died June 28, 1893. Emma, born October 29, 1878, resides at home, and is an expert stenographer. Arthur, born February 15, 1883, died November 4, 1883.

Peter Brach was a supporter of the principles maintained by the old Whig party, but at the organization of the Republican party, joined its ranks and has since been loyal to its principles. He is much interested in political matters, but has never sought public favor in the form of election to an office. He erected a residence at No. 33 Elston Avenue in 1866, and has since that time resided at this location.

# HENRY RUSSER.

HENRY RUSSER is a native of Chicago and a member of an old pioneer family. He was born August 7, 1838, where he now lives, at No. 214 Rush Street, then the old Dutch settlement, called New Buffalo. His parents were George and Catherine (Mock) Russer. George Russer was born in Baden Weil, Germany, but his parents died when he was small, and a friend of the family, a Rev. Mr. Hagel, a Lutheran preacher, adopted him, his sister and his brother, Joseph, and took them to Basle, Switzerland, and they were well reared there and received a fair education. George learned the trade of a shoemaker and became prominent, being an inspector for a regiment of soldiers in Carlsruhe, Baden.

Catherine Mock was born in Weiseburg, Germany, and came to the United States in 1831. She located in Buffalo, New York. George Russer came about the same time and settled in the same location. In that city he worked at his trade and she was for a time in the employ of a Mr. Sherman, the man who kept the first Sherman House in Chicago. Mr. Russer became acquainted with his wife in Buffalo and they were married there about the year 1832.

In 1837 Mr. and Mrs. Russer came to Chicago, bringing with them their children, Charles, George and Valentine. They came on the old steamboat, "Madison." Mr. Russer had previously traded property in Buffalo, at the corner of Main and Genesee Streets, for property on La Salle Street, in Chicago, between Randolph and Lake Streets. He there kept the "Farmers' Home," and his wife being possessed of some money he purchased property in what was known as New Buffalo, locating a residence there. He opened

a shoe store and at one time carried on a very profitable business. In 1841 George Russer went to St. Louis and died in that city a few months later. He left his widow with six children and she struggled along the best she could, keeping her children as well as was possible and training them to go in the paths of right. She died in Chicago July 4, 1882, at the age of eighty years. All her children are deceased except the man whose name heads this article and May, who is now Mrs. Mock, of Fulton, Ohio.

Henry Russer grew to manhood in Chicago and received his education in the McKinzie School. At the age of fifteen years he began to serve an apprenticeship at the trade of a tinner and after having learned the trade, worked at it for a time. He then entered the employ of the North Branch Rolling Mill, under O. W. Potter, and was thus occupied nine years. Nearly all of this period he was in charge of the furnace of the mill and his services were valuable and he received financial recompense accordingly. For a short time subsequently he conducted a catering establishment, after which he was employed by Gen. Fitz Simon, superintending the filling up of the lake front, also being occupied in the same capacity for J. V. Farwell, N. K. Fairbank and the Newberry Estate. For the past ten years he has been in the service of the Newberry Library, having the entire management of the grading and filling up the lake front.

Mr. Russer is an ardent Republican and voted for Lincoln in 1860, having since supported that party's candidates. He is a member of the order of Ancient Order of United Workmen. In 1859 he married Caroline Kern, daughter of Peter and Caroline (Gibe) Kern. Mrs. Russer was born at the Summit, on Archer Road, where her parents were very early settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Russer are the parents of three children and three died in infancy. The living are: Emma, Louise and Henry. The members of the family are communicants of Mr. Moody's church and are possessed of religious views and the highest of principles.

Mr. Russer has witnessed the growth of the city from a small town and in the time of his childhood his family had Indians for neighbors and wild game was abundant.

# ANDREW SPOHRER.

ANDREW SPOHRER, now living retired, is a native of Chicago, born of German parents January 1, 1838, on Rush Street, near the waterworks. His parents were Andrew and Katharine (Schremp) Spohrer and were both born in Baden, Germany, of old German families. Andrew Spohrer, senior, was a mason by trade and came to America with his family in 1834. They spent two years in Buffalo, New York, where Mr. Spohrer worked at his trade. In 1836 they came to Chicago and he still worked at his trade and claimed a tract of land on Rush Street, at Chicago Avenue. At this location he raised vegetables for the market and also kept cows and sold the milk. He was a frugal and industrious man, and accumulated much property.

He purchased two and one-half acres of land on North Clark Street, and cultivated this tract also, succeeding remarkably until 1865, the year of his death. His wife survived him until 1879. They were the parents of sixteen children, only two of whom are now living: Christina, the wife of Patrick O'Connor, and Andrew, of this notice. The latter received a limited education in the

public school, and while growing to manhood carried on gardening, assisting his father until the fire of 1871, when they sustained a heavy loss.

After the fire they divided the property among the members of the family and since that time Mr. Spohrer has not engaged in any business but has taken care of his large property interests. In 1882 he purchased a farm near Chicago Heights, which is still in his possession. He has never sought public office of any kind, but has taken an interest in the affairs of his native city, which he has seen grow up twice. He is independent in politics, supporting the man whom he thinks best qualified for office.

September 5, 1871, he married Miss Katharine, daughter of Mathias and Anna Reichert, who came to Chicago from Wurtemberg, Germany. The parents of Mrs. Spohrer came to Cook County in early days and after their marriage lived on a farm three miles from Chicago Heights, in the Town of Bloom. Mr. Reichert died in 1865, and Mrs. Reichert is still living. They had eleven children, all of whom are now living. Mathias resides at Shannon, Illinois. Helen is the wife of Stephen Thometz, of Shannon. Henry is on a farm near Chicago Heights. Mrs. Spohrer is next in order of birth. Barbara is Mrs. Michael Kloss, of Will County. Mary is the wife of Valentine Marthaler, who conducts a hardware store in Chicago Heights. August is a farmer residing on the old homestead. Maggie is Mrs. Charles Miller, of Chicago Heights. Joseph resides in the same region, and is a tiller of the soil. Anna is the wife of Henry Marthaler and resides in Lakefield, Minnesota. Rosa is now Mrs. Joseph Loehmer, living on a farm in Dyer, Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. Spohrer have had eight children, those living are: Anna; Mamie, who was married June 29, 1898, at St. Joseph's Church, to Dr. Augustine A. Flick, who has an office at No. 448 North Clark Street, and resides at No. 454 North Clark Street; Margaret, Josephine and Edward, and three died in childhood. Mr. Spohrer and his family are members of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, and the family is highly respected and honored by all who become acquainted with any of its members.

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# FRANCIS M. JOHNSON.

FRANCIS MORTIMER JOHNSON, who was born on Sunday, May 8, 1842, in Hickory Lane, Niles, Michigan, is one of the most valued and highly respected employes of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, having been in the employ of that company since 1865. His parents were Alfred Wells and Dezire (Howe) Johnson, and both came from very old families. The paternal grandfather was John Johnson, and the maternal grandfather of F. M. Johnson was Frederick Howe. Mr. Howe was a tiller of the soil and he was born in Vermont. He settled in Syracuse, New York, subsequently, and later removed to Michigan, being one of the first settlers in Berrien County.

Mr. Howe traveled through the country with horse teams, there being no steam railway at that time. His children were named as follows: Alonzo, Dezire, Lucinda, Francis, Hezekiah, Adeline, Mary, Nancy, Charlotta, Charles and George. His wife's name was Polly Bliss before her marriage to Mr. Howe. Alfred W. Johnson was born June 26, 1810, in Burlington, Vermont. He came to Michigan in 1831. He had learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner, and erected a res-

idence in Niles, Michigan, in Hickory Lane. All his children were born in this house. Mr. Johnson did a great deal of contracting in the vicinity of Niles, for building of residences and other erections. He was a Democrat as to political views and served in the legislature two years about 1847-1849. He died June 9, 1889. His wife was born at Truxton, New York, Friday, May 5, 1815, and died October 18, 1896. Her children were nine in number: John Frederick was born Monday, December 17, 1838, and resides at No. 5140 Wabash Avenue; Richard Marian was born Wednesday, May 13, 1840, married Hattie L. Barker, at Chillicothe, Missouri, and now resides at No. 5140 Wabash Avenue, Chicago; Francis M. is the next in order of birth; Julia Estelle, born Saturday, March 9, 1844, married Henry T. Kimmell December 14, 1865. Her children are: George Alfred, born February 1, 1867, and Edna Estelle, born December 3, 1869; George Franklin, born Thursday, March 5, 1846, died August 5, 1893. He married Annie C. Cook, at Tiskilwa, Illinois, December 22, 1885; Oliver Howell, born February 12, 1848, died March 24, 1848; Helen Isabella, born Saturday, August 11, 1849, married John A. Montague October 6, 1873, and has one child, Charles M., born March 23, 1876. Her home is at Niles, Michigan, where her husband is a hardware dealer; Mary Francis, born Friday, November 3, 1853, married Orson McKay October 2, 1883. Mr. McKay is an employe of the Santa Fe Railroad Company and they reside at No. 4735 Evans Avenue; Charles Alfred, born Friday, February 8, 1856, was married at Marshall, Michigan, August 20, 1883, to Bertha Hopkins Perritt. He is the father of one child, Alfred Hopkins, born September 6, 1892. The family resides at Niles, Michigan, where C. A. Johnson is cashier at the First National Bank.

Francis Mortimer Johnson occupied himself at the same trade as his father until sixteen years of age. He enlisted in the army October 17, 1862, in Company E, Twelfth Michigan Regiment. He was sick a large part of the time and served in the reserve corps at Columbus, Ohio, for eighteen months. He was in the battle of Shiloh and his regiment was the first one fired upon. He was also in battles along the Chickahominy River. November 3, 1865, he was mustered out of service. Mr. Johnson was taken prisoner at Bolivar, Tennessee, but was paroled. After the close of the Civil War Mr. Johnson located in Chicago and entered the employ of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company and has since been occupied in the interest of that concern. He entered as clerk in the freight office and remained in that capacity eighteen years. He then took charge of the out freight house at Polk Street and Pacific Avenue and after eight years was transferred to the Englewood east bound freight, but at the end of four years this house was discontinued and he was returned to the Polk Street house, where he is at the present writing.

Mr. Johnson was married February 15, 1862, to Miss Marilla Alwilda Chipman, daughter of Holton and Lucy (Hopkins) Chipman. Mrs. Johnson's great-grandfather was born in England, and emigrating to America in 1840, located in Eugene, Indiana, later removing to Bristol, of that state, where he died in 1847, at the age of forty-nine years. Holton Chipman was born in Vermont, as was also his wife. She was married in Ohio and died January 24, 1893. She was born April 24, 1809. Her children were eight in number. Lucy Hopkins married Caleb Nash, of South Bend, Indiana, and their children are: Alice, Helen, Delia and Adell; Philenia Rosalie married Dr. J. N. Roe, of South Bend, and their children are: Lelia, Crestus and Lennie; Rachel Parthenia married John Brown, of Valparaiso, Indiana, and their children are: Blanch, William and Agnes; Cynthia Florilla married C. S. Payne, of Goshen, Indiana, and their children are: Lola, Hiram, Chauncey, Emma and Maggie; Austia Ianthe married Joseph F. Thomas, of Edwardsburg, Indiana, and their one child is Ella; Delia Alice married John Hudson, of Sacramento, California; Cassius Holton married Wealthy Rouse, at Kendallville, Indiana, and their one child is Millie; Marilla Alwilda is the wife of the man whose name heads this article, and was born November 17, 1843, at Eugene, Indiana.

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FRANKLIN PIERCE.

MRS. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

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# FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, who was a well-known resident of Chicago, was a member of a very old and respectable New England family, of English origin. From a genealogical history of the Pierce family it is learned that Capt. William and Capt. Michael Pierce, brothers, were conspicuous persons in the early history of New England. Capt. William Pierce was the most celebrated master of ships that came into the waters of New England in the infancy of the colonies. He was on very intimate terms with all the leading colonists, and a warm friend of Winslow and Bradford. He was first noticed in the early records of the colony in 1622, when he was master of the "Paragon," the owner of which ship was his brother, John Pierce, of London, England. In 1623 Capt. William Pierce brought over to Plymouth the "Anne" with her noteworthy crew. In 1624 he came in the "Charity," conveying Winslow with his cattle, which were the first brought into New England. In 1625 he was at Plymouth in the "Jacob," again bringing Winslow and more cattle. In 1629 he commanded the renowned "Mayflower," and in her took a company from Holland as far as the bay, on their way to Plymouth. In February, 1630, he came with the "Lion" from Bristol, England, and brought sixty passengers, including Roger Williams and his wife, Mary.

He brought the first cotton into New England, from the West Indies, in 1633. The records show that he owned a house and lot in Boston in 1634, and in 1636 he brought the first sweet potatoes into New England from the West Indies. He was shipwrecked in 1641, and found a grave in the sea which he had navigated so long and successfully.

Capt. Michael Pierce, the founder in America of that branch of the family to which the subject of this sketch belonged, was born in England about 1615. He emigrated to America about 1645, and in 1646 located in Hingham, and the following year removed to Scituate, where he lived the remainder of his life. He was commissioned captain by the colonial court in 1669, and served with distinction in King Philip's war, and was slain in battle in March, 1676.

Franklin Pierce, whose name heads this article, was of the ninth generation in direct descent from Capt. Michael Pierce. He was born August 16, 1827, in Durham, Greene County, New York. His parents, Royal and Mary (Clark) Pierce, were born in Durham and Athens respectively, in Greene County, New York. Royal was a son of Mica Pierce, who was in turn a son of Jobe Pierce.

Royal Pierce was a tiller of the soil, and was very successful in collecting this world's goods, following this occupation for many years. In the year 1854 he purchased a farm near Belvidere, Illinois, and the year following removed his family from the Empire State to this farm. After ten years spent in this location he retired from active life, and at the age of seventy-five years, died in Belvidere, April 25, 1878. His beloved wife survived him until 1888, and died in the eighty-first year of her life, at Winona, Minnesota. Her remains were brought to Belvidere

and interred beside her husband. The family of this worthy couple numbered six, and were named as follows: Franklin, the subject of this sketch; Jemima, who is Mrs. Bartlett, of Winona, Minnesota; Wallace, of the last-named town; Marshall, who was a soldier in the Union forces, in the late Civil War, and died in a hospital at Nicholasville, Kentucky; Mary Imogene, who is now the wife of L. B. Starkweather, of Lake County, Illinois; and Clark, who died in the year 1861, in Belvidere, Illinois.

Franklin Pierce grew to manhood on his father's farm, assisting in its culture during the summer months, and attending the district school in winter. He was a studious young man, and acquired sufficient knowledge to enable him to instruct others, and followed this profession many years. At the age of twenty-three years he went to New York City, and was engaged in steam-boating in the East River, and later, for one season, was on the North River, between Albany and New York. He was then employed as fireman on the Troy & Schenectady Railroad one year, and later on the Troy & Boston Railroad.

April 25, 1853, at Troy, New York, Mr. Pierce was united in marriage with Miss Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Gilbert Curtis Bristol. Mrs. Pierce was born in Columbia County, New York. After his marriage, Mr. Pierce removed, with his wife, to Rutland, Vermont, where they remained two years. In March, of the year 1855, Mr. Pierce moved west, and was soon employed by the Chicago & North-western Railway Company, as engineer, and his wife followed in the July succeeding. He was one of the first engineers of the now important system, and ran the first passenger train into Harvard Junction. After remaining in the employ of this company until 1861, he located on a farm near Belvidere, abandoning the same after a few months. He then entered the employ of the Western Union Railroad Company and had charge of its shops at Savanna, Illinois, for a period of four and one-half years. He again entered the service of the Chicago & North-western Railway Company, and for two years ran a steamboat for it on Lake Superior, after which he was on one of the stock trains of the company, remaining with the same until March, 1873. He was large in stature and of fine personality, exemplary in his life and habits. On the outbreak of the Rebellion he offered his services to the Union cause, but was rejected by the medical examiner. He was a member of the Masonic order, having attained to the degree of Knight Templar, and his remains were interred with Masonic honors. Mr. Pierce was a strong, athletic man. On one occasion, while engineer on the Chicago & North-western Railway, he saw a man lying on the track, fast asleep. Unable to stop the train he rushed forward and taking a secure position on the cow-catcher he reached forward and, with one hand, threw the man from the track and thus saved his life.

He then purchased an interest in a flour mill at Harvard Junction, which interest he retained four years. After he sold this interest he was a number of years engineer in the Air Line Elevator near the North-western depot, in Chicago, until the year 1893. He lived to the venerable age of seventy years, and died August 19, 1897, three days after his birthday anniversary. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce were blessed with four children, three of whom died when infants. The only surviving child, Jennie Irene, married Henry Millard. She is a musician of recognized ability, being able to instruct in the art, as well as a very fine singer. She has a daughter, Marion, who has inherited her mother's musical talents in a marked degree, and is a vocalist of a high order.

Mrs. Pierce's parents were Gilbert Curtis and Ursula Elizabeth (Loomis) Bristol. The family was of English origin, and Mrs. Pierce was born in Columbia County, New York. Her grandfather was Israel Bristol, and he was married to Anna Blinn.

Franklin Pierce was a Whig at the time of the existence of that party, and afterward a Republican. He was a prosperous as well as a worthy man, and was beloved by all who knew him, and mourned by his family and friends at his death. His name will long be remembered, and his deeds of kindness and thoughtfulness to his fellow-creatures were not in vain.

# ISAAC SCHAFFNER.

ISAAC SCHAFFNER, who is a dealer in cigars in the city of Chicago, comes of a good old German stock, whose descendants have been kuown in Germany from time far back in history. Mr. Schaffner has adopted for his country the Land of the Free, and is as loyal to it as he is to the memory of his native Fatherland. Nothing can erase the country of the Rhine from his mind and at the same time he labors in the interest of the free United States. He was born March 23, 1832, in the village of Eppelsheim, Hessen-Darmsdat, Germany, and his parents were Abraham and Mary (Hart) Schaffner.

The paternal grandfather of Isaac Schaffner was Nathan Schaffner, and his children were named Moses and Abraham. The maternal grandfather, Henry Hart, had eleven daughters and two sons. Abraham Schaffner died in 1857, at the age of seventy-five years. He was a dealer in horses, cattle and grain. His widow died in 1865, at the age of seventy-five years. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Schaffner were named as follows: Nathan, Michael, Yetta, Solomon, Jacob, Lazarus, Lena, Moses, Isaac and Barbara.

Solomon Schaffner was the first of his father's family to emigrate from their native land, and arrived in America in 1839. He located in Manchester, Ohio, and later removed to Cleveland. He settled in Chicago in 1871, and died here in 1883. He married Henriette Schwab, who survived until 1894. Their children were named: Joseph, Nathan, Caroline, Henry, Abraham, Rachel and Clarence.

Lazarus and Moses were the next of the family to come to America, arriving in 1845. They located in Reedsburg, Ohio, and Lazarus died there in 1848, unmarried. Moses removed, a short time later, to Warsaw, Ohio, where he resided twenty-two years, before he came to Chicago. Here he established himself in business and died about ten years since. He married Miss Fannie Joseph, and their children are named: Minnie H., Abraham J., Nettie J., Hannah R. and Morris. One child, Harvey N., is deceased. The family is residing at No. 459 Forty-fifth Street.

Isaac, Michael and the sister, Yetta, were the next to come to America, and reached New York in September, 1847. They located in Reedsburg, Ohio. Michael remained two years and then changed his location to Richland County, Ohio, and still later to Summit County, and conducted a store at Randolph until 1877, when he died. He married Mollie Hahn, and their children were: Abraham, Henry, Nathan and Fyetta.

Yetta, sister to Isaac Schaffner, married Nathan Becker, having removed to Cleveland, Ohio. They located in Warsaw and subsequently removed to Chicago, where she died in October, 1895. Her children were named: Rachel, Viola and Abraham G., the latter now residing at No. 5132 East End Avenue. The father, Nathan Becker, resides with his daughter, Rachel, at No. 4911 Grand Boulevard.

Nathan, another of the sons of Abraham Schaffner, came to America in 1864, and located immediately in Chicago. He conducted a meat market, and married Hannah Baum. Their children were named: Herman, Bertha, Yetta, Simon, Solomon, Lena, Ida, Paulina and Ada. Yetta, Simon and Ida are the only ones living at the present writing, Simon residing at No. 307

Claremont Avenue. Nathan Schaffner died November 14, 1892. His wife died September 28, 1890.

After Isaac Schaffner had lived in Reedsburg, Ohio, two years he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained two years. He was a clerk there and subsequently a commercial traveler two years. He then located in Warsaw, Ohio, and opened a general merchandise store at that place. He went into business with his brother, Moses, the firm name being Schaffner Brothers. They conducted the business from 1855 until 1875 and then sold out to Clark & Bucklin. On his arrival in Chicago, in 1875, Mr. Schaffner dealt in horses one year. He then went to work for Hart Brothers two years, and was subsequently in the fur business three years. He was in the bank of Henman, Schaffner & Company until the year 1893, when he started in the cigar business. He is doing a brokerage business, and has made a success from the start to the present day.

Mr. Schaffner built a residence at No. 6613 Michigan Avenue in 1892. He married Miss Yetta Hecht, daughter of Joseph and Caroline (Schwab) Hecht, August 2, 1868. Mrs. Schaffner was born May 9, 1842, in the village of Weimerschmitten, Bavaria, Germany, and came to America in 1862. Her brother, David Hecht, emigrated from his native land in 1855 and located in Cleveland, Ohio, and died in California August 12, 1883. He was born August 17, 1840. He conducted a business in Cleveland and in St. Marys, California. He was married, but had no children. Mrs. Schaffner's paternal grandparents were David and Rebecca Hecht. Their children were: Abraham, Alexander, Matilda, Esther, Caroline, Rosa, Sarah, Emanuel, Simon, Joseph and Herman.

Mrs. Schaffner's mother died in 1886, at the age of seventy-five years. Her children were: Caroline, Solomon, Moses, Alexander, Henry, Yetta, Lena and Rachel.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Schaffner are: Albert, David Hecht, Maud Violet and Erma. Mr. Schaffner was made a Mason in Warsaw Lodge No. 255, and served as senior warden. He never cared particularly to hold public office, but occupied the position of treasurer of the local township where he resided for one term. He votes and argues in favor of the principles of the Democratic party.

# JAMES L. UBELLAR.

JAMES LINCOLN UBELLAR. Among the youngest and most prominent of practicing dentists in the city of Chicago who has a promising future before him, is James L. Ubellar. He was born March 12, 1866, at No. 753 West Lake Street, Chicago. For ancestry see biography of C. G. Ubellar, in this work.

James L. Ubellar received an ample education and is a highly refined and intelligent man, of good standing among those of his profession and held in deep regard by all with whom he comes in contact. He attended school in Chicago until he reached the age of twelve years, after which time he was at school in Kankakee, Illinois. He later attended the business college of Bryant & Stratton three months. He began a course in the Chicago College of Dental Surgery in 1887, finishing the course March 25, 1890. In September, 1889, he took a state examination and at once entered upon the practice of his profession. He is now a member of the faculty of Union Dental College of Chicago.

Mr. Ubellar was married March 5, 1885, to Miss Jennie Louise, daughter of William H. and Jane (Lee) Hamilton. Mrs. Ubellar was born in New York. Mr. Ubellar is a Mason, being affiliated with Englewood Lodge. He is a Royal Arch Mason, having taken the degrees in Kankakee Chapter, and is a member of Ivanhoe Commandery No. 33, Knights Templar, of Kankakee, Illinois. He is one of the Modern Woodmen of America, and he, with his wife, is connected with the Eastern Star Lodge of Kankakee. Mr. Ubellar is not actively engaged in politics, but is in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party. He is one of the rising young men of the present day, and his value is recognized generally by the public and his friends.

# ALEXANDER SYMONS.

ALEXANDER SYMONS. Among the enterprising citizens of our United States, and those who gain a name for themselves among the people of the country they adopt, many are of foreign birth and immigrate to the Land of the Free for the purpose of taking advantage of its opportunities, which are not equalled in any other country on the globe. Though we boast inhabitants of all races, the most sturdy and energetic of all are those of Scotch lineage. Of this people of the Highlands who located in the great metropolis of the west, Alexander Symons is one of the most respected and highly honored. He was born December 20, 1828, in the town of Rothiemay, Banffshire, Scotland, and is a son of James and Margaret (Block) Symons.

John Symons, father of James Symons and grandfather of the man whose name heads this article, served in the English army, and died in 1809, aged about thirty-five years. He married Anna Currie, and their only children were James and John. The maternal grandfather of Alexander Symons, John Watt, was the father of Alexander, John, Margaret and some other children, of whom record cannot now be obtained.

James Symons was born June 20, 1800, in Banffshire, Scotland. He died in June, 1876, and his remains were interred at Rothiemay, Scotland. He was a stone mason and worked as a journeyman and contractor. The mother of Alexander and the first wife of James Symons died when thirty-five years of age, Alexander being her only child. James Symons married for his second wife Jane McRobbie, and their children were: Annie (William, who died at the age of twenty-two years), John, James, Isabel, Jane, George and Robert. Annie, Jane, John and James came to America, but returned again to their native land.

Alexander Symons was the first of his father's family to emigrate from Scotland, and reached Illinois in November, 1857. He located in Lockport, on a farm near the town of that name, and for seven years worked in the interests of another man, receiving a salary. In the spring of the year 1865 he removed to Grand Crossing and purchased two and one-half acres of land bordering on Langley Avenue, Seventy-fourth Street and Champlain Avenue. He built a residence at this time, and in 1895 erected his present residence at No. 7410 Langley Avenue. From 1864 to 1873 Mr. Symons was employed at Oakwoods Cemetery and was then given charge of the Paul Cornell School building, being in the same position at the present writing.

Mr. Symons took for his life partner, on April 9, 1859, Miss Jane Storms, daughter of James Storms (for further mention of the ancestry of Mrs. Jane (Storms) Symons, see biography of

James Storms, on another page of this work). Mrs. Symons was born February 12, 1836, in Urquhart, Murrayshire, Scotland. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Symons are five in number, two having died while still very young. James Storms, the eldest, resides at No. 7424 Langley Avenue and follows the occupation of painter; John resides in West Pullman, at the corner of One Hundred Twenty-first Street and Emerald Avenue; Annie married James A. Martin, a clerk in the South Town Assessor's office, and resides at No. 7425 Champlain Avenue; Alexander, who is a carpenter, and Margaret are at home with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Symons are among the valued and influential members of the Ingleside Methodist Episcopal Church, and he upholds the political principles of the Republican party.

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# ANTON TEMPEL.

ANTON TEMPEL, now living retired at his pleasant home, No. 1022 North Halsted Street, is an old resident of Chicago. He was born May 2, 1830, in Steinheim, Province of Westphalia, Prussia. He received his education in the public schools of his native place, after which he served four years' apprenticeship at cabinet-making, at which he worked until he emigrated to America. In the spring of 1852 he sailed from Hamburg on the "Marquis of Queensbury," an English vessel, and after nearly eight weeks on the voyage he was landed at New York. On his arrival he spent about two years in New York and Connecticut, working at his trade. In the spring of 1854 he was joined at New York by his brothers, William and Christian Tempel, and all three continued west to Chicago. After one year at carpenter work he opened a small fruit store at the corner of Sherman and Van Buren Streets. He continued three years at this location and then removed to North Clark Street and continued in the same business. Early in the year 1861 Mr. Tempel removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and there established a fruit and grocery business. He served for a short time in the Missouri militia, during the Civil War, but owing to poor health was obliged to secure a substitute. He spent a year in New Orleans previous to the war. He lived in the city of St. Louis seven years, and on his return to Chicago opened a store on Twelfth Street. In 1873 he removed to South Water Street and continued in the commission business until 1881, when he retired from active business life to enjoy a much-needed and well-earned rest. During his business career he was successful in all his undertakings, being naturally of an energetic character and bound to profit by his efforts.

Though he never held public office, Mr. Tempel voted for the representatives of the Democratic party, believing that this was the most worthy of handling the affairs of the nation. Mr. Tempel married, in 1861, Miss Katherine Kohle, a native of Prussia. Mrs. Tempel, who had proved herself a very worthy helpmate and a noble wife, passed beyond the border in March, 1895. Mr. Tempel is a very valuable and prominent member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Franz Tempel, the father of Anton, was a bookbinder by occupation and a man of considerable education and prominence. He served as a soldier in the Prussian army and fought against Napoleon. He was twice married. His first wife was Mary Stidl, by whom he had two sons, Anton, whose name introduces this article, and William, whose biography appears on another

page of this work. After the death of his first wife he married Elizabeth Lamers. To this union seven children were born, namely: Christian; Clements, who was a soldier in the Union army, and lost his life in the Civil War; Julius, Frank, John; Elizabeth, wife of a Mr. Bebee of Chicago; and Mary, deceased. The mother of this family died in Prussia in 1866, and the following year Anton visited his native land, and when he returned brought with him his father and the remaining members of the family. Franz Tempel died in Chicago in 1869.

# PHILIP KUSSEL.

PHILIP KUSSEL. This gentleman, a retired wholesale grocery merchant of Chicago, is a prominent representative of those German-American citizens who have achieved success by industry, good judgment and legitimate business methods. Of a lithe physical constitution, active mind, vivacious disposition and perfect suavity of manner, he has always enjoyed the esteem of many friends. His success in life has been in a great measure due to these qualities.

Mr. Kussel was born November 11, 1827, near Bingen on the Rhine, Germany, the city made famous by an eminent English author in that beautiful poem entitled "Bingen on the Rhine." He is the eldest son of John and Sophie (Schmuck) Kussel, natives of that section of Germany. By occupation his father was a tiller of the soil and a baker. As he grew up he received a good primary education in the place of his nativity, afterward supplementing this by a commercial course, and completing this at a comparatively early age. When about fifteen years of age he entered an apprenticeship in the mercantile business at Bingen and served four years. He remained a year after the term of his apprenticeship had expired, filling the position of clerk and receiving a salary.

During the troublous period of 1848, when a national revolution was attempted, he found it difficult to procure a satisfactory position, and thinking the opportunities for promotion, or to rise through his own individual efforts, were not good, he determined to cast his lot with the people of the New World. Accordingly, he took passage June 9 of that year on a sailing vessel at Havre, bound for the United States, and thirty days later arrived in New York, where, according to previous arrangement, he was to meet a friend coming over in another vessel from the Old Country. Although his friend set sail at the same time, he was a month later in finishing the voyage. After his arrival they remained in New York City about four weeks, hoping to find employment there, but failed. The friend, in despair, abandoned the hope of finding a position as clerk and decided to learn the baker's trade, while Mr. Kussel remained, still determined to search longer for a position in the mercantile line or return to Germany, having brought money with him for that emergency.

At length he too was about to succumb to despair, when he was advised by the German society to go farther west. Accordingly he started, with the intention of locating in Cleveland, Ohio. On his way he stopped a few days in Albany and also in Rochester, New York, and on his arrival in Buffalo, in August, he was so favorably impressed with the appearance of that place and with its business outlook that he decided to locate there. He spent two months in that city, devoting most of his time to the study of the English language, under the instruction of a private tutor, and in this time his progress was

so great that he could converse in English to some extent. He obtained a position as clerk in a small grocery store and attended night school for a period of two months, after which he continued in the same position and in the evenings instructed his employer's children in the German language.

After seven months he obtained a more satisfactory position in a larger store on Main Street and was employed there for fifteen months. On the expiration of this time he secured a position in a grocery and general store as bookkeeper and confidential clerk. Desiring to see more of the country, he decided to go farther west, but as there were no railroads west of Buffalo at that time, the trip had to be made by steamboat, and as navigation was not yet open, he was detained in the city, during which time he was employed in assisting to compile the city directory. The work was being done by the publishing house of Jewett, Thomas & Company, who were also publishers of the Commercial Advertiser and were wholesale dealers in stationery and printers' supplies. On completion of the directory work the firm gave him a position as salesman in their stationery and printers' material department.

In 1852, when he desired to see the west, the firm suggested that he carry their samples and solicit orders for them, and should he fail in finding a suitable place to locate, he should continue in their employ. Remaining in the service of the company he returned to Buffalo. The next year he again went west to Chicago, with the same understanding as on the former trip. On his arrival in the city he was more favorably impressed with the place, and decided to remain. Here he was employed for six months by Allan Vane & Company, a commission firm on South Water Street. Meanwhile he became acquainted with Gage & Haines on South Water Street, who afterward did him a favor by recommending him as worthy of credit. While in the employ of Allan Vane & Company he made the acquaintance of Fred Fischer, of the firm of Satterley, Cook & Company, wholesale grocers, and frequently spent his evenings in their office. These associations doubtless assisted him to decide as to his future avocation. Having informed Mr. Fischer of his intention of starting a grocery business, that gentleman gave him every encouragement and sold him his first bill of goods. He had saved up a few hundred dollars with which, through the recommendation of Allan Vane & Company and Gage & Haines, he was enabled to buy a well-assorted stock of goods.

About this time he was joined by his brother, Christian, and they opened a grocery store on West Madison Street, under the firm name of Kussel Brothers. From the start the business prospered even beyond their expectations and they made money rapidly. Two years later they opened another store, at the corner of Randolph and Clinton Streets, and conducted the two stores one year. They then rented a store building at No. 236 East Randolph Street and began a jobbing trade. Christian Kussel conducted the store at the corner of Clinton Street, while Philip Kussel attended to that on East Randolph Street. The business grew so rapidly that two years later they removed to No. 208 East Randolph Street. At this time they were carrying a stock of about sixty thousand dollars. The next year they removed to No. 191 South Water Street, and confined their operations to the wholesale trade.

June 9, 1866, the store was consumed by fire and they suffered a total loss. They wound up their business, intending to resume operations again in the same building. Rebuilding was considerably delayed and the next autumn they bought out Bennett & Gregory, wholesale grocers, at No. 58 South Water Street; but in one year they found their business had outgrown the capacity of their space accommodations and bought out Boynton & Leek, at the northeast corner of South Water Street and Michigan Avenue, where they had a very large establishment for that day, in fact one of the most complete of the kind in the city. They contiuued business at this location until May, 1871, when they removed to No. 97 South Water Street, but while engaged here, in October following, the great conflagration caused them a heavy loss. Immediately after that fire they opened temporarily on Canal Street.

Purchasing a lot at No. 135–137 South Water Street, they built the house which now stands there, and in October, 1872, moved into it. They continued there until May, 1887, when, owing to the failing health of the senior partner, they closed business and rented the store; and since that time both brothers have lived retired.

In his political views, Philip Kussel was in early life a Whig and since the dissolution of that party he has been steadily a Republican, and has always kept himself well informed on the questions of the day. His taste, as well as the nature of his business, has always forbidden a position in public office. Since retiring from trade he has spent nearly two years in his native land and has also traveled extensively in the United States.

In September, 1855, Mr. Kussel visited Germany, remaining until March, 1856, and while there persuaded his father to sell out and emigrate to the United States. In October, 1856, he again went to Germany, and on his return was accompanied by his parents and sister. They arrived at New York December 31, 1856. His father died here in 1886, aged ninety-one years, and his mother in 1881, at the age of seventy-eight years. His eldest sister, Mary, also died in Chicago, in December, 1866. In the year 1857 he built the residence on Madison Street, which he sold in 1872. In 1870 he purchased a residence on Michigan Avenue near Fourteenth Street and made that his home for seventeen years.

Knowing how to enjoy life, Mr. Kussel improves the opportunity before it is too late, as is the case with many business men, and he well merits the rest he is now taking in the evening of life. He has never married.

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# RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

RICHARD MARION JOHNSON, who is chief engineer of the Chicago City Railway Company, and has charge of the power house of that company at the corner of Fifty-second and State Streets, has had many and varied experiences in railroad life. Born May 13, 1840, he is a son of Alfred Wells and Dezire (Howe) Johnson. For further mention of the ancestry of R. M. Johnson note the biography of Francis M. Johnson, on another page of this work.

Richard M. Johnson lived with his parents until he reached the age of thirteen years and then was taken for a time by his grandfather Howe, but returned to his father's roof when he was nineteen years old. He learned the carpenter's trade, being with his father three years at the same. During the Civil War he was in the army one year, entering in 1862. The next year he returned to Chicago and in the winter of 1863 went to Clinton, Iowa, and was employed on a bridge which was being made by the American Bridge Company. He then went to Quincy, Illinois, where he was fireman on an engine on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. After one year with that company he became hostler from Brookfield, Missouri, on the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad. He held this position one year, subsequent to which time he was engineer for that concern eleven years, and from 1867 to 1877; during this time, he was on a passenger engine. He returned to Chicago at the end of this time, and until the spring of 1880 was engineer for the Michigan Central Railroad Company.

Entering the service of the Chicago City Railway Company, he was engineer on one of the

dummies that ran from Thirty-ninth Street, on Cottage Grove Avenue, into the city proper. Since 1887 he has had charge of the power house and has been chief engineer.

R. M. Johnson was married January 1, 1868, to Harriett Leslie, daughter of Thomas Fisher and Frances (Lewis) Barker. Mrs. Johnson was born May 13, 1848, at Walkersville, Missouri. Their one child is an adopted one, and her name is Lottie May. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Masonic order, being identified with Cameron Chapter No. 67, and Vincil Lodge No. 63. He is a member of Robert Fulton Association No. 28, National Association of Stationary Engineers. Though never active in politics, he does not miss an opportunity to vote in favor of the Democratic party and is strong in his arguments for the upholding of the party.

# WILLIAM BAGNALL.

WILLIAM BAGNALL was born in 1831, in New Castle-Upon-Tyne, England. He was reared in his native town, obtaining a common-school education. He early learned the trade of carpenter and builder, serving an apprenticeship of six years.

In this he was engaged until nearly nineteen years of age and, in 1850, with two companions, he ran away from home, with a trip to Australia in view. Owing to financial straits incurred by the spending of too much money while in the city of Liverpool, they decided on emigrating to America. They took passage for New York on the sailing vessel, "Mary & John," and after a tempestuous voyage of seven weeks, the ship landed this small party in the American harbor. Mr. Bagnall was employed by one man for two years, at his trade, while in the city of New York. He was married about this time, while in this city, to Miss Hannah Tynd, in the early part of the year 1853. He removed shortly after, with his wife, to the city of Chicago, where he took up his trade on his own responsibility for some time.

This business not proving profitable, owing to the failure of a man for whom he erected a building, he sought work at his trade in Iowa, but not finding a satisfactory location, he returned to Chicago. Eventually he took a trip to New York, from thence to Jersey City, and here established a business for himself, remaining until 1862. During this time he erected buildings for the Marion Building Association, in Marion, New Jersey.

In October, 1862, Mr. Bagnall was actively instrumental in the organization of a company of men numbering one hundred and ten, succeeding in getting them together in three and one-half days, for the Civil War, which was then in progress. He marched with the company to Trenton, New Jersey, from which city they proceeded to Washington, District of Columbia. This body of men was given the name of Company B, Twenty-first New Jersey Infantry. Although he was tendered a captain's commission, Mr. Bagnall declined, owing to his lack of knowledge regarding military matters, and went into the ranks. The company went from Washington to Frederick, Maryland, and became incorporated in the Army of the Potomac at Bakerville. It was affixed to the Sixth Army Corps, Third Brigade of the Second Division, and participated in many hard-fought engagements, among which a few are mentioned: Two days

battle at Antietam and three days battle of Fredericksburg, under Burnside, after which came the event known to all soldiers who participated in the same as "Burnside's Mad March." This company then fought in the battle of Chancellorsville, the corps taking Mary's Heights, and in the fight of three days' length, Colonel Van Houten was killed, and Captain Kendall of the company lost a leg. Orderly Sergeant Hathaway was one of the number of men who were lost in this battle.

The next battle participated in by this company was at Gettysburg, in Pennsylvania, in which many were killed, Mr. Bagnall receiving a severe wound through a musket ball entering his left leg. At Chancellorsville he was wounded by a saber, in the hands of a rebel soldier, thrust into his right shoulder, at his third refusal to surrender. Three comrades and himself were separated from the command and one was killed, but only eight of the assailants escaped, however. After the siege at Gettysburg, Mr. Bagnall was in hospital from the results of the bullet wound in his leg, and at his return to duty was assigned a position on private duty as assistant, serving as such during the remainder of the war. At Boonesborough Mr. Bagnall fell ill and upon asking for food at a farm house, was given the same and was not allowed to pay anything for it. The farmer told him that General Lee had mustered four of his sons into service, and if Mr. Bagnall was to come across any of them and do them a favor, the debt would be considered cancelled. At Fredericksburg, Maryland, he saw a young man that resembled the farmer in feature, and when he called him by the same name (Redding), he found him to be the only living one of the sons, the rest having been killed. Mr. Bagnall suggested a plan for the release of the young man, and before his return home from the war he received a letter from Mr. Redding, senior, which contained the thanks of the father and a cordial invitation to Mr. Bagnall to make them an extended visit to their home.

At Fredericksburg a rebel sharpshooter was lodged in a tree, dealing death in the shape of sure-aimed bullets to the Union soldiers, and Mr. Bagnall was requested by his division commander, General Howe, to station himself in a position to shoot the rebel. He received fire three times, one shot clipping a lock of his hair. He then caught a glimpse of the man, and after one shot from his weapon, quiet reigned in the vicinity of the said tree. He was an expert shot and at Fredericksburg, when his corps was about to storm Mary's Heights, he saw a rebel sharpshooter aiming and making ready to fire on General Howe. Not having time to secure his gun, he called sharply to the general, causing the latter to start suddenly, thereby changing his position and the bullet whizzed past, the life of the general having been saved by Mr. Bagnall's prompt action.

Mr. Bagnall was discharged at the close of the war at Trenton, New Jersey, after serving three years and nine months in the cause of the right. He returned to his business as carpenter and builder at Jersey City, following the same until the year 1872, when he removed to Chicago and entered the commission business on South Water Street. He was successfully engaged in the same for a period of eighteen years, and in 1890 he established a business, with his son, William, in the manufacture of cigars, continuing in the business up to the present date and making a financial success. The name of the firm was originally Bagnall & Company, but was later changed to Bagnall, Diaz & Company. A very extensive business is conducted in the city and the same is represented in other cities by traveling salesmen. Previous to the insurrection in Cuba, the firm purchased largely of Cuban tobacco, and has made a specialty in high-grade work on choice brands of tobacco.

Mr. Bagnall is a member of General George A. Custer Post, Grand Army of the Republic, in which he is post surgeon, which position he has filled for many years. To Mr. Bagnall were born three children: William J.; Annie, now Mrs. Frederick Wetherel, of Memphis, Tennessee; and one daughter who died in New Jersey, aged eight years. Mr. Bagnall is a son of James and Abigail (Hughes) Bagnall, the former a native of England and the latter of Irish de-

scent. The remotest of the ancestors which can be traced of the family of Mr. Bagnall came from Normandy to England, with William the Conqueror. Sir William Bagnall, a member of the English peerage, was a direct descendant of that noted general.

James Bagnall was a son of James Bagnall, senior, and Belle Bagnall. James Bagnall, junior, was a traveling buyer for a dry-goods house and died at the age of forty years, when his son, William, was ten years of age. Mrs. James Bagnall, mother of the man whose name heads this article, immigrated to America and died in Jersey City. The family of Hughes was from the northern part of England, and the men were tillers of the soil.

William Bagnall has proven himself a stanch Republican and has, since his majority was reached, taken a vast interest in the principles of the party and of all public matters. In Jersey City he was judge of election seven terms. He has acted the part of a just man at the polls and is recognized as a worthy and highly honored citizen.

# PHILIP KROECK.

PHILIP KROECK, an old soldier and pioneer of Chicago, is a native of Guesen, Hessen-Darmsdat, Germany. He was born May 10, 1837, and is a son of John and Katherine Elizabeth (Rinn) Kroeck. John Kroeck was a tiller of the soil and the father of Jacob, Louis and Philip Kroeck. In 1861, on April 14, John Kroeck, with his family, sailed for the United States on the steamer "Brahmen," and landed in New York May 1. On the sixth the family arrived at Chicago and John Kroeck died here May 18, 1863, and Mrs. Kroeck, his beloved wife, died March 12, 1889. January 24, 1867, Louis, the second son of John Kroeck, died also.

Philip Kroeck, the man whose name heads this article, was educated in the common schools of his native land and after leaving school learned the trade of a cigar-maker, serving a three years' apprenticeship. At the age of twenty-one years he joined the Second Regiment of Infantry of Hessen-Darmsdat, and served three years. After coming to Chicago he worked at his trade in the employ of Beck & Worth, who were located at No. 14 South Clark Street. He was thus employed until August 8, 1862. On the event of Lincoln's second call for troops he enlisted August 8, 1862, in Scripps Guard and participated in many engagements. After the fall of Gettysburg they spent much time looking after guerrillas. He was under General McPherson for some time, and after his death he was under General Howard. Mr. Kroeck never flinched in the time of danger and was valued as a well-trained soldier and a man with a cool head. He was never wounded nor taken prisoner and was mustered out at Washington, May 18, 1865.

After leaving the army Mr. Kroeck returned to Chicago and accepted a position with Beck & Worth, who were then located at No. 95 Water Street. He continued in the service of this concern until they went out of the cigar business. He subsequently became employed by Heller & Mower, on Madison Street, and after one year occupied thus, he started in business for himself at No. 401 North Clark Street, where he built up a profitable trade. He was burned out by the great fire of 1871, losing all his possessions or, to use one of Mr. Kroeck's expressions on the sub-

ject, "Everything was burned except my debts." After the fire he continued his former business on the West Side, locating at No. 360 West Twelfth street, and remained there until May, 1872, when he returned to the North Side.

He opened at No. 753 Wells Street and was located at this number for some years. In 1876 he started a saloon at the corner of Wells Street and Lincoln Avenue and continued a profitable business until 1884, when he built his present business block and continued his former business until 1890 and since that time has lived in comparative retirement. Mr. Kroeck voted for Lincoln while he was in Georgia and has since that time supported the Republican party. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also the Knights of Pythias.

February 4, 1866, Mr. Kroeck was married to Miss Marie Tiegler, who was born in Germany. Their children are: Katherine, who is the wife of Henry Wagner; Carl and Marie. Mr. and Mrs. Kroeck were married by that old and venerable member of the ministry, Dr. Hartman, and has attended the church wherein this worthy man preached, since the date of his marriage. Mrs. Kroeck passed out of this life July 16, 1896. She was mourned by many friends as well as doubly missed by her relatives. Her memory is held in deepest respect by all who came in contact with her genial nature.

# JOHN F. JOHNSON.

JOHN FREDERICK JOHNSON, who was one of the first men connected with the Chicago City Railway Company, rose from a mere clerical position to the one of great responsibility which he now holds. He has succeeded through his own energies and merits this and much more. He was born December 17, 1838, in Niles, Michigan. For ancestry, see biography of F. M. Johnson, on another page of this volume.

Mr. Johnson was educated in Niles, Michigan, attending school until he reached the age of sixteen years. October 1, 1854, he obtained a position in the Michigan Central Railroad freight office, remaining until 1862. For a short time subsequently he was employed with John Berry, and in 1863 he entered the freight office of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, changing later to the service of the Merchants' Union Express Company until 1868, when he was employed by the American Express Company. December of the year 1869 he became clerk for the Chicago City Railway Company, and after seven years in that capacity was six years treasurer and secretary. Since 1881 he has been in the president's office as assistant auditor and fills the position to the complete satisfaction of all interested.

He has proven in all circumstances a competent, energetic and trustworthy man and has gained the admiration of all who have come in contact with his fresh, genial mind, whether in one surrounding or another.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of two children, who have done credit to the rearing they received and to the family name, which has never known a tarnish. Frank Rollo was born December 2, 1862, in Harris Township, Elkhart County, Indiana. More extended notice of him appears elsewhere in this volume. Ernest Mortimer was born March 23, 1866, and has also space on another page of this volume.

Though never an office seeker, Mr. Johnson is interested very deeply in the welfare of the Democratic party, in whose interest he casts a vote at all favorable opportunities. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Johnson erected a residence at No. 5817 Wabash Avenue in the spring of 1882. This was the first house in the locality, and the nearest house to it at that time was on State Street. The family is one of the well-known and honored ones of the community, and each member is a credit to the neighborhood in which they reside.

# HENRY ACKHOFF.

HENRY ACKHOFF, who is now living retired, is a member of a very old and pioneer Germany family. He was born in Hanover, Germany, November 14, 1830, and is a son of Claus Eckhoff, which was the original spelling of the name, but was changed by Isaac Cook, when he was a member of the legislature.

Claus Eckhoff was twice married, Henry being of the first family. His mother died when Henry was a small boy and subsequent to his father's second marriage, the family, then including three children, started in June, 1834, from Bremen, in a sailing ship, and landed in New York in August of the same year. The father was a farmer by occupation and was an old soldier, having fought in the Battle of Waterloo. Mr. Eckhoff was possessed of some means and on his arrival in the United States his objective point was Texas, but not getting his just dues from land sold in his native country, he was obliged to locate in Chicago.

The family spent one year in New York State, during which time Mr. C. Eckhoff visited Georgia, remaining there the entire winter. In the summer of 1835 he went to Pennsylvania, where he remained one year, and came to Chicago in 1836. His first work was on the old canal, and in the summer of 1837 he cut a large quantity of hay for Mr. Gage. He was a few years superintendent of the Brunster Reservation, and early in 1844 purchased eighty acres of that land, which was in Niles Township and was heavily timbered, and later bought forty acres of prairie land, now in Jefferson Township, from the government at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. He moved his family to this location the same year and cleared a fine farm, where he built a residence and lived the remainder of his days, dying in 1874, at the age of seventy-nine years, six months and sixteen days. He was a Democrat previous to 1856, but at the formation of the Republican party became an upholder of its principles. His wife survived him until 1893.

The children of Claus Eckhoff were six in number. John and Henry were the offspring of the first wife, and the former served until the close of the Civil War in Company K, Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He is now deceased. Caroline, wife of C. Seegers; George J., deceased; Katharine, deceased, and two that died in infancy were children of his second wife.

Henry Ackhoff enjoyed but limited educational advantages, having attended a school but about two months. Since the extremely youthful age of eight years he has been self-sustaining. While he was at home, on winter evenings, a Mr. Bartlett, an instructor, taught him the rudiments of an education and whatever else he learned he got by untiring devotion to books without the aid of anyone. He is in the truest sense of the expression a "self-made man." While still a small boy he worked for Mr. Cook and until the age of twenty, subsequent to this time, he worked for his father. At the age of twenty he paid one

hundred fifty dollars for the privilege of embarking on the sea of life for his own interests. He immediately engaged in the enterprise of buying and selling wood, produce and grain of all kinds, and was very successful. He had much talent for business and was a natural trader.

At the age of twenty-two years he engaged as fireman on the Chicago & North-western Railway, the Galena division. In 1855, having acquired some knowledge of the carpenter's trade, he began contracting for building and erected a residence on Halsted Street, where he conducted a boarding house. This was a success financially and he began investing in real estate, but the crash of 1857 nearly ruined him. In 1861 he started a catering establishment at the corner of Halsted Street and Milwaukee Avenue. In 1862 he purchased land at Nos. 208 and 210 North Halsted Street and erected a double house for a tenement. In 1865 he started a grocery store at the northwest corner of Halsted Street and Milwaukee Avenue, which he conducted profitably several years. He sold out in 1880 and retired from business.

Mr. Ackhoff has been engaged in political matters to some extent. In 1866 he was elected alderman for the Eleventh Ward, now the Seventeenth Ward. In 1869–70 he was supervisor for the town of West Chicago, and from 1885 to 1889 was superintendent of the North-west Postal Station, during the first administration of President Cleveland. His first presidential vote was cast in favor of Franklin Pierce, and he supported the candidates of the Democratic party up to the time of the election of President McKinley. In local politics Mr. Ackhoff does not strictly adhere to any party, but casts his vote for the man who, according to his opinion, is best fitted to serve the people. He has always taken a commendable interest in the affairs of the country and his home city.

Mr. Ackhoff is a member of Stephen A. Douglass Council No. 66, National Union, and Fort Dearborn Lodge No. 214, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1852 he married Mary Seegert, a native of Germany. Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Ackhoff two are deceased. Those still in the land of the living are: Henry W., Louise, Mary and Charles F. The mother died in 1872. Mr. Ackhoff is a man of strong convictions, and on all occasions has the courage of his convictions. He is as fearless in his advocacy of right as he is in his denunciation of wrong. In his dealings he is strictly honorable and in the legitimate channels of trade has won success, and is spending the evening of his life in the enjoyment of a handsome competence.

# NICHOLAS SCHNITZIUS.

NICHOLAS SCHNITZIUS is a very old settler of Chicago and has been engaged in the cooperage business several years. He was born in Mosal, Prussia, September 19, 1833, and is a son of Mathias and Katherine Schnitzius, both of whom died in their native land, she in 1842 and he in 1893. Mathias Schnitzius was nearly ninety years of age at the time of his decease. Nicholas Schnitzius came of a very old German stock, his ancestors having been German as far back as is traced to-day.

He was educated in the schools of his native town and assisted his father in the cultivation of the farm and growing grapes and making wine. He was thus occupied until he reached the age of eighteen years, when he began to learn the trade of a cooper, serving an apprenticeship of three years. In the fall of the year 1854 he left the

Fatherland and embarked from Antwerp in a sailing vessel bound for New York. After ten weeks spent on the ocean he was landed and went directly to Ontario, Canada, arriving at the suspension bridge on Christmas day.

For five months he worked at his chosen trade in the village of Chippewa, which is five miles from Niagara Falls. From this locality he removed to Merrittsville, where he remained two years. In August of the year 1857 he came west to Chicago and worked two years for a brick mason, for the small salary of seventy-five cents per day. He went to Evansville, Indiana, and worked in that town two years, after which period he returned to Chicago. At this time the West Side was being built up to some extent and for some years he was employed to work in that section of the city. In 1881, however, he established a business for himself on Burling Street, and two years later purchased property at Nos. 803 and 805 North Halsted Street, and built a shop for his own use. At this place he carried on a profitable business and it is still increasing.

Mr. Schnitzius has visited his native land three times, once in 1871, again in 1872, and returned there in 1893, when his father died. He is still in possession of the old homestead in the Fatherland. He is a sympathizer with the principles of the Democratic party but has never sought favor from the public in the form of an office.

August 28, 1858, he was married to Miss Angeline Klein, a native of the same town as himself, in Germany. Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Schnitzius but two are still in the land of the living, Martin and Fritz. The latter is a druggist in Austin, Illinois. Mr. Schnitzius is a highly respected and valuable member of the Roman Catholic Church. He was a comparatively poor man when he came to America and deserves much credit for his perseverance and success, which came to him entirely through his own efforts.

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# JAMES S. SYMONS.

JAMES STORMS SYMONS. Among the most enterprising and energetic of the business men of the city of Chicago, and one of the most prominent citizens of Brookline, is James Storms Symons. He was born January 17, 1860, in Lockport, Illinois, and is a son of Alexander Symons. For further mention of his ancestors see biography of Alexander Symons in this work.

J. S. Symons attended school in Woodlawn and also at the Cornell School, but left school at the age of fifteen years to enter the world of experience and labor. He began to learn the trade of painting with John L. Storms, and after five years with him entered the Wilson Sewing Machine factory at Grand Grossing. He occupied a position in the ornamenting room one year, and was two years in the trimming room. He was subsequently employed by different people at painting, and was three years with the Michigan Central Railroad Company, doing special painting. He spent some time working as journeyman, and then began to contract for his own interests and is thus employed at the present time, being associated with J. B. Storms. His work has always given complete satisfaction, and he is looked upon by all as an honest, upright man in all matters pertaining to business or social principles.

On May 2, 1889, Mr. Symons was married to Helen R. Winles, a daughter of Edward Winles, the latter being a native of New York state. Mr. Symons is not an active politician, but upholds the Republican party at every favorable opportunity.

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JACOB GROSS

# JACOB GROSS.

JACOB GROSS, who lives in retirement, in his pleasant and luxurious home at No. 1730 Deming Place, has resided in Chicago since 1855. He was at one time connected with one of the largest banking and real-estate firms in the city of Chicago, and in the faithful performance of all duties or trusts imposed upon him and the life of industry which he has led, has justly earned all his honors. Whether as a brave soldier or an able, ambitious, public servant, he has ever shown himself a gentleman and that fact has thoroughly established him in the hearts of the people.

Jacob Gross was born February 11, 1840, in Jacobsweiler, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, and is a son of Henry and Barbara (Lotz) Gross. Henry Gross was a tiller of the soil, and died when Jacob was but thirteen years old. He and his good wife had four children, namely: Katharine (now deceased); Gertrude, now Mrs. Adam Miller, Henry and Jacob, of this article. The mother died in Richton, Cook County, Illinois, in 1860. In May, 1855, Mrs. Gross with her four children sailed from Havre, in the sailing ship "Elizabeth," and twenty-eight days later landed in New York. They came directly to Chicago, arriving July 1.

Jacob Gross was well educated in the parish school of his native place and after coming to Chicago attended Brown's School, on the West Side, and passed a credible examination for the high school, but did not enter. He learned the trade of tin-smith, at which he served a regular apprenticeship, and afterwards worked six mouths as journeyman. He then went to Richland and was clerk in the store of his brother-in-law until the Civil War broke out. In August, 1862, he enlisted for service in the Union Army, joining Company B, Eighty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served continuously, participating in many of the hardest-fought battles of the war, until May 25, 1864, when he was severely wounded, at the battle of New Hope Church, Georgia, by a rifle ball, which so shattered the bones of his right leg that amputation became necessary. He lay in a hospital in Chattanooga until February, 1865, when he was honorably discharged in Chicago, February 14, 1865. In 1866 he was appointed deputy police clerk and served two years, and was elected West Town collector for three terms. He was then elected in 1872 clerk of the circuit court, and was twice re-elected and served until 1884, when he was elected state treasurer and served one term of two years. He has always been a Republican and has attended state conventions and other gatherings since he became a citizen.

In 1883 he became a member of the banking firm of Felsenthal, Gross & Miller, which was made a state bank in 1891. After serving as state treasurer he became actively engaged in the bank and was vice-president until 1896, when, owing to failing health, he resigned and has since lived in retirement. Mr. Gross is a member of Lessig Lodge No. 557, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, also Columbia Post No. 708, Grand Army of the Republic.

October 20, 1870, he married Miss Emma Schade, a native of New York, but of German parentage. They became the parents of three children, namely: Mamie, now Mrs. William Falk, William H. and Flora. The family is connected with St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, among the congregation of which each one is highly honored.

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# SARGENT FIELD.

SARGENT FIELD. Among the foremost of the citizens of our United States are those men who can relate a history reaching back to the time that their ancestors were among the early settlers of the colonies. They inherit sturdiness, ambition and love of country in almost every case. In removing westward in the early days of the western part of the country, they further proved their interest in the welfare and growth of the nation. Sargent Field could boast a lineage of which any man might be proud. From the fact that his father was born in the town of Surrey, New Hampshire, in 1765, is shown that his people were among the early pioneers of the colonies.

Sargent Field was born June 25, 1802, in Peacham, Vermont, a son of Nathan and Hepzibah Field. His father removed to Peacham in 1788, and in 1794 became an active and valuable member of the Congregational Church in that section, with which body he was connected until his death. Nathan Field was a sincere Christian and endeavored to rear his children in the paths of right. His children were: Sargent; Ann Eliza, who married Milo Lodgett; Charles and Nathan, who lived in Neponset, Illinois. His wife died August 16, 1857, aged eighty years, and was buried in Hardwick. November 10, 1859, his own death followed, after he had reached the remarkable age of ninety-four years and three months.

In 1856 Sargent Field, with his family, moved westward, remaining a short time in Chicago, but settling in Ashkum, Illinois. He conducted a hotel in this town for one year, and subsequently became a tiller of the soil near that town, and continued in this occupation until 1862, when he removed to Grand Crossing. He traded his farm to Paul Cornell for an acre and one-half of land lying between Cottage Grove and Drexel Avenues and making the southeast corner of Cottage Grove Avenue and Seventy-third Street. Mr. Cornell had removed a house from the corner of Sixtieth Street to this location, and a part of the house is still standing. This was the first residence in this section.

Mr. Field was married May 14, 1829, in Hardwick, Vermont, to Sarah Bailey, daughter of John and Abigail (Bailey) Cobb. She was born February 4, 1809, in Hardwick, and died October 28, 1863, and was buried in Rosehill Cemetery. The children of John Cobb were as follows: Florilla, who married Paris Coates; Sarah, Mrs. Field; and Abigail, who married Charles Field. Florilla removed westward and lived in Chicago, and her son, Calvin Coates, is still in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Sargent Field were the parents of five children: Charles Porter, the eldest, born April 21, 1831, married Miss Charity Elizabeth Hudson, and removed west three years before his father. He located in Chicago, but returned east and settled in Brooklyn in 1864. He had no children and died September 12, 1879, and was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York. Orville Jenson Field, the second child of the man whose name heads this article,

was born May 21, 1834, and married Cecelia Emeline Orcutt. He settled in Chicago in 1863, died March 29, 1889, and his remains were interred in Oakwood Cemetery. His children are as follows: William, who is in Chicago; Sarah Elvirah, Mabel and Louisa.

John Cobb Field, born May 26, 1839, married Sarah McCombie and came to Chicago with his father, Sargent Field. He removed to Kansas in 1871, returned to Chicago in 1893, and died March 2, 1894. His children are: Frederick, William and Minnie Estelle. Sarah Aurora Field was born January 7, 1842, in Peacham, Vermont, and was married November 3, 1864, to Charles Augustus Boughton. He was a son of William Boughton, of New Jersey, and was born July 13, 1841. The children of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Boughton were named as follows: Anna Luella, Charles Herbert, Eugene, Helen Eliza, Edna Aurora, who died at the age of four months; and Clifford LeRoy. Alvah Eugene Field was born November 6, 1849, and January 13, 1873, was married to Isabella Storms. The children of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Field were: Arthur Sargent, Esther Aurora, Isabella Irene and Lily. Of these, the son, Arthur, is the only one living. A. E. Field is the proprietor of a grocery store at the corner of Seventy-third Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.

Sargent Field was a man of noble and refined character and was an influential and valued member of the Presbyterian Church. He was a strict upholder of the principles and interests of the Republican party and for eight years held the office of sheriff of Caledonia County, Vermont. He died July 11, 1863, and was buried in Rosehill Cemetery. His loss was mourned by his many friends and relatives.

# CAPT. JOHN MACAULEY.

CAPT. JOHN MACAULEY was born July 13, 1829, at Rathfriland, County Down, Ireland, and was the second son of John Macauley, a carpenter and resident of that town. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick Brigham, a resident of Rathfriland, of Scottish ancestry.

John Macauley, senior, became convinced that the Western Hemisphere offered better inducements to industry than his native land, and in 1847 he came with his family to the United States, landing in New York May 22. He remained in that city until 1853, when he removed to Chicago, where both he and his wife died in 1860, the former surviving the latter only one day. One funeral served for both, and both were interred in the same grave at Graceland Cemetery. Each had attained the age of seventy-six years. They were the parents of three sons and three daughters, namely: Mary Ann, Susannah, Margaret, George, John and William.

John Macauley, in common with his brothers and sisters, was educated in private schools in his native town, and he acquired the trade pursued by his father. This trade afforded him occupation and a livelihood until the year 1858, when he was appointed a detective on the police force of the city of Chicago. He continued in this service twenty years, with the exception of a short period during the Civil War, when he was employed in the secret service of the United States government in the south. In this arduous service he had many narrow escapes. On one occasion, while in pursuit of his duty in Kentucky, he was pursued by several mounted men and was shot at seven times, one bullet tearing a hole

through his saddle. In 1878 he resigned from the police force and lived a life of quiet retirement until his demise, which occurred February 10, 1898. His body was deposited in Graceland Cemetery with Masonic honors. Rev. J. A. Rondthaler, assisted by Rev. Dr. John Rusk, officiated at the funeral.

Mr. Macauley was made a Mason in 1863, in Kilwinnig Lodge No. 311, Chicago, and subsequently became a life member of that body. He was among the faithful members of the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church and acted in political matters with the Republican party. He was a great lover of rifle shooting and was captain of the Englewood and Lake View Rifle Clubs. Among his trophies were three gold medals, won in contests in marksmanship. In disposition, Mr. Macauley was very generous and he died as did the father of the Scottish bard, "owing no man a penny."

He was married on Wednesday, June 22, 1859, to Miss Emily A. Shrigley, in Chicago. Mrs. Macauley is a daughter of John and Emily (Knight) Shrigley. John Shrigley was an Englishman by birth, and came to America in his youth, locating in Chicago in 1832. One year later he was followed by his wife and five children, whom he had left in Vermont, where he was married. In the early history of Cook County he served as its sheriff and was keeper of the county jail. He died August 15, 1853, and his remains were buried in Graceland Cemetery. He was born November 22, 1802, in the parish of Saddleworth, Yorkshire, England. His wife, Emily Adaline Knight, was born May 7, 1801, in Dummerston, Windham County, Vermont, and was a daughter of Jonathan Knight, a paper and woolen manufacturer of Dummerston. Her mother, Emma Perry, was a relative of the famous commodore, whose exploits on the inland lakes won a proud portion of American history.

Mr. and Mrs. Macauley were the parents of three children: Rollin Parker, Emily Adaline and Harriet Mae. The son married Miss May Bullard, of Sterling, Illinois. They have three beautiful boys, John Chester, Julian Mannington and Kenneth Rich. Emily A. Macauley became the wife of Elmer Hill, of Chicago.

# AUGUSTUS BAUER.

AUGUSTUS BAUER, an early resident of Chicago who was many years conspicuous in the business and social life of the city, was a native of Germany and received the thorough business training which is vouchsafed to every artisan in that country. He was born June 16, 1827, in Offenbach, near the capital city of Frankfort, and was a son of Jacob Bauer.

The father being a teacher, young Bauer had especially advantageous opportunities for obtaining an education, opportunities which he improved to the utmost, being industrious and apt as a student. After completing his school course, he took up the study of architecture under a skillful tutor at Darmstadt, Germany, and became an adept in planning and conducting building operations.

Like many other ambitious citizens of his country, he turned his eyes toward the setting sun, in the hope of finding better opportunities for advancement than were afforded by the crowded condition of all lines of effort in the Old World. About 1852 he arrived in America, and spent two years in New York City. Here he shortly found employment in his profession, and was occupied in planning and directing the

erection of the dome upon the famous Crystal Palace of that city, in which the first World's Fair was held.

Again he moved westward, and arrived at Chicago in 1854, and here the balance of his life was spent. Shortly after his arrival he formed a partnership with Thomas B. Carter, a connection which continued for a period of twelve years. From 1867 to 1874 he was associated with Mr. Loebnitz. He was a heavy loser by the great fire of 1871, being extensively interested in local insurance companies, which were ruined by that catastrophe. He continued the industry which characterized his youth throughout his life, and executed many important labors in the city which was honored in being his home, ceasing only when his life terminated, February 8, 1894. The vault in the old Fidelity Building, which was constructed under his direction, withstood the terrible ordeal of the great fire and preserved the valuable papers it contained, a remarkable circumstance amidst the universal ruin of that time.

Mr. Bauer was a public-spirited citizen, and nobly performed any duty to his fellow-citizens which devolved upon him. He was a consistent member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and exemplified the true Christian in his daily walks of life. Being actuated by high moral principles, he was universally respected and beloved. He took an intelligent interest in the affairs of his adopted country and city but never sought public place for himself. He continued to support the political principles of the Republican party from the time he became a citizen of the United States, about the time that this party came into existence.

March 24, 1860, Mr. Bauer was married to Miss Anna Apel, a native of Berlin, Germany, and a daughter of John and Augusta Apel, who came to Chicago in 1849. Mr. Apel passed away in California, and his widow still resides in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Bauer became the parents of five children, namely: Max F., Herman A., Robert A., Clara and Hertha, all of whom are now living, to be an aid and comfort to their widowed mother. The entire family is held in high esteem in the circles in which they move.

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# WILLIAM H. CARMAN.

WILLIAM HENRY CARMAN, who has been a resident of Chicago for nearly four decades, celebrated, with his faithful wife, the golden anniversary of their wedding, at their home on Lincoln Avenue, April 19, 1898. Mr. Carman was born December 9, 1828, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, where his grandparents —Lewis and Catherine Carman—were highly respected residents. Lewis Carman was a slaveholder and was many years cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of New Brunswick.

Abraham Voorhees Carman, father of the subject of this sketch, was born November 18, 1805, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and was a school teacher in New York City from 1830 to 1845. During his leisure moments he pursued the study of dentistry, which profession he practiced in the same city until his death, which occurred November 3, 1858, just before completing the fifty-third year of his age. He was a member of the Universalist Church and was buried in the Dutch Reformed Churchyard at New Brunswick. His wife, Ellen Oppie, mother of William H. Carman, was born May 14, 1806, in Bordentown, New Jersey, was married to A. V. Carman September 7, 1826, and died February 7, 1864,

while on a visit to her son in Chicago. Her remains were deposited in Graceland Cemetery.

The subject of this sketch attended the public school in his native town, in which his father was a teacher. In 1845 he took up the study of dentistry with his father and subsequently practiced with him two years. He came to Chicago in 1860 and entered mercantile life as a clerk with John Ellis, commission merchant, located at No. 14 State Street, in whose service he continued three years.

In 1863 he was appointed on the city police force and continued in the police department successively as patrolman, custodian of stolen property, clerk and desk sergeant, until his retirement, October 26, 1897. He served under all chiefs of police from Cyrus Bradley to Joseph Kipley, during a period of thirty-four years, and participated in all the rough experiences of the department in that time, including the great holocaust of 1871, and the anarchist riot of 1886. During the Civil War he was on duty under Isaac Milliken in the provost marshal's office, with Chief-of-Police C. P. Bradley, Mr. Carman's duty being the charge of permits granted to persons leaving the city.

He was on duty one month as inside guard over Confederate prisoners at Camp Douglas. After the war he was stationed at the armory, corner of Adams and Franklin Streets, taking care of returning soldiers. He assisted in the capture of Colonel Marmaduke and others concerned in the great Northwestern conspiracy, to liberate Confederate prisoners from Camp Douglas.

Mr. Carman was made a Mason in 1854, in Hope Lodge, New York City, was demitted in 1863, and affiliated with Kilwinnig Lodge No. 311, of Chicago, in which he was elected a life member December 24, 1894.

April 19, 1848, Mr. Carman was married to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Jennings, the ceremony being conducted in New York City by Rev. W. S. Balsh. Mrs. Carman was born November 19, 1832, in Poughkeepsie, New York. Her father, Eli Jennings, was born January 22, 1805, near Bridgeport, Connecticut. He was a carpenter by trade and came to Chicago in 1857 from New York City. He died here November 8, 1876, and his remains were taken to Danbury, Connecticut, and laid away in Wooster Cemetery. He was married May 23, 1826, at Danbury, Connecticut, to Miss Almira Mallory, who was born February 2, 1808, and is still living, in August, 1898. She is a daughter of Ezra Mallory and Eliza Andrews-Mallory. May 23, 1876, her fiftieth wedding anniversary was celebrated at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Carman, No. 191 Lincoln Avenue. On that occasion were present two of her children, ten grandchildren and one great-grandchild. Mr. Jennings survived this event a little less than six months.

Mr. and Mrs. Carman are the parents of three children. The eldest, Harriett Elizabeth, born in New York City, June 10, 1849, married Levi M. Peck, of Danbury, Connecticut, January 1, 1866. They have eight children: Lillian Starr, William Carman, Sarah, Eli, Edward Clayton, Charles Arthur, Walter Stanley and Mamie Alice. The eldest of these is now the wife of Miles Desbrow, of Danbury, Connecticut. The third married his brother, David Desbrow, and is the mother of one child, Phoebe.

Elmira Ellen Carman, born in Chicago November 25, 1861, is the wife of James Thomson, of Rogers Park, Chicago. They have a son named Harry Carman. Frank, third child of William H. and Elizabeth Carman, born December 8, 1866, married Mary Charlotte Austgen and has two children, William Austgen and Esther Catherine.

The golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Carman was a notable event in Chicago society. There were living on this occasion all of their children, eleven grandchildren and one great-grandchild. About two hundred of their friends and neighbors were present and the occasion was rendered especially notable by the presence of Mrs. Carman's mother, whose golden wedding anniversary had been celebrated in the same house twenty-two years before. The principals in this joyful event bore every evidence of sound health, and it was difficult for those present to believe that the bride of fifty years ago is already a great-grandmother. When her eldest

child was born there were living four of its grandfathers and six grandmothers—these, including two each of paternal ancestors, preceding the father and mother and three maternal ancestors on each side. The day was celebrated after the fashion of an old "New England calling day" and visitors paid their respects in a steady stream from noon until midnight. Refreshments and music aided in giving pleasure to the occasion, and all joined in the wish that many future anniversaries might be thus celebrated. Numerous letters of regret were received from distant friends. Mr. and Mrs. Carman may well feel proud of the evidences of friendship and esteem vouchsafed to them in many ways at this notable festival.

# EDMUND D. SPOONER.

EDMUND D. SPOONER, who is senior vice national commander of the Union Veteran Legion, of Chicago, Illinois, is a native of Connersville, Indiana, where he was born August 9, 1843. He is a son of Judge William L. and Catherine (Smith) Spooner, natives of Cincinnati, Ohio. William L. Spooner was a son of Reed Spooner, born in Cincinnati, who came of a colonial family of New Bedford, Massachusetts. Judge W. L. Spooner was a pioneer in Cincinnati, and was a merchant in that city in the days of its early history. He was very successful in this venture. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, and for a period of thirty-five years practiced in the courts of Ohio and Indiana. He was elected judge of the court of common pleas of Hamilton County, and served one term. He was prominent in political affairs, a fine orator and a man of strong character and natural abilities.

He was deputy collector of internal revenue under President Lincoln's administration in Cincinnati, serving under his brother, Thomas Spooner, who was the first collector under this administration in the first district of Ohio. During the Morgan raid he raised a regiment, of which he became colonel, and served in Kentucky till after the scare was over. He supported Lincoln and after the organization of the Republican party upheld its principles and interests by his voice and vote. He married Catherine Smith, daughter of John L. Smith, of Cincinnati, Ohio. She was a niece of Caleb B. Smith, Lincoln's secretary of the interior, and afterward judge of the United States court in the Indianapolis district, who died suddenly, of hemorrhage, in his consultation rooms.

Judge Spooner was the father of seven children, of whom three daughters and two sons are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Spooner are both deceased. Edmund D. Spooner is the second of his father's family, and he was but two years old when his father removed from Connersville. He grew to manhood in Cincinnati and there received the preliminaries of his education. He subsequently entered a college near the city and had just entered the junior year when the war broke out, in 1861. He enlisted in the seventy-five thousand three-month call, April 19, 1861, in Company G, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and went into camp at Camp Denison. June 19 of the same year the regiment re-enlisted as a body in the call for three hundred thousand men for three years. He was sworn in as sergeant, but on July 5, 1861, received an appointment from President Lincoln as second lieutenant, to date from May 14, 1861, in the Fifth United States Artillery. He was discharged from the volunteer service at Camp Denison, to accept a position offered him by President Lincoln, and reported to his regiment at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. For two months

he was located at that place and at Williamsport and New York City, in recruiting and organizing the regiment. He then reported to General Wood, at Baltimore, with his command, and until the fall of 1862 was, with his regiment, on duty guarding the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad from Baltimore to Monocacy Bridge, Maryland. This was an arduous and important duty and involved hardships and dangers. In the fall of 1862 he was ordered to report to Maj.-Gen. Robert H. Milroy, at Winchester, Virginia, with his command. From this time until January, 1863, he was actively engaged in raiding the enemy's country, as far south as New Market, Virginia, in the Shenandoah Valley, taking part in many small engagements. June 13-14-15, 1863, they fought under General Milroy, with a force of ten thousand men, against the rebel General Ewell's thirty thousand men. The Union troops were forced to retreat to Harper's Ferry, but on the night of June 15, 1863, they fought Ewell the second time and had a wild night's fight of it. At Harper's Ferry the company joined the Third Army Corps, commanded by Major-General French, and arrived in Gettysburg in time to partake in the excitement and bloodshed of the last days of this great battle. Lieutenant Spooner's company lost heavily in this battle and he had two horses killed under him. He was on detached duty for some time after this in the vicinity of Washington, District of Columbia.

He was promoted July 1, 1863, to the position of first lieutenant, and reported to Battery H, Army of the Cumberland, Fourteenth Army Corps, under Gen. George H. Thomas, reaching his command immediately after the battle of Chickamauga, the army being stationed at Chattanooga, Tennessee. From this time, September, 1863, to the battle of Mission Ridge, he was with the army. In this battle his battery was posted on Orchard Knob. He received special orders from General Grant to fire his six pieces simultaneously, to give the signal to advance the army of General Thomas in the center. Three days' fighting followed and Lieutenant Spooner was in the saddle during this entire length of time. After the battle of Mission Ridge he was ordered back to Nashville, Tennessee, to recruit his battery, but was not idle and participated in many marches, among which was the one after Forrest into Alabama.

During the early months of 1864 his battery became so thinned out that it was consolidated with Battery K, the ranking officers assuming command. The non-commissioned officers were sent to Fort Hamilton, New York. Here Lieutenant Spooner organized a new battery with full complement of men, and was sent to the Dry Tortugas to guard political prisoners. About this time he was married, and not caring to enter into active service in the front, he resigned his commission, January 26, 1865, and returned to Cincinnati. Here he engaged in mercantile pursuits and has thus been occupied to the present time. He has always taken an active interest in politics, and held the position of deputy auditor of Hamilton County, Ohio, at one time. In all orders arising from military operations, Lieutenant Spooner has taken an active interest and aided in every possible manner.

In the Union Veteran Legion he is past national adjutant general, and at the present time, 1897-98, is senior vice national commander of the same. He has been actively engaged in aiding the progress of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has been prominent in committee work in the Loyal Legion. He is a member of the western society of the Army of the Potomac, and also of the Army of the Cumberland. He is past grand of Magnolia Lodge No. 83, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and also of Encampment No. 42, Knights of Pythias, of Cincinnati.

Mr. Spooner was married February 28, 1865, to Miss Mary Humphreys. They became the parents of three sons: Elmont H., Alexander and Charles E., now deceased. Mrs. Spooner died in 1890. Mr. Spooner is a true type of the old soldier and is proud to bear the title. He bravely did his duty in time of war without shrinking. In the life of a citizen he has proved himself loyal to the rights and interests of the people, and will always be honored and respected as a man of noble character and upright principle.

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H R Hoyle

# JOHN R. HOXIE.

JOHN RANDOLPH HOXIE. Chicago, the Queen of our Great West, is indebted for its marvelous growth and rapid development, which have caused the whole world to acknowledge its commercial greatness, to a few men, who, to lay the foundations of metropolitan supremacy, gave the best of their heart's blood, their brain power, and nerve forces. The majority have as their reward wealth or honor, but few have both. Among the active business men who have acquired both was the subject of this sketch, who obtained it through close attention to business, and unswerving integrity and uprightness of character.

John R. Hoxie was born December 13, 1831, in Macedon, near Rochester, New York, and his parents were Cornelius and Anna (Brawnell) Hoxie. He received a partial education in the Macedon Academy, but as his tastes impelled him to use every opportunity for learning business ways, his school days were thus cut short. Many stories of his youthful trading propensities illustrate his ability in doing well for himself, and in him could plainly be seen the future financier and business man. On one occasion he wished to buy a fish-hook, but as his finances were low, he applied to the banker of the town, who lent him three cents. After catching and disposing of the fish he very promptly paid his debt, thus winning the esteem of his creditor. At the age of fourteen years he bought all the turkeys in the neighborhood and realized a handsome profit on them. At seventeen years of age he was able to buy his "time" or independence from his father, for one thousand dollars. He was always prudent with his earnings, and many times walked from Albany to Rochester to save the fare by stage.

Mr. Hoxie became a sub-contractor on the Niagara Falls Railroad at an early age, and later was in the same position on the Staten Island Railroad. While in the latter position the yellow fever began raging and he was quarantined, but finally escaped to the mainland. After spending nearly two years in Virginia he returned to Rochester, New York, where he became a dealer in live stock, which he shipped over the Michigan Southern and other railroads. His fame as a man of great business tact and ability spread over many States, and in 1857 he received an offer to assist in the management of the shipping business of the Michigan Southern Railroad, with headquarters in Chicago. This offer was received by telegram, and hastily packing his satchel, he told his mother he would return in a few days; but the days lengthened into weeks, months, and years, and he did not return home until 1862. The officers of the company recognized his ability, and the position of stock agent was offered him, which he accepted and retained during his connection with the road.

At this time the company was almost bankrupt, but Mr. Hoxie infused new life into the business by building up the freight traffic, thus saving it from financial ruin. For this service the company was ever truly grateful, and he was retained in office long after his active interest ceased. Largely through his influence the railroad was able to retain its controlling interest in the Union Stock Yards, and the profits from the tremendous

traffic in live stock thus brought to it. When a combined effort was made by the other roads to induce Mr. Hoxie to retire from the service of the Michigan Southern, he declined every consideration offered him, and remained faithful through all temptation.

From early morning until late eve did he labor in the interest of this road, and this was practically his life work. He foresaw great possibilities in its future, and steadily strove to carry it forward to its destiny. His nature rejoiced in victory over opposition, and the sharp competition he often met was refreshing to his restless spirit, and a stimulus to greater exertions. He loved work for its own sake, not for praise and reward. In the end, however, he paid the usual penalty for living under such high pressure, by the invasion of sickness and premature death. His nature could not rest, and though his life was shorter, he accomplished much more than the majority of business men.

Though an extremely busy man, he was always cheerful, and liked the society of his fellows. He was, however, a stranger to the fashionable clubs, and made his home the scene of his rest and recreation. His wife was a worthy life companion, and her delight was to make the home pleasant, having a serene manner, a contented disposition, and being a great help to her husband in curbing his great ambition and teaching him the lessons of patience.

As soon as he was able Mr. Hoxie began to invest money in securities, and so good was his foresight that he became wealthy. In 1878 he bought a large grant of land from the heirs of Dr. Hoxie, a veteran of the Texan and the Mexican Wars, and an army surgeon under General Houston. This grant embraced ten thousand acres of land in Williamson County, Texas, to which he added another purchase of seven thousand acres. It is situated thirty-five miles from Austin, and six thousand acres of it have been cultivated, and fifty families reside on it.

Mr. Hoxie also bought fifty-two thousand acres of land at Midland, Texas, in the Counties of Martin and Andrews, this land being used for grazing. Beside his mansion on Michigan Avenue, he had a country home twenty-one miles south of Chicago, which included seven hundred fifty-seven acres of land. Here he spent many hours away from the cares of business life, and lived close to the heart of Nature. On all his farms he has kept the buildings in excellent repair, having built many new ones. Unlike most business men, he early instructed his wife in the details of his affairs, being animated by the principle that what was his also belonged to her. To this wise precaution his widow now largely owes her ability to manage the property with such success.

Mr. Hoxie made annual trips to his possessions in the South, and to every one of these Texas owed some improvement, and he many times used his influence in opening some avenue of commerce. In 1887 he decided to retire from business, but never fully carried out his intention. When he was in Texas he made his headquarters at Fort Worth and there he was held in high esteem by all the inhabitants, and especially the business men. Prior to his coming to this town the business was very dull, but he inspired confidence by organizing the Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, with a capital of one million dollars. He was the president of this bank and also of the First National Bank at Taylor, Texas. He was connected with twenty other banks in this State, his influence and standing giving them power to exist.

In 1891, at the urgent request of the citizens of Fort Worth, he organized stock yards and packing houses, and the next year passed through a strike which made his presence at the yards necessary. This was such a severe strain on his finely organized nervous constitution that he never recovered his former health. A small benefit was gained at Carlsbad Springs, Germany, but nothing could entirely stay the ravages of the disease, diabetes, from which his death resulted. He passed away November 21, 1896.

Mr. Hoxie was a talented man, and had many charming traits of character. His influence was ever for good and his advice in municipal affairs was often sought and freely given. He was president of the Board of Trustees of Hyde Park and a

school trustee in the town of Lake. During the centennial year he was a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated. Though he never afterward held any office his influence was such that he controlled many positions of trust and responsibility. His rare wit and skillful repartee may be said to be gifts inherited from his mother, well-known for her good sense and quick perception.

Mr. Hoxie became interested in the Chicago City Railway Company and was instrumental in extending the cable lines, being for many years one of the largest individual stockholders. He was many times the youngest member of various boards of management, where he was nevertheless recognized as a born leader. His associates often called him "Boy," among these being such men as Silas B. Cobb, Daniel Jones, Solomon Sturges, Lyman Blair, John De Koven, Samuel Nickerson, Lyman J. Gage, John B. Sherman, P. D. Armour, Samuel Allerton, and others equally well-known. He was called the "Mogul" of the Stock Yards Railroad along Fortieth Street, which was secured by his indefatigable energy.

In his business methods Mr. Hoxie was unlike the average man. Though possessed of sufficient ability to carry on numerous vast business enterprises at the same time, he never used books to record his transactions, but so carefully was everything systematized that he suffered no loss from this fact. His was an eccentric character, but he was no recluse, and enjoyed rare friendships. He was well-known in Masonic circles, having attained the thirty-second degree. His wealth was accumulated in a legitimate way, and his only extravagance was indulged in providing for the comfort of his family. In religious belief he was a Quaker, and helped build and maintain the church at Twenty-sixth Street and Indiana Avenue. The principles of his forefathers seemed to be the guide and rule of his life.

Mr. Hoxie was married October 22, 1872, to Mary J., daughter of P. D. Hamilton. Among the Quakers she was known as "John's wife," but her husband always spoke of her with deference as Mrs. Mary J. Hoxie. Their union was blessed by three children, namely: John R., junior, Gilbert H. and Anna C.

# LEONARD SWETT.

LEONARD SWETT was born August 11, 1825, near the village of Turner, Oxford County, Maine, on what was known as Swett's Hill. This hill slopes in all directions, and constitutes one of the most beautiful spots in New England, and has ever since been owned by the family. His father, John Swett, was born in Buckfield, Maine, February 4, 1789, and married Remember Berry, on August 29, 1816. The latter was born at Buckfield, Maine, December 22, 1794. They settled after their marriage on the above-named hill, and lived and died there. The father was seventy years old, and the mother in her eighty-ninth year at the date of their respective deaths—June 25, 1859, and May 19, 1883. They had six children. Mr. Swett followed the occupation of farming many years, but subsequently traveled, selling patent rights for different men, and for several years before his death was an agent for R. B. Dunn, a scythe manufacturer, at Wayne, Maine. He was a good business man and had the confidence of his employers. He was a strict temperance man, he and his wife being members of the first temperance society formed in Turner. Mr. Swett was also a soldier in the War of 1812, being a private of Captain Richmond's company of Massachusetts Militia, his widow receiving a pension in acknowledgment of his services.

The story of this home is thus simply told by

one of its members: "We each had our daily tasks, which we were always ready and willing to perform; our daily fare was always an abundance of plain, well cooked food, eaten with a relish known only to the industrious. The twilight hour was almost invariably spent in song. How well I remember those concerts, of our eight voices, as we joined in singing our hymns of praise. It was a happy, peaceable, religious, industrious, frugal home. Sickness seldom invaded it, and its blessed memory is a source of joy to me yet." Here in the midst of a grandly rolling country Leonard Swett grew to manhood, developing a character sweet and healthful as the balsamic odor of the pines, yet strong and rugged as his native hills.

Leonard Swett's great-grandfather was Dr. Stephen Swett, of Gorham, and surgeon of Col. Edmund Phinney's 31st Regiment of Foot of 1775, in the war of the American Revolution. Pierce, in his history of Gorham, says, "Dr. Stephen Swett came from North Hampton in 1770. He was the tenth physician in the town. He was patriotic and possessed great energy." He died at Otisfield, Maine, January 6, 1807, aged seventy-five years or over. Dr. Swett's wife was Sarah Adams. Tradition says she was a cousin (probably second cousin) of President John Adams.

Dr. Stephen Swett and Sarah Adams Swett, his wife, had fourteen children, the fourth of whom—John Swett, born at Durham, New Hampshire, June 23, 1763, and who was married at Gorham, Maine, March 27, 1788, to Betsey Warren—was Leonard Swett's grandfather. "He settled in Buckfield, Maine, the year he was married and resided there until his death, July 14, 1844. He was a farmer, and everything about his premises was a pattern of neatness and thrift. He had a good property and enough of everything for the comforts of life. He and his wife were both industrious, prudent, temperate, moral and religious. He brought the first wagon owned in the town from Gorham. It was very much admired and considered quite wonderful in those days. It was used to carry the family to church. Both he and his wife died of old age, respected and beloved, and cared for by their son and sixth child, David Warren Swett." Betsey Warren Swett was born June 28, 1763, and died June 3, 1846.

As to the origin of Mr. Swett's family nothing is known definitely back of Dr. Stephen Swett, but as he came from towns in New Hampshire (Durham and North Hampton), but a few miles from Newbury and Hampton, which was the home in 1642 of John Swett, of England, who, through his son, Benjamin Swett, left a large family, it is thought probable that Dr. Stephen Swett is one of his numerous descendants.

Remember Berry Swett was born December 22, 1794; she was the daughter of William Berry and Joanna Doane; granddaughter of George Berry and Sarah Stickney; great-granddaughter of Maj. George Berry and Elizabeth Frink; great-great-granddaughter of George Berry and Deliverance Haley.

Mr. Swett, the subject of this sketch, died June 8, 1889. He married Laura R. Quigg, of Bradford, Massachusetts, July 20, 1854, and they had one son, Leonard H. Swett. March 5, 1886, his wife died, and July 14, 1887, he married Marie A. H. Decker, who survives him.

Leonard Swett was the second son and fourth child of his parents, and they conceived the idea, at an early date, of giving him a better education than the town afforded, consequently he was sent to select schools in the vicinity, and completed his education at North Yarmouth Academy and Waterville College, now Colby University. He then read law for two years with Messrs. Howard & Shepley, at Portland, Maine, and started in the world to seek his fortune. At first he traveled in the South for nearly a year, then, with the spirit of adventure, he volunteered as a soldier in the Mexican War, and was under General Scott from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. The war closed in May, 1848, when Mr. Swett returned and settled at Bloomington, Illinois. He commenced the practice of his profession in the fall of 1849, and gave to that profession the labor of a life. He was in indifferent health, on account of a disease contracted in Mexico, which rendered it impracticable for him to sit in an office

and do office work, and, therefore, at first he commenced to travel the circuit. The bar of that circuit, the eighth at that time, embraced many men of marked ability, some of whom have since acquired a national reputation. David Davis, since distinguished as a judge of the supreme court and a senator of the United States, was the judge from 1849 to 1862. Abraham Lincoln, for two years a member of congress, and afterwards known to the world as the martyred President and the emancipator of a race, was one of its lawyers. Edward D. Baker, a member of congress from the Sangamon District, also afterward from the Galena District, later a distinguished citizen of California, and a senator of the United States from Oregon, who died leading his men at the battle of Ball's Bluff, in the Civil War, was also one of its lawyers. There were also Edward Hannagan and Daniel W. Voorhees, since senators from Indiana, who attended the eastern part of the circuit, and Stephen T. Logan, John T. Stuart, U. F. Linder and Oliver L. Davis. The sessions commenced the 1st of September, and ended about the 1st of January. The spring circuit commenced about February and ended in June. In a life with these men and upon this circuit, Mr. Swett spent his time from 1849 to 1862. The lawyers would arrive at a county seat of from five hundred to two thousand inhabitants, and the clients and public came in from the country adjoining at about the same time. The lawyers were employed in such suits as were then pending in court, and the trials were immediately begun. After from three days to a week spent in this manner, the court would adjourn and the cavalcade start for the adjoining county seat, when the same processes would be repeated. Twice a year fourteen counties were traversed in this way, and in this manner Mr. Swett received his earlier legal education. David Davis, in a speech at Springfield, said in substance that this time constituted the bright spot of his life. In this expression he would doubtless be joined by every man named, most of whom now live beyond the river.

In 1865 Mr. Swett moved to Chicago, where he soon acquired a prominent and leading position as a lawyer. During his life in the country, in Illinois, he took an active part in politics, taking part in the agitation of the slavery question, and canvassed nearly the whole state in the years 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858 and 1860. He, however, held but one office, which was that of member of the legislature, in 1858 and 1859, and this was at the special request of Lincoln himself, to save to the latter the vote of McLean County. That county at the previous election had been carried by four votes. Lincoln thought Swett could be elected, and asked him to run. He did so, carrying the county by nearly five hundred majority. He then engaged earnestly in the work of securing the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for President, writing to public men and organizing other workers. The three men who did more than all others to make Mr. Lincoln the nominee in 1860 were Leonard Swett, David Davis and Norman B. Judd; and the two men who were closest of all to Mr. Lincoln until his death were Swett and Davis. Norman B. Judd was given a foreign mission, David Davis was made supreme judge, but Leonard Swett declined to take office under the administration. He was closer to Lincoln's innermost thoughts and sympathies than any man in the world. He was much like Lincoln in person, complexion and manner, so much so that he was often mistaken for the President in Washington, and he was much of the Lincoln mould, intellectually.

It has often been remarked that intimate as Lincoln was with Leonard Swett, he never gave him any office, and Swett was often asked the reason why. He always evaded the question, but, in a letter to W. H. Herndon, the author of the "Life of Lincoln," written a short time before Mr. Swett died, the latter explained this fact: When David Davis was a candidate for the supreme bench, soon after Lincoln's election to the presidency, he was opposed by a senator of great influence, named Browning, whom Lincoln was almost ready to appoint. Leonard Swett was a warm friend of David Davis, and, going to the president, he said: "If you will give that place to Davis I will take it as one-half for him and one-half for myself, and never again will ask you

for anything." David Davis got the appointment, and Leonard Swett was true to his word. He said, not long before his death, that he was always glad he kept out of office.

After his removal to Chicago, he devoted himself exclusively to his profession, and absolutely ignored politics. Mr. Swett was distinguished as successful in the trial of causes, in fact, he did little else during his professional life. In Chicago the most important cases were intrusted to him, and it was a rare thing that he lost one of them. The reason of this was, that he attended to the details of the preparation personally, himself seeing and talking with his witnesses, so that when the cause was heard in court it fitted together "without noise of axe or hammer."

His business, in the main, was in civil cases; for instance, Thomas A. Scott, during the war, employed him for the Quicksilver Mining Company to go to California to get possession of the great quicksilver mine near San Jose, after an adverse decision in reference to the Almaden claim. This country acquired by the treaty of Guadeloupe Hidalgo, at the close of the Mexican War, a large tract of land, now embracing many States and Territories, described by boundaries, and our Government agreed, wherever individuals owned lands within these boundaries, it would issue to such parties a patent. Under the Mexican law there were two kinds of titles, a mineral title, or a right to what the land contained under the surface, and a surface title. One man might own one title and another man the other. We have but one, the surface, and one owning that owns all above and below. The Barons had a mineral title to what they called the Almaden mine, and had made, prior to the decision, immense improvements. Justos Larios owned the surface title, and this was bought, and the Quicksilver Mining Company was organized upon this title. In 1863 the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the Baron title was a forgery. The quicksilver claim of Justos Larios had not been heard, and this left this property of immense value belonging either to the Government or to the quicksilver company. A contract was made between the Government and the quicksilver company, by which a possession might be taken, which should be joint as between the Government and said mining company, and Mr. Swett was appointed by President Lincoln to go to California and acquire this joint possession, it being understood that he would offer the Barons one million dollars for their improvements. It was also a condition of this agreement that the proceeds of the mine should be deposited in the mint at San Francisco until the termination of the litigation between the Government and the Quicksilver Mining Company. He went to California, arriving there May 19, 1863, and leaving September 14, having, by aid of the courts and negotiations, secured the possession of the mine. Although Mr. Swett maintained a large office at Chicago, he, occasionally, at home and abroad, defended persons from criminal accusations, when the defense presented something attractive. In the vindication of honor, or if, upon the common frailty of the race, an act was done, he was a most accomplished and effective advocate for the accused. He dealt, like a mental philosopher, with the purposes of the mind of the accused, and revealed to the comprehension of the court and jury the mysterious influences which produced the act of the party. He tried the will, purpose and intent, and not the mere physical act upon which the charge was founded. His mind delighted in the beautiful philosophy of the law; he dealt with its spirit, not with its letter. In this manner, in thirty-six years, he defended twenty men for murder, entirely clearing eighteen and two escaping with light punishment in the penitentiary.

He was called out of the city in criminal cases from Hartford, Connecticut, to defend the officers of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company for conspiracy; to Denver, where, with Hon. Thomas Patterson, he defended Stickney, who shot a man in a fit of jealousy, killing also a young and attractive woman; and to Yankton, where he defended Wintermute for the killing of McCook.

His style in a trial was simply the abnegation of every consideration except winning that case. To this he sacrificed everything. His style of speaking was earnest and convincing. He was the Chicago counsel for the Union Mutual Life

Insurance Company, of Maine, and distinguished himself by gaining a suit for that company against the Chicago University, which had become famous in the legal reports for its knotty problems of law and equity.

On the 21st of June, 1888, he made the nominating speech for Walter Q. Gresham for President of the United States. Mr. Swett's address was an independent utterance, touching in an extremely effective manner the salient qualities of the individual eulogized, and also those points in his public career which had brought him so prominently before the people as a possible presidential candidate.

In private life Mr. Swett was a man of social disposition and strong attachments. He was a pleasant companion and a warm and steadfast friend, and was generous almost to a fault. His nature was kind, genial and sympathetic, and his social intercourse was enlivened by so many generous and endearing qualities, that it won for him the affectionate regard of those who knew him intimately to an extraordinary degree. In person he was imposing; six feet two inches in height, and weighing, when in health, two hundred and twenty-five pounds or more. He possessed a strong face, with heavy, bushy, black eyebrows, over-hanging deep-set brown eyes, sparkling and brilliant, but kindly withal. An expansive, intellectual forehead betokened his strength of character. His voice was extremely rich and musical, and always pleasant to listen to.

The *Chicago Bar*, by Frank B. Wilkie, said of him the following:

"As a speaker he had few or no superiors at the bar. He required scarcely any preparation to make a speech on any subject. He saw a case clearly, and had the faculty of presenting it with equal clearness. He had that tendency toward amplification found in all true orators, and by whose aid he presented a single point in so many salient aspects, that it became as apparent as sunlight to his auditory. This ability to not only clearly present a point, but to restate it and reiterate it under a slightly changed form up to a boundary where it becomes thoroughly understood, and yet, which is not carried beyond into the region of verbosity and tiresome and useless reiteration, is one of a high order, and it is one which Mr. Swett seemed to possess to perfection. Its due and judicious exercise requires an accurate knowledge of the men whom it is employed upon, and the precise ideas and illustrations which are demanded by their comprehension. Mr. Swett had all these qualities, and the additional one of being an excellent logician and an admirable manager, who thus not only knew what should be presented, but the very best form in which the presentation should be made.

"Possibly the not least remarkable feature of his oratorical power was his ability to employ pathos. Herein, when occasion required, he rose to a most effective level. He was both rhetorical and natural in this direction, the former being to some extent a sequence to the latter, in that he felt what he said, and therein, as usually happens, was eloquent. He was exceedingly happy in the use of this powerful element. When in this mood he smote the rock of men's hidden emotions, and obediently, as in the case of Moses, the waters gushed forth in response to the summons. From the possession of this subtle power to touch effectively men's emotional natures, Mr. Swett had what the world would suspect from seeing him, and that was a powerful element of poetry in his character. This was true; and its existence was not only the source of his power to touch the hearts of others, but it refined his nature and gave him a chivalry that exhibited itself in a lofty regard for women, an integrity in business matters that could not be disturbed, and a kindly consideration that leavened all his intercourse with others. In fine, the poetical quality, while it introduced no element of effeminacy in his character, while it did not detract from his masculine vigor or interfere with his comprehensive ability, softened his naturally rugged make-up, and gave him an efficient refinement." Leonard Swett was one of nature's noblemen, and worthy to be remembered as Abraham Lincoln's most trusted friend.

# LESLIE LEWIS.

LESLIE LEWIS, who is assistant superintendent of schools of the city of Chicago, has been one of the prime factors in the development of the comprehensive school system of the city. Coming from a direct line of educated and refined ancestors, Mr. Lewis has devoted his entire life to educational work. He was born at Otsego, New York, December 10, 1838. When Leslie was ten years of age, his father, Corydon Lewis, removed his family, consisting of his wife and three children, to Freeport, Illinois.

Leslie Lewis was graduated from the Freeport High School, and subsequently attended for two years Phillips Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts. After completing the course at the last-named institution in 1862, he was graduated from a four years' course at Yale College, finishing in 1866. He soon after accepted a position as principal of the Washington Academy. In September, 1867, he was elected principal of the old Dearborn School, Chicago, which was on Madison Street, opposite McVicker's Theater. Mr. Lewis was next made principal of the Haven School, which position he held until 1876, when he resigned to enable him to take up the duties of superintendent of schools of Hyde Park, to which office he had previously been elected.

He had taken up his residence in this town a short time before the fire of 1871, having previously resided in a house which was located near where the Leland Hotel now stands. He has been re-elected to the office mentioned every year since that time, but the office became subordinate to the city of Chicago when Hyde Park was annexed, in 1889. He has now held the office twenty-two years, and under his supervision the growth in number of pupils, as well as number and quality of teachers, has been phenomenal. The examinations were not so rigid then as now, and as teachers were not so numerous, the requirements were less. Over five thousand teachers, who have passed through the present rigid system of examinations, are at present employed. The school buildings have been greatly improved, and in the place of wooden and poorly ventilated buildings, stand fine brick structures of the most modern pattern. The schools are now conducted with the view to furthering the physical as well as mental welfare of the pupils.

Leslie Lewis was married to Miss Mary E., daughter of John Waterman, of Chicago. She was born in Grafton, Worcester County, Massachusetts, her father being a native of Vermont. Mrs. Lewis is the mother of two children, Mary Catherine and Susan Whipple, who are now young ladies.

The Lewis family is of very old American stock, and the grandfather of Leslie Lewis served with distinction in the War of the Revolution. His name was Justus Lewis, and his son, Corydon Lewis, was the father of Leslie, whose name heads this article.

Mr. Lewis is a thorough-bred American, and believes in upholding, at any price, the good name of his country. He is a man of sturdy character, and believes that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well. He affiliates with the Republican party in national politics, but in municipal matters is always thoroughly independent. He owns his pleasant residence at No. 5605 Madison Avenue. Being a man of pleasant personality, he is alike beloved by friends and relatives.

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ELISHA GRAY

# ELISHA GRAY.

PROF. ELISHA GRAY, whose inventive genius and persevering industry have played no inconspicuous part in revolutionizing the business methods of the modern world, bears in his veins the sturdy and vigorous blood of some of America's founders. His grandfather, John Gray, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was a farmer in Chester County, Pennsylvania, where he died. Mary Moore, wife of John Gray, was a native of Delaware, presumably of English blood. She survived her husband and moved, with her younger children, to the vicinity of Georgetown, Ohio, and afterward to Monroe County, in the same State, where she died. She was the mother of Thomas, Elijah, Elisha, David, John and Samuel Gray.

David Gray was an Orthodox Quaker; a quiet man, of noble character, and beloved by all who came within his benign influence. He was a farmer, and lived near Barnesville, Ohio, whence he moved to Monroe County, in that State, where he died, in 1849, in the prime of life, at the age of about forty years. His wife, Christiana Edgerton, was a native of Belmont County, Ohio, where her parents, Richard and Mary (Hall) Edgerton, were early settlers. Richard Edgerton was born in North Carolina, of English descent, and was a prominent member of the Society of Friends. The family was noted for the large size of its members, all being six feet or more in height. They were also brainy people. John Edgerton was a noted leader of the "Hicksite" Quakers, and a powerful anti-slavery agitator in Ohio and Indiana. His brother, Joseph Edgerton, was the leading Orthodox Quaker of his day, and a great preacher. He was vigorous to the end of his life, which came after he had attained the age of eighty years. The Halls were also a vigorous and intelligent people, and prominent among the Quakers.

David Gray and wife were well-read and intelligent, and engaged in teaching in early life. Mrs. Gray was liberally educated for that day in Ohio, and her influence went far in preparing her son for the prominent part he was destined to take in the development of modern practical science. She survived her husband many years, reaching the venerable age of seventy-eight, and died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Sarah Cope, in New Sharon, Iowa.

Elisha Gray was born near Barnesville, Belmont County, Ohio, August 2, 1835. From a recent work, entitled "Prominent Men of the Great West," the following elegant and carefully prepared account of Professor Gray's life is taken:

"When young Gray was but twelve years of age, he had received three or four months of district schooling and the usual industrial training given to farmers' lads of his age and condition of life. Over forty years ago his father died, leaving Elisha in a large measure dependent upon his own resources for a living. When fourteen years of age he apprenticed himself to a blacksmith, and partly mastered that trade, but, his strength being greatly overtaxed, he was forced to give it up and joined his mother, who had removed to Brownsville, Pennsylvania. Here he entered the employ of a boat-builder, serving three and a-half years' apprenticeship, learning the trade of ship-joiner.

"At the end of this time he was a first-class mechanic and began to give evidence of his

inventive genius. He was handicapped, however, by the meagreness of his education, and was little more than able to experiment with the simplest contrivances. The testimony of one who knew him intimately at this time indicates that he had a consciousness of his own resources and was of the belief that Nature had destined him to accomplish some important work in life. He had a great desire to acquire that fundamental knowledge which would open for him the way to intelligent research, investigation and ultimate achievements.

"While working as an apprentice, he formed the acquaintance of Prof. H. S. Bennett, now of Fisk University, then a student at Oberlin College, Ohio, from whom he learned that at that institution exceptional opportunities were afforded to students for self-education; and immediately after he had completed his term of service he set out for the college, with barely enough money in his possession to carry him to his destination. He arrived in Oberlin in the summer of 1857, at once going to work as a carpenter, and supported himself by this means during a five-years course of study in the college. As a student he gave especial attention to the physical sciences, in which he was exceptionally proficient, his ingenuity being strikingly manifested from time to time in the construction of the apparatus used in the classroom experiments. His cleverness in constructing these various appliances made him a conspicuous character among the students. While pursuing his college course he was not fully decided as to what profession he would take up, and, at one time, he is said to have contemplated entering the ministry, finally deciding, however, not to do so. Perhaps the course of his life was decided by a remark of the mother of the young lady who afterwards became his wife. This was in a joking spirit, to the effect that 'it would be a pity to spoil a good mechanic to make a poor minister.' In fact, to this casual remark the now famous inventor has declared himself to be, in great measure, indebted for what he has since accomplished. Truly, the worthy lady must have been of a sound and discriminating judgment, to discover the hidden worth of the young man, and she, doubtless, more than any one else, in his earlier days, fanned the latent sparks of genius into the flame which, in later days, revealed to his brain the contrivances which have made his name famous, and which have proved of inestimable value to civilization.

"From 1857 to 1861 the Professor devoted himself to unremitting toil and study, and the result was that his naturally delicate constitution was impaired by the great strain upon his mental powers. In 1861, just when the future was brightening with the promise of success, and when he thought his days of struggling were past, he was stricken with an illness from which he did not recover for five years. After his marriage, in 1862, to Miss Delia M. Sheppard, of Oberlin, and, with a view to the betterment of his health, Mr. Gray devoted himself for a time to farming as an occupation. This experience was disappointing, both in its financial results and in its effects upon his health, and he returned to his trade, working in Trumbull County, Ohio, until he was again prostrated by a serious illness. Following this, came two or three years of struggle and privation; of alternate hope and disappointment, during which he experimented with various mechanical and electrical devices, but was prevented by his straitened circumstances from making any headway in profitable invention. Pressed by his necessities, he was once or twice on the point of giving up his researches and investigations entirely and devoting himself to some ordinary bread-winning industry; but he was stimulated by his faithful and devoted wife and her mother, both of whom had an abiding faith in his genius, and who aided him in his work with all the means at their command, and to whose influence was largely due the fact that he continued his efforts in the field of invention.

"In 1867 a more prosperous era dawned upon him, with the invention of a self-adjusting telegraph relay, which, although it proved of no practical value, furnished the opportunity of introducing him to the late Gen. Anson Stager, of Cleveland, then General Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who at once

became interested in him and furnished him facilities for experimenting on the company's lines. Professor Gray then formed a co-partnership with E. M. Barton, of Cleveland, for the manufacture of electrical appliances, during which time he invented the dial telegraph.

"In 1869 he removed to Chicago, where he continued the manufacture of electrical supplies, General Stager becoming associated with him. Here he perfected the type-printing telegraph, the telegraphic repeater, the telegraphic switch, the annunciator and many other inventions which have become famous within the short space of a few years. About 1872 he organized the Western Electrical Manufacturing Company, which is still in existence and is said to be the largest establishment of its kind in the world. In 1874 he retired from the superintendency of the electric company and began his researches in telephony, and within two years thereafter gave to the world that marvelous production of human genius, the speaking telephone. Noting one day, when a secondary coil was connected with the zinc lining of the bath tub, dry at the time, that when he held the other end of the coil in his left hand and rubbed the lining of the tub with his right, it gave rise to a sound that had the same pitch and quality as that of the vibrating contact-breaker, he began a series of experiments, which led first to the discovery that musical tones could be transmitted over an electrical wire. Fitting up the necessary devices, he exhibited this invention to some of his friends, and the same year went abroad, where he made a special study of acoustics and gave further exhibitions of the invention, which he developed into the harmonic, or multiplex, telegraph. While perfecting this device, in 1875, the idea of the speaking telephone suggested itself, and in 1876 he perfected this invention and filed his *caveat* in the Patent Office at Washington. That another inventor succeeded in incorporating into his own application for a telegraph patent an important feature of Professor Gray's invention, and that the latter was thereby deprived of the benefits which he should have derived therefrom, is the practically unanimous decision of many well informed as to the merits of the controversy to which conflicting claims gave rise; and the leading scientists and scientific organizations of the world, according to a certain periodical, have accredited to him the honor of inventing the telephone. In recognition of his distinguished achievements, he was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor at the close of the Paris Exposition of 1878, and American colleges have conferred upon him the degrees of Doctor of Laws and Doctor of Science.

"For several years after his invention of the telephone he was connected with the Postal Telegraph Company, and brought the lines of this system into Chicago, laying them underground. He also devised a general underground telegraph system for the city, and then turned his attention to the invention of the 'telautograph,' a device with which the general public is just now becoming familiar through the public accounts of its operation. On March 21, 1893, the first exhibitions of the practical and successful operation of this wonderful instrument were given simultaneously in New York and Chicago, and on the same day the first telautograph messages were passed over the wires from Highland Park to Waukegan, Illinois. The exhibitions were witnessed by a large number of electrical experts, scientists and representatives of the press, who were unanimous in their opinion that Professor Gray's invention is destined to bring about a revolution in telegraphy.

"One of the beauties of electrical science is the expressiveness of its nomenclature, and among the many significant names given to electrical inventions none expresses more clearly the use and purpose of the instrument to which it is applied than the term, 'telautograph.' As its name signifies, it enables a person sitting at one end of the wire to write a message or a letter which is reproduced simultaneously in *fac simile* at the other end of the wire. It is an agent which takes the place of the skilled operator and the telegraphic alphabet. Any one who can write can transmit a message by this means, and the receiving instrument does its work perfectly, without the aid of an operator. The sender of the message may be identified by the *fac simile* of

his handwriting which reaches the recipient, and pen-and-ink portraits of persons may be as readily transmitted from one point to another as the written messages. In many respects the telautograph promises to be more satisfactory in its practical operations than the telephone. Communications can be carried on between persons at a distance from each other with absolute secrecy, and a message sent to a person in his absence from his place of business will be found awaiting him upon his return. These and many other advantages which the telautograph seems to possess warrant the prediction that in the not very distant future telautography will supplant in a measure both telephony and telegraphy. The transmitter and the receiver of the telautograph system are delicately constructed pieces of mechanism, each contained in a box somewhat smaller than an ordinary typewriter machine. The two machines are necessary at each end of a wire, and stand side by side. In transmitting a message an ordinary feed lead pencil is used. At the point of this is a small collar, with two eyes in its rim. To each of these eyes a fine silk cord is attached, running off at right angles in two directions. Each of the two ends of this cord is carried round a small drum supported on a vertical shaft. Under the drum, and attached to the same shaft, is a toothed wheel of steel, the teeth of which are so arranged that when either section of the cord winds upon or off its drum, a number of teeth will pass a given point, corresponding to the length of cord so wound or unwound. For instance, if the point of the pencil moves in the direction of one of the cords a distance of one inch, forty of the teeth will pass any certain point. Each one of these teeth and each space represents one impulse sent upon the line, so that when the pencil describes a motion one inch in length, eighty electrical impulses are sent upon the line. The receiving instrument is practically a duplicate of the transmitter, the motions of which, however, are controlled by electrical mechanism. The perfected device exhibited by Professor Gray, and now in operation, is the result of six years of arduous labor, an evolution to which the crude contrivance used in his earliest experiments bears little resemblance. The manufacture of the instruments will be carried on by the Gray Electric Company, a corporation having offices in New York and Chicago and a large manufacturing establishment just outside the limits of the suburban village of Highland Park, Illinois, of which place Professor Gray has been for many years a resident. Here, in addition to his workshop and laboratory, the renowned inventor has a beautiful home, and his domestic relations are of the ideal kind.

"The title by which Professor Gray has been known for so many years came to him through his connection with Oberlin and Ripon (Wisconsin) Colleges as non-resident lecturer in physics, and his general appearance is that of the college professor or the profound student. He has none of the eccentricities which are the conspicuous characteristics of some of the great inventors of the age, and, when not absorbed in his professional work, he is delightfully genial and companionable.

"When the World's Congress of Electricians assembled in the new Art Institute in Chicago, on the 21st of August, 1893, there were gathered the most noted electricians of all the world. The congress was divided into two sections, one of which—termed the official section—was composed of representatives designated by the various Governments of Europe and the Americas, and was authorized to consider and pass upon questions relating to electrical measurement, nomenclature and various other matters of import to the electrical world. To the other section of the congress were admitted all professional electricians who came properly accredited, and they were permitted to attend the sessions and participate in the deliberations of the congress, although they were not allowed to vote on the technical questions coming before it.

"When it was determined that the convening of international congresses of various kinds should be made one of the leading features of the Columbian Exposition, a body, which became known as the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition, was organized for the purpose of promoting and making all

necessary preparations for these gatherings. To Prof. Elisha Gray, of Chicago, this body assigned the task of organizing the congress of electricians, and placed upon him the responsibility of formulating the plans and making all initiatory preparations for what was, unquestionably, the most important and interesting convention of electricians ever held in this or any other country. While the Professor called to his assistance many distinguished members of his profession, by virtue of his official position, he was the central and most attractive figure in this great movement.

"Professor Gray is a member of the Union League Club of Chicago. Politically, he is a Republican. He has traveled extensively, not only in this country but throughout Europe. He is now in his sixty-first year, and he stands as an illustrious example of the general rule, for, although not yet an old man, he is one of the few prominent in the early days of electrical development who maintained their prominence and added to their reputation in the rapid strides which have been made during the last decade. But few of the early workers in the electrical sciences have maintained their prominence in the later development. This is undoubtedly due to the lack of plasticity which is usually attributed to maturer years, the possession of which in younger men often gives them the advantage in the rush for supremacy in new adaptation and under ever-changing conditions. Where, however, this plasticity has been preserved during maturer years, as has been the case with the subject of this sketch, the maturer judgment and riper experience which those years have enabled him to bring to bear upon the newer problems have in many cases resulted in inventions and improvements of the utmost importance to mankind and the cause of civilization. Professor Gray is a man of fine personal appearance, pleasing address, commanding bearing, and a man who will attract attention in any assembly, and who, on account of his great electrical skill and general scientific attainments, and because of his pleasing and affable manner, has won for himself many friends and admirers."

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# DR. BENJAMIN C. MILLER.

DR. BENJAMIN COKE MILLER, one of the most successful physicians and most highly respected citizens of Chicago, passed away at his home on Everett Avenue, in that city, June 25, 1891. He was descended from a long line of American ancestors, who were distinguished as physicians and gentlemen.

The founder of the family in this country was Adam Miller, who was born near Metz, France (now included in the German Empire), and from whom the subject of this biography was a descendant in the eighth generation. He settled with his family in Frederick, Maryland, and became a large planter. He was noted as a man of wealth, culture and refinement, and held many slaves. These were liberated by his bequest on his death, and their loss at that time almost beggared his heirs; but they honored his behest. The family continued to reside in Maryland for several generations. The great-grandfather of

Dr. Benjamin C. Miller moved to Shelbyville, Kentucky, where his son, Dr. Henry Miller, became an extensive planter. The latter was a tall and fine-appearing man, a noted physician and a man of affairs. He died at Shelbyville, of old age.

Dr. Jefferson Miller, son of the last-named, was born in Gallatin County, Kentucky, November 29, 1807, and was educated in Virginia. Through over-confidence in his friends, he lost much of his property, and then took up the study of medicine with Dr. Clarke, a noted physician of his native State. While still a young man, he settled in the practice of his profession at Rushville, Indiana, and became widely known for his skill in the healing art. He united with the Methodist Church there in 1839. As a Christian, he was liberal to all churches. As a citizen, he was public-spirited, and was much loved and respected by all. As a physician, he was unusually successful, and was a man of extraordinary worth and usefulness in all relations of life. November 20, 1832, he married Eliza A. Standford, of Greencastle, Indiana, and two of their children grew to maturity, namely: Dr. Benjamin C. and Henry Miller, the latter now a resident of Ladoga, Indiana. The father died at that place, November 5, 1885, and his wife survived him about five and one-half years, passing away in May, 1891.

Benjamin C. Miller was born April 30, 1846, in Rushville, Indiana, and went with his parents early in life to Montgomery County, in the same State, receiving his primary education at Ladoga. In the spring of 1862, when he was barely sixteen years of age, he ran away from school at Battle Ground, Indiana, and enlisted as a private in the Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, then in camp at Indianapolis, preparatory to service in the Civil War. As this enlistment was made without the consent of his father, the latter was enabled to claim him, which he did, and conducted the ambitious boy back to school. Before the father had reached home on the return from this duty, the son was again in camp, and he was this time permitted to have his way. He joined Company K, of the Eleventh Cavalry, of which he was made Sergeant, and participated in the service of that organization until December 19, 1863, before the completion of his eighteenth year, when he was mustered out as a First Lieutenant.

One day soon after this, a handsome young man, some six feet, six and one-half inches in height, bronzed by exposure in the line of military duty, and dressed in the handsome uniform of a Lieutenant, called at the home of his parents in Ladoga. On learning the number of his regiment, they plied him with questions about Company K, and inquired if he knew young Benjamin Miller. He replied in the affirmative. At this moment his favorite dog came into the room, and, upon being spoken to by his young master, gave the most extravagant expressions of joy, bringing tears to the eyes of Mrs. Miller, who could scarcely forgive herself for failing to recognize her son until after this faithful animal had shown her his identity.

Entering Rush Medical College of Chicago, young Miller was graduated with honor on the 9th of February, 1869. He passed the competitive examination, and was appointed House Physician and Surgeon of Cook County Hospital, serving a year and a-half. He was then made County Physician, in which capacity he served two years. He was immediately made Superintendent of Public Charities, having charge of the County Hospital, Insane Asylum and Alms House. After filling this position about eighteen months, he was appointed Sanitary Superintendent of Chicago by Mayor Medill, and was continued in that office by Mayor Colvin. During this period he was very useful in the community by his skillful management of the cholera epidemic of 1873. In 1875 he was made Surgeon, with the rank of Major, on the staff of Gen. A. C. Ducat, Commander of the Illinois National Guard. In 1876 Dr. Miller resigned the position of Sanitary Superintendent and went abroad. He spent about a year in studying in hospitals at Aberdeen and Edinburgh, Scotland, and London, England. Returning to Chicago, with added knowledge from these observations, he was enabled to command a large share of the most difficult and re-

munerative medical and surgical practice of the then metropolitan city. In 1889 he was appointed by the United States Government a Pension Examiner, and continued to fulfill the duties of this position until his death.

December 24, 1872, Dr. Miller was married to Miss Etta Barnet, of Chicago. She, with one daughter, survives him. The latter, Miss Mary Etta Miller, is a bright Chicago girl. She is possessed of marked literary and artistic tastes, and her work as a pen-and-ink artist has attracted considerable attention. Mrs. Miller is a daughter of the late George Barnet, a sketch of whose career will be found on another page of this work.

Dr. Miller's character was summed up in a few heartfelt and well-chosen words by his contemporary, Dr. Pagne, as follows: "A man of extraordinary talent and attainments was Dr. Miller. While City Physician, he inaugurated the system of newsboys' picnics and outings. His friends were many, by reason of his greatness of heart. Chicago loses a good citizen, and the profession an able member."

The last sad rites over his remains were conducted by South Park Masonic Lodge, and his body was interred in Oakwoods Cemetery.

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# JAMES M. HANNAHS.

JAMES MONROE HANNAHS, one of the oldest residents of Chicago, having come here as early as 1836, is a descendant of an old and influential New England family, which originated in Ireland, the family name having been spelled in that country Hannah. The great-grandfather of James M. Hannahs was the first member of the family to leave his native land for the New World. He settled in Litchfield, Connecticut, where he was an active and influential citizen, and later became a zealous patriot. On the breaking out of the War of the Revolution, that contest with the Mother Country which tried the mettle of her sons so sorely, he made his adopted country's cause his own, and was made a member of the Committee of Safety formed at that time.

Daniel Hannahs, son of the foregoing, and the grandfather of the subject of this notice, was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was wounded at the battle of Queenstown, and for his services enjoyed a pension from the Government until his death, which occurred in 1842. Leaving Connecticut, he moved with his family to central New York, settling in the wilderness near the Mohawk River. Undaunted in courage, and of a fine, soldierly physique, he was well fitted by nature for the Herculean task of founding a home in the primeval forests, and in his wife he found a willing helpmate. The latter was Elizabeth Gordon, a cousin of Lord George Gordon, the hero of the "Gordon Riots" of 1798, for his leadership in which he was imprisoned in London and tried for treason, but finally acquitted.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hannahs became the parents of four children, all sons: Chauncey, Marvin, William and Daniel. Of these, Marvin removed to Albion, Calhoun County, Michigan, in 1835, and became one of the leading men in that locality, and in later years his son George

was elected State Senator from Michigan. William, another son of Daniel Hannahs, became a prosperous woolen merchant of New York City. His son, a law student, immediately after his graduation from Yale College, raised a company of cavalry in New York City, in the first month after the Civil War opened, and took the field. He was made Captain of this company, but, sad to relate, was killed in Virginia, in May, 1861.

Chauncey Hannahs, the father of James Monroe, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, in the year 1791, and removed with his parents to New York State, assisting his father in clearing up his farm. In later years, in this same locality, he engaged in the foundry business. In 1835 he removed to Wisconsin, then considered in the very far West, and located on Government land in Kenosha County, where the rest of his days were spent, his demise occurring in 1873, from old age. While living in New York State he had been Captain of an artillery company, and the title then gained he ever afterwards bore. In person large and strong, he delighted in outdoor pursuits, and the pioneer life which he chose on leaving his old home in the East was one well suited to him in every respect. In his early life he had been an ardent Whig, but on the formation of the two great parties of Republicans and Democrats, he allied himself with the latter, and proved an equally earnest champion of its principles. In his religious leanings he was a Presbyterian, his wife being of the same faith. The latter was born in the year 1793, in Oneida County, New York, a daughter of Enos Nichols, a pioneer of that county, where he lived in a covered wagon until he could erect for himself a house in the wilderness. He later became a pioneer of Lake County, Illinois, near the Wisconsin State line, and his family thus became neighbors of the Hannahs family.

Mrs. Chauncey Hannahs died on the old homestead in Kenosha County in 1882, also from old age. She had been the mother of seven children, as follows: Mrs. Ann Doolittle, William H., James M., Thomas J., Francis G., Frederick, and Adeline, who died at the age of fourteen years. A strange and shocking fatality occurred in this family, no less than six deaths taking place within twenty-two months, three children dying within three days of each other. All who now survive are James M. and his brother, Francis G.

The subject of this sketch was born June 26, 1821, in Herkimer County, New York, and received a common-school education in a little schoolhouse on the banks of the historic Mohawk River. On leaving school he entered his father's foundry to learn the business, and after coming to Chicago he followed the trade of a foundryman in connection with a partner, the firm name being Hannahs & James. He continued thus engaged until he entered the employ of Wahl Brothers, manufacturers of glue, with whom he remained for twenty-five years, during part of that time representing the firm in New York City. After leaving Wahl Brothers he was actively engaged in promoting elevated railroads in Chicago, on a new principle.

July 3, 1851, in Cook County, Illinois, Mr. Hannahs married Miss Matilda Irish, a daughter of Perry Irish, and a native of Holley, New York. Several children were born of this marriage, but all died in infancy. Mrs. Hannahs died September 19, 1885, in Chicago.

Mr. Hannahs has been for over forty years a consistent member of the Baptist Church. In regard to politics he is a Republican, having been a stanch Abolitionist previous to the war. He is a strong believer in the efficacy of free silver, and champions his cause with great ardor. While in the employ of Wahl Brothers, his business led him to travel extensively throughout the United States, and he has hosts of friends up and down the country, as well as in Chicago. Like many other Chicago business men, he was at one time a farmer in Cook County, but he yielded to the superior attractions of city life and sold his farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which he had bought for $3 per acre. He has many reminiscences of early days in Illinois, and has contributed many interesting articles to Chicago newspapers, describing the scenes and incidents of early days in this locality, and noting the stupendous changes wrought in the face of the country since he came here, a pioneer of 1836.

# JACOB FORSYTH.

JACOB FORSYTH. In every community, no matter how small, the intelligent observer will find men who have risen above their fellows, both in fame and fortune, by sheer force of character and the ability to seize fortune at the tide. Though to the casual onlooker there often has seemed an element of "luck" in the chances of prosperity which have come to them, a closer observer will see that it has more often been the fortunate meeting of the man and the opportunity; —the opportunity may, perhaps, have occurred a hundred times before, but the man who should seize it, and by his ability and energy force results from it, has never before appeared.

Jacob Forsyth, an old resident of Chicago, and one of its leading citizens, exemplifies the truth of the foregoing in a marked degree. Born in the North of Ireland, of Scotch descent, he possesses those fortunate characteristics which have placed so many of his countrymen on the highroad to success—honesty, ambition, energy and resistless tenacity of purpose. Overlooking the daily discouragements, disappointments and hardships of their life, they keep ever before them the high object of their ambition; and if failure instead of success is their portion, it is through no weakening of their powers by self-indulgence or idle repining.

In the days of King James I. of England there sprang up a class of men known as "undertakers," who, in consideration of certain grants of land, undertook to locate a specified number of settlers upon the vast tracts of vacant ground in northern Ireland. It was at this time that a great emigration was made from Scotland to this region, and gave to the world that sturdy, industrious and highly moral class of people called Scotch-Irish. Prior to the siege of Londonderry, an epoch in the history of northern Ireland, the ancestors of Jacob Forsyth settled in what is now the county of Londonderry. They were a rural people, and, as near as can be learned at the present time, were engaged in agriculture.

To John Forsyth and his wife, Margaret Cox, was born a son, whom they christened Jacob. The latter married Elizabeth Haslette, and their son John was the father of the subject of this sketch. John Forsyth married Mary Ann Kerr, a native of County Londonderry, who was the daughter of Alexander Kerr and Anne Osborne, the latter of English descent. The Kerrs were of Scotch lineage, and very early in Ireland. The parents of Alexander Kerr were Oliver and Elizabeth (Wilson) Kerr.

The father of Mr. Forsyth was an intelligent farmer, and the possessor of a small landed property. Anxious that his son should have the "schooling" which is the ambition of most of his countrymen, he sent him to a celebrated private academy, the principal of which was a famous Greek and Latin scholar and a renowned mathematician, in his vicinity. Possessing the studious inclination and the quick perceptions of an apt scholar, the youth profited greatly by his attendance here, and the proficiency he acquired in penmanship gained for him his first position in America.

Jacob Forsyth was born January 12, 1821, at the old town of Limavady, near the present railroad station and thriving village in County Londonderry, Ireland, known as Newtown, Limavady. Filled with the ambitious spirit which builds

cities and develops the commercial possibilities of the world, he set out for the United States at the age of fifteen years. Settling in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, he there first found employment as copying clerk and errand boy for the great commission and forwarding house of Forsyth & Company, a member of which firm was a near relative. The firm was the oldest commission house in the city, and owned a large fleet of steamers, running on various western rivers. In those days the copying book had not been invented, and all letters had to be copied by hand, and this work fell to young Forsyth. By the interest he took in his work, and the care with which everything entrusted to him to do was performed, he soon won his way into the confidence of his employers, and was promoted from one responsible position to another, until he had attained that of head bookkeeper.

Mr. Forsyth remained with Forsyth & Company for fifteen years altogether, and at the end of that time his abilities had become so well known outside of the concern that he was offered several other advantageous positions. Accepting one of these, he became the Through Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with headquarters in Chicago, and by this means became a permanent resident of this city in 1857. After a few years' service in this capacity, he accepted the position of General Western Agent for the old "Erie" Road.

About this time, his business giving him opportunities for observing the prevailing real-estate conditions, he became impressed with the excellent opportunities to buy land cheaply; and with a premonition of the growth of the city, and the consequent rise in land values, he resigned his position and began to invest largely in real estate. His wife had inherited a large amount of land in Lake County, Indiana, from her brother, George W. Clarke, who died in 1866, and to this Mr. Forsyth added by purchasing the holdings of small owners in the vicinity, until he had acquired ten thousand acres, a large estate for this land of comparatively small holdings. He had the shrewdness to buy this so as to form one immense tract, arguing that one large tract would possess more value than the same amount in scattered portions. During subsequent years he experienced much annoyance and was caused many years' litigation in his efforts to expel squatters from the tract. They were very numerous around Lakes George and Wolf at the time, and their dislodgment was a matter of much difficulty. Mr. Forsyth was in litigation for five years before he finally obtained redress, and during this time read book after book on land decisions and the question of riparian rights, on which he is now one of the best-posted men in the country, and able to give information to many an intelligent attorney in that line of practice.

When, finally, a decree was pronounced in his favor, he sold eight thousand acres of his land to the East Chicago Improvement Company for one million dollars, one-third of which sum was paid down. The company, however, failed to meet subsequent payments, and as a compromise the present Canal and Improvement Company was formed in 1887. From this Mr. Forsyth accepted as reimbursement part cash, a large amount of bonds, and some stock in the company. In 1881 he bought another large tract on the lake shore, lying directly north of the present site of East Chicago, and in 1889 he sold a portion of this to the Standard Oil Company, and on it has since been built its large plant, known as Whiting. The limits of the city of Chicago having been extended to the Indiana line, across which lies Mr. Forsyth's land, the latter has been consequently enhanced in value, and has been greatly benefited thereby.

At Uniontown, Pennsylvania, Mr. Forsyth married Miss Caroline M. Clarke, daughter of Robert Clarke, of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, who has borne her husband nine children, five sons and four daughters, all of whom are living. The family occupies a handsome, comfortable house on Michigan Avenue, and the home is pervaded by an air of taste and refinement which is not always an element in the homes of the rich.

In politics Mr. Forsyth is a Republican, a stanch advocate of his party's men and principles, though, owing to the stress of his extensive business interests, he has never found it convenient

to take an active part in political affairs. Had he done so, and brought the same energy and discernment to bear that he has displayed in the management of his private interests, it is safe to say that he would have made his mark in the political world, as he has made it in the business affairs of his adopted city.

In appearance Mr. Forsyth is a large, well-proportioned man, with a kindly, shrewd face, the true index of a man who has lived an honest, helpful and kindly life. Though bearing the weight of seventy-five years and the responsibilities which the possession of great wealth always brings, he is elastic in mind and body, and bids fair to live to an extreme old age.

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# TREAT T. PROSSER.

TREAT T. PROSSER. There are few tasks more difficult than to sketch the life of an inventor. The world is so jealous of innovation and improvement upon established methods, so wedded to the past, and withal so disinclined to recognize the brilliancy of more practical genius, that the man who discovers deficiencies in practical mechanics and supplies them often goes to his grave unrewarded, even by the gratitude of the world he has benefited. He hears the name of the warrior, of the statesman, of the poet, even of the politician, in every household or business mart, but often his own, if mentioned at all, as of one who is building castles in the air.

But gifted innovators, while deeply feeling the lack of appreciation, have often adopted the sentiment of Keplar, who said: "My work is done; it can well wait a century for its readers, since God waited full six thousand years before there came a man capable of comprehending and admiring His work." Now and then, however, genius is so practical, and its fruits contrast so brilliantly with what has preceded, that it compels almost instantaneous recognition and homage, and among the fortunate possessors of the latter class was the subject of this article, the late Treat T. Prosser.

The Prossers are of Welsh descent, but the Treats, from whom Mr. Prosser was descended on the maternal side, were English. The first ancestors of the former family to come to America were two brothers, who came from Wales some time prior to the Revolutionary War, in which supreme contest two of their descendants participated, and one met his death. The family lived on Prosser Hill, just outside of Boston, and it was in the Prosser barn that the members of the historic Boston "tea party" disguised themselves as Indians, previous to throwing the tea overboard into Boston Harbor. Grandfather John Prosser was one of the two members of the family mentioned previously as having served in the struggle with the Mother Country. He married Bethia Truesdale, daughter of a Connecticut physician, and had eight sons and one daughter.

Of these children, Potter A. Prosser, the father of Treat T., married Eliza, a daughter of Timothy Treat, whose son, a physician, became famous through the services he rendered during the great cholera epidemic. The Treat family came from Pitminster, Somerset, England. Richard Treat was baptized in 1584. Among the prominent descendants are Gov. Robert Treat, and Rev. Samuel Treat, of Pitminster. The father's birth occurred August 11, 1793, and the mother

was born March 29, 1798. Their marriage was solemnized on the 5th of November, 1818, and of their union were born five children. The mother, a woman of many domestic virtues and lovable traits of character, died at the comparatively early age of fifty-five years, but the father lived to the great age of ninety-six.

Treat T. Prosser was born in the little town of Avon, New York, January 22, 1827. His youth and early manhood were passed in his native State, and his early education was received in its common schools. After reaching his majority he attended the academy at West Avon, feeling the need of a more thorough school training before starting out to earn his own way in life. Always handy in the use of tools, at the early age of fourteen he had been engaged at the trade of a millwright, in which he soon became a proficient workman. But while his hands were busily engaged at this work, his thoughts were wandering out upon the whole broad domain of mechanical science, and his studies at the academy were for the purpose of fitting himself for the career to which all his talents and his inclinations urged him.

From the young millwright developed an inventor of agricultural implements of great value; of a superior system of machinery for the manufacture of bolts; of universally recognized improvements upon steam engines; of a practical and widely used machine for pegging boots; of coal machinery; of the Prosser Cylinder Car, and of many other mechanical devices, which either are now, or will become in the future, of great benefit to mankind. He drew the plans for the Chicago Hydraulic Company, which built the first water-works system in Chicago.

In 1851 Mr. Prosser came to Chicago, and the wisdom of his choice of a location was demonstrated long ago. No other city has ever opened such welcoming arms to men of genius as has she, nor out of her own prosperity rewarded them so bountifully. The great fire of 1871 found him among its victims, and he lost the greater part of the accumulations of years; but financial loss is one of the minor evils to a man who has within himself the power to mould, in a great measure, his own destiny, and is no mere inert mass, lying helpless under the buffetings of the winds of ill-fortune. The energy which was one of the marked points in his character asserted itself, and his days were ended in the prosperity he deserved.

From 1851 until the date of his death, December 11, 1895, Mr. Prosser made Chicago his home, with the exception of two years spent in the Rocky Mountains, six years in Boston, and a short vacation spent in Europe. He was the first man to introduce the steam engine and the quartz-mill into the Rockies, the engine being constructed of material shipped from the East, the boiler being literally built in that wild region. While in Europe he was elected a member of the Society of Mechanics of England and Scotland, an honor which speaks of his high merits as a mechanical engineer.

In West Bloomfield, New York, September 26, 1849, Mr. Prosser married Miss Lucy J. Phillips, and of their union two children were born: Henry Blinn Prosser, of Chicago; and Mary Augusta, wife of Oscar E. Poole, of Lakeside, Illinois. Mrs. Prosser was the daughter of Isaac Webster Phillips, a relative of the famous Webster family, his mother being a sister of Noah Webster's father. Isaac Phillips was a native of Hartford, Connecticut, but removed to West Bloomfield, where he served as Justice of the Peace, and was commonly known as Judge Phillips. He came to Chicago late in life, and died at the home of Mrs. Prosser, at the age of seventy-two years. His wife, whose maiden name was Laura Miller, reached the advanced age of ninety-two years.

Closely wedded to his profession, Mr. Prosser generally refused the responsibilities of official positions, but made an exception to this rule after the Great Fire, when he acted as superintendent of the distribution of food to the destitute in Districts Four and Five. These duties he filled in an energetic and impartial manner, which accorded well with the other actions of his well-spent life. In his politics he voted with the Republican party.

Oscar E. Poole, who married Mr. Prosser's only daughter, was born January 18, 1857, in Will

County, Illinois, and is a son of Ezra and Eliza Treat Poole, pioneers in Will County, where they settled in 1850. He received his principal education in Joliet, where his guardian lived. His father died when he was but one and a-half years old, and his mother died when he was ten years old. His boyhood was spent in Joliet. At the age of eighteen years he became a clerk in his uncle's store, and three years later became a partner. At the age of twenty-two he entered the employ of the State, in the capacity of storekeeper at the State Penitentiary, remaining a number of years in that position. From there he went to Chicago, where he first started a milk business and then became a traveling salesman for Kinney & Company, and, later, their manager. He finally bought out the business, and it is now conducted under the name of Poole & Company. Mr. Poole was married, February 27, 1885, to Miss Mary Augusta Prosser, who is the mother of four children now living: Edward Prosser, Helen Irene, Lucy Eliza and Malcolm Alan Poole.

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# PROF. JAMES W. LARIMORE.

JAMES WILSON LARIMORE, who died suddenly of heart failure at his home in Chicago, May 30, 1894, was for many years prominent in the literary, social and religious work of the city. He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, May 6, 1834, and was a son of Joseph and Mary Jane (Wilson) Larimore, both also natives of that place. The earliest progenitors of the family known were French Huguenots, who fled from their native land after the cruel revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV., locating in Scotland. There the name was difficult of pronunciation on the Scotch tongue, and from "Laird o' the Moor," the name gradually came to its present form.

The first settlement of the family in America was made in Chester County, Pennsylvania, where David Larimore, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born March 31, 1782. For many generations the Larimores had been distinguished for literary tastes and attainments, and David Larimore was no exception to the rule. He was a man of affairs, and conserved the family estates, which were considerable. He died at Norristown, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1857, having almost completed his seventy-fifth year.

James Wilson, father of Mrs. Mary J. Larimore, came of a Scotch-Irish family, which has borne a prominent part in the literary and social life of the United States, furnishing many notable statesmen, attorneys and generals to the Nation. This family is also a strong factor in the literary life of America, and Professor Larimore inherited talents from both lines of ancestors.

The youth of the latter was spent at Niles, Michigan, whither his parents removed when he was two years old. He early manifested a fondness for books, and most of his life up to the age of twenty-six years was spent in school. He was sent, in 1852, to Olivet Institute, in Eaton County, Michigan. Having an uncle in the faculty of the Hampton and Sidney College in southern Virginia, he was induced to go there. He remained some time, but the climate did not

agree with him. Consequently, he decided to finish his education at the North. He took a course at the University of New York City, which graduated him in the Class of 1860. He had a thorough theological education, having spent a year at Union Theological Seminary, later taking a full course at Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton, New Jersey, preparatory to entering the Presbyterian ministry. He preached most of the time, supplying different churches during the latter part of his theological studies, his first regular "call" being to one of the largest and most important churches at that time in Albany, New York, the Third Dutch Reformed. He had, however, a decided preference for life in the growing West, and became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Mount Pleasant, Iowa. Under his able ministry, this soon became the largest society of that denomination west of the Mississippi River. In 1863 he accepted the Chaplaincy of the Ninth Iowa Cavalry, at the earnest solicitation of his particular friend, Adjutant-General Baker, of Iowa, and at once went into the field with the regiment, spending most of the time in the Department of Little Rock, Arkansas, being Post Chaplain at De Valls Bluff. Just before the death of President Lincoln, in 1865, he was by him brevetted Major, and also assigned to the position of Hospital Chaplain in the regular United States army. He resigned his position at De Valls Bluff, as he had been ordered to report for duty at Webster Hospital in Memphis, Tennessee, in April, 1865. Owing to the uncertainty of the mails, he did not receive his papers until several days after the President's assassination.

At the close of the war Professor Larimore came to Chicago, and in the fall of 1865 was installed as pastor of the Seventh (now Westminister) Presbyterian Church of this city, which position he filled for something over two years. In the mean time he did much literary work, and for a period gave his exclusive attention to this congenial labor. He developed a great aptitude for journalism, and was offered the position of city editor of the Chicago *Evening Journal* in the spring of 1871, and accepted. He discharged the duties of this responsible charge with marked ability and success for three years.

On the fatal ninth of October, 1871, when the *Journal* office was a ruin through the historic "great fire," Mr. Larimore gave a characteristic exhibition of energy and perseverance. With the aid of the editor-in-chief, Hon. Andrew Shuman, an edition of the *Journal* was produced on a hand press, which they secured in a job-office on the West Side; and with the flames threatening to consume the building over their heads, the paper was issued at the usual hour of publication—being the only representative of the Chicago daily press put forth on that day.

The numerous writings and publications of Professor Larimore had attracted the notice of the University of Chicago, and in March, 1874, he was elected to the professorship of physics in that institution. In consequence of this, he resigned his connection with the *Journal* May 2 of that year. He did not, however, enter upon the duties assigned him at the university, but later on accepted a similar position at the Cook County Normal School at Englewood. In September, 1878, he was elected teacher of physics and chemistry at the North Division High School of Chicago. He entered at once upon his duties, and continued to fill the chair for eleven consecutive years, with great credit to himself and the school, making many devoted friends among his pupils.

Before coming West Professor Larimore was married, at Hudson, New York, to Miss Katie Hoysradt, a beautiful and talented young lady, who died in Chicago in 1865. Her remains, with those of their two little boys, rest in the cemetery at Niles, Michigan.

In 1867 he was again married, by Reverend Doctors Humphrey and Harsha, to Miss Hattie Stevens, of Chicago, the soprano singer of his church choir. She was born in Strykersville, Wyoming County, New York, being the youngest of the three daughters of the late Ira Stevens of that town. In the year 1854, while she was a small child, the family went to St. Charles, Kane County, Illinois. Her father, a talented singer, died very suddenly of cholera the day following

their arrival, which was during the great epidemic of that year. Her mother, Percy Talmage Hotchkiss, a refined Christian lady, was born near New Haven, Connecticut. She died in April, 1888, leaving her six children, and many friends, to mourn her loss.

Mrs. Larimore received her education in the high school at St. Charles, finishing it in Chicago, where the greater part of her life has been spent. Possessing marked musical talent, she devoted most of her time to its development, which brought her some distinction. At one time, while a young lady, she was urgently solicited to enter upon an operatic career. She was turned from that course by conscientious scruples. Aside from her musical talent, she is a lady of much culture and pleasing personality, and was ever a true helpmeet and companion to her talented husband in all his labors. Three bright children were given to Mr. and Mrs. Larimore, all of whom are now deceased. Hattie Gertrude, the eldest, passed away at the age of two years. Paul, a promising lad, reached the age of ten years, and was the subject of a most touching and beautiful obituary from the pen of Dr. Nixon, of the *Inter Ocean*. Blanche died in infancy. The remains of the husband and father and their three children lie buried at Rose Hill.

During his ministry in Chicago, Professor Larimore preached many quite noted sermons, one of the most marked being what was called by the daily papers his "Crosby Opera House sermon." He also preached the sermon at the installation of the late Professor David Swing, who was loved by so large a number of the leading citizens of Chicago. At the time of his death these two ministers were the only surviving members of the original Presbytery of the city. Professor Larimore was ever active in good works, always having the welfare of his kind at heart, but "God's finger touched him and he slept." The following lines express but feebly the high opinion in which he was held by his friends:

"To know him was to love him,
None named him but to praise."

# CAPT. CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON.

CAPT. CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON, one of the old landmarks of Chicago, who arrived in this city as long ago as 1838, was a native of the little kingdom of Denmark, and was born near Copenhagen, October 3, 1819, his parents being natives of the same locality. His father was killed by an accident before Christopher was a year old, and the latter was bound out to a farmer on the island of Als. Imbued with the strong love of the sea which has filled so many of his countrymen and made them famous as sailors the world over, at the early age of fourteen years he shipped at Sonderburg, Denmark, on board an ocean vessel, and within the next two or three years had sailed around the globe. In the winter of 1837 he found himself in the city of New Orleans, and, having long desired to verify the statements he had heard of the advantages America offered to industrious, enterprising youth of all nations, he left his ship, and started for the heart of the country. After reaching St. Louis, he went to Peoria, in this State, whence, by means of a hired team, he reached this city.

Mr. Johnson's employment after reaching what was then the muddy little village at the mouth of the Chicago River was as a member of a survey-

ing party; but he served thus only a short time, and soon after sought the more familiar and congenial life of a sailor on the Great Lakes. On one occasion, while on a trip on one of the Lower Lakes, on a vessel called the "Maria Hilliard," he was shipwrecked and met with other mishaps. But on the whole fortune favored him; and after a few years' service as a common sailor, he was able to buy a small schooner, the "Helena," and took charge of her as captain. In 1849, while coming with a cargo of bricks from Little Fort, near Kenosha, the "Helena" was sunk near the Rush Street Bridge. On her voyage to Chicago, she had sprung a leak, but by the efforts of the captain and crew, she had been kept afloat until the city was reached. After raising his vessel, Captain Johnson sailed her for some time longer, but in 1853 concluded to give up sailing for good. His life on the lakes had given him a pretty fair insight into the lumber business, and in this he embarked, remaining thus engaged until the Great Fire, when, in common with innumerable others, he lost almost his entire savings. Fortunately, however, he did not lose his residence, which was then on the West Side. He was the owner of a farm at Lemont, and he moved his family there for a time. His handsome new farmhouse was destroyed by fire two years later, and he built another.

Captain Johnson had married in 1849, and for the next twelve years he reared his children on the farm. He retained the real estate he had owned in Chicago previous to the fire, and had added to it, and at the end of the twelve years he removed his wife and family to the city, finding here greater scope for himself and promise of future occupation for his sons. His property interests increased to such an extent that his time was fully taken up in managing his private affairs, and he never entered any other business. During all his life in Chicago he lived on the North Side, where he was universally known and popular with all. He built his first home on the corner of Ohio and Market Streets, a spot which he then considered the most prepossessing in the city. His objection to the South Side was due to its mud, that portion of the city being almost impassable in the early days on account of its level. At one time he intended to buy the land on which the Briggs House now stands, but after considerable deliberation concluded the site was too muddy, a succession of mud holes having to be crossed to reach it.

Captain Johnson's widow, who yet survives, was previous to her marriage Miss Emily Raymond, a daughter of John and Louise Raymond. She is a native of Copenhagen, and was born September 1, 1833. At the age of ten years she came to America with her father, who was a ship-carpenter. He followed the lakes until his death, which resulted from an accident he met with while in the pursuit of his calling, being caught and crushed between two ships. His death occurred some months later, at the age of forty-five years, August 11, 1853. Mrs. Johnson's marriage occurred in Du Page County, this State, near Naperville, December 9, 1849, and resulted in the birth of thirteen children, of whom the following are living: Maria Louise, Mrs. A. Nelson, of Chicago; Lena Amelia, Mrs. John S. Lee, of Lemont; Evelyn, Mrs. D. T. Elston, of Chicago; Henry W., living in Socorro, New Mexico; Benjamin Franklin, of Pomeroy, Washington; Charles Christopher and George W. Johnson, of this city.

In politics Captain Johnson was an ardent supporter of the Republican party, and his party's candidates were never defeated by his failure to do his duty at the polls. During the early years of the Civil War he served as Collector of the North Town, but a naturally retiring and modest disposition kept him from ever being conspicuous in politics. In religious faith he accorded with the Lutheran Church. The respect in which he was held was shown at the time of his death, which occurred September 28, 1895, within a week of his seventy-sixth birthday anniversary. He had been an enthusiastic member of Cleveland Lodge of the Chicago Freemasons, in which he was initiated June 11, passed July 7, and raised October 13, 1859, and his fellow Masons attended his funeral in a body. His early life had been full of incident and adventure, but his later years found him quietly fulfilling the duties of a self-respecting, honorable life.

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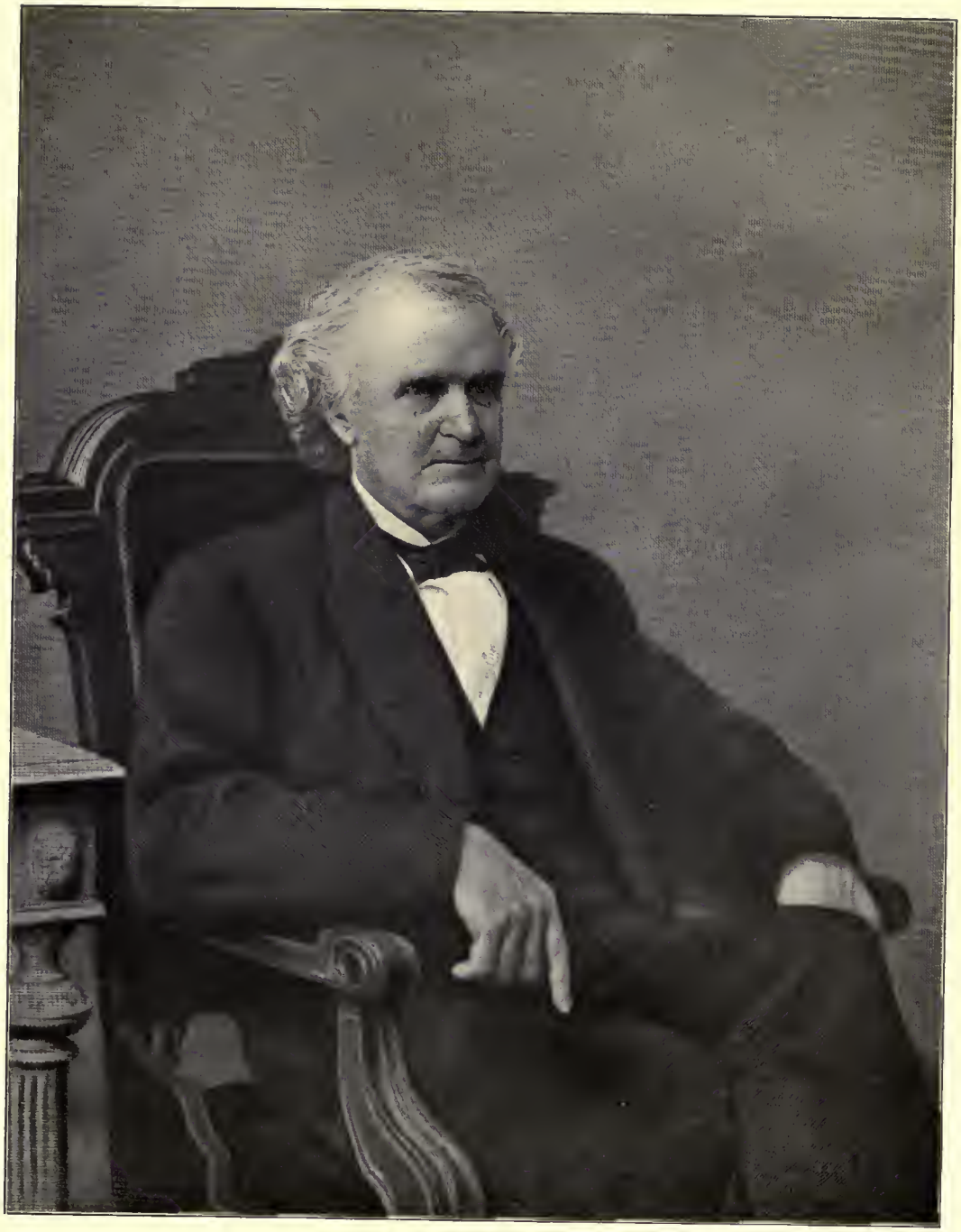

Hart L. Stewart

# HART L. STEWART.

GEN. HART LE LAC STEWART, who was very prominent in the development of Michigan and Illinois, a participator in the Black Hawk War, and a leading citizen of Chicago for a generation, came of the sturdy stock which paved the way for and was active in the civilization of many of the eastern States of this country. He was born in Bridgewater, Oneida County, New York, August 29, 1803, and died in Chicago May 23, 1882.

The name indicates the Scotch origin of his ancestry, but the date of their transplanting to America is not known. From the recollections of General Stewart, published by him at the request of his family, it is learned that his grandparents, Samuel Stewart and Patience Hungerford, lived in Tolland County, Connecticut. The latter was, undoubtedly, of English lineage. She died many years before her husband, who passed away in 1816, at the age of eighty-two years. They had nine children, and the second, William, was the father of the subject of this biography.

William Stewart was born in 1772, in Connecticut, and was an early settler in the Territory of Michigan. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and also served in the militia regiment, commanded by his son, which went from Michigan to aid in suppressing the Indians under Black Hawk in 1832. He was married at Mansfield, Windham County, Connecticut, in 1795, to Miss Validia Turner, eighth of the ten children of Timothy and Rachel (Carpenter) Turner, of Mansfield. Timothy Turner was born August 18, 1757, in Willington, Connecticut, which was also the native place of his wife. The latter died in Mansfield Center, Windham County, Connecticut, June 22, 1799. They were married August 20, 1776. Timothy Turner was a soldier of the Revolution, serving in the "Lexington Alarm Party" from Mansfield, Connecticut. He was the son of Stephen, third and youngest son of Isaac Turner, born in Bedford, Massachusetts, whose father came from England. Rachel Carpenter's parents were James and Irene (Ladd) Carpenter. The former was a son of Ebenezer Carpenter and Eunice Thompson. Ebenezer, born in Coventry, Connecticut, as was his son, was the son of Benjamin Carpenter and Hannah, daughter of Jedediah Strong. Benjamin was the tenth child of William Carpenter and Priscilla Bonette. The former was one of the four children of William Carpenter, who came from Southampton, England, in the ship "Bevis" in 1638, and settled in Rehoboth, Massachusetts. (See biography of Benjamin Carpenter in this volume.)

When Hart L. Stewart was twelve years old, his father moved to Batavia, Genesee County, New York, where he purchased land of the Holland Land Company, and the son helped to clear this ground of timber. When seventeen years old the latter went into the office of David D. Brown, at Batavia, to study law. At the end of a year he was forced, by lack of means, to take some remunerative employment, and after vainly seeking a situation as school teacher, in which he hoped to be able to continue his legal studies, he engaged as clerk in a store in Oneida County with an uncle. Through the recommendation of the latter, at the end of a year he was employed by a merchant named Blair in Rochester, New York. After four months' service at Rochester, he was sent by Mr. Blair to open a branch store

at Lyons, New York, where he continued in charge until the fall of 1822.

He now determined to engage in business on his own account, and, securing the assistance of his brother, George Stewart, opened a store at Lockport, New York, where a successful trade was carried on, they having the benefit of credit with Mr. Blair and other Rochester merchants. In 1823 Hart L. Stewart took a sub-contract to finish the work of Judge Bates on the Erie Canal, which he completed, with a fair profit, the next year. These facts indicate that the young man had developed good business qualifications, which attracted the favorable notice and assistance of influential men.

Having now gained a practical experience in canal construction, he sent his brother, Alanson C. Stewart, who had become associated with him in the mean time, to Cleveland, Ohio, in October, 1824, to secure a contract on the Ohio Canal. Hart L. had become engaged in the lumber business at Niagara, New York, and continued it until November, 1825, being at the same time interested in the Ohio contract which his brother secured. They next contracted to execute sections on the western end of the Pennsylvania Canal, and in November, 1826, took the contract to bore a tunnel for the canal on the Conemaugh River. This was finished in 1829, and was the first tunnel of its kind in the United States. Among those connected with the canal enterprise, they were known as the "boy contractors," the elder brother but twenty-four years old; but they were credited, and justly, with superior practical knowledge. They were the first to introduce the method of securing light by means of reflecting mirrors placed at the mouths of the tunnel. Work was prosecuted from both ends, night and day, and its completion was regarded as one of the greatest achievements of the age, and the subject of this notice was furnished with some very flattering letters when he left Pennsylvania.

Having made a considerable profit from his contracts, he now resolved to invest some of it in lands, before engaging in further ventures, and with that end in view, took a trip of exploration through Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, which occupied three months. He purchased about one thousand acres on White Pigeon and Sturgis Prairies, in St. Joseph County, Michigan.

Another plan which had for some time been considered was now consummated, and on the fifth of February, 1829, he was married to Miss Hannah Blair McKibbin, of Franklin County, Pennsylvania. In September of the same year they set out for their new home in Michigan. At the end of a six-weeks journey from Pittsburgh, they arrived at White Pigeon, November 7, 1829, and here a log cabin was erected. After making further provisions for a home, young Stewart went to Detroit and presented to Governor Lewis Cass his letters of introduction. These were from Governor Porter, Senators Blair and Lacock, Judge William Wilkins and James S. Stevenson, President of the Canal Board, of Pennsylvania, all of whom Governor Cass characterized as his personal friends.

In the spring of 1830 the Governor sent to Mr. Stewart a commission as Colonel of Militia, and a year later appointed him one of the commissioners to locate the county seats of St. Joseph and Cass Counties. At this time, the entire population of Michigan, including Detroit, the chief city of the West, numbered but a few thousand whites. Through the influence of Colonel Stewart, a post route was established by the Government to supply the few scattered settlements extending from Detroit toward Chicago. The two Stewart brothers before named were the contractors for carrying the mails once in two weeks, which was accomplished on horseback, over a region where one hundred tons are now carried daily. Hart L. Stewart was made Postmaster at Mottville, with the franking privilege, and his own letters and papers constituted the bulk of the mail at his office. In 1832 he was appointed Judge of the County Court by Governor Porter, and the next year he was commissioned Circuit Judge, in which capacity he officiated the next three years.

In 1836 Judge Stewart was elected a member of the Second Constitutional Convention, which was called to fix the southern boundary of the

State of Michigan to correspond with the line as established when Indiana and Ohio were admitted to the Union. By this convention he was sent to Washington to secure, if possible, the admission of the State with boundary as established by the ordinance ceding the Northwest Territory to the United States, and including Michigan City and Maumee City. That he did not succeed is a matter of history, but the State secured, in offset, all of what is now known as the Northern Peninsula of Michigan. On this mission Judge Stewart formed the acquaintance of many of the leading men of the Nation at that time.

On his return home, Judge Stewart found that the Legislature had chosen him Commissioner of Internal Improvements, and in this capacity he took charge of the survey of the St. Joseph River for slack-water navigation, and also of the Central Railroad. The latter was partially built by the State, and then turned over to the Michigan Central Railroad Company. In 1838 he received the commission of Brigadier-General, commanding the Fourteenth Brigade, Michigan Militia. When the Indians, under Black Hawk, threatened to kill or drive out the settlers in northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin, the Government requested the Governor of Michigan to send volunteers to the rescue. General Stewart was ordered by Governor Porter to raise a regiment as soon as possible, and this was found an easy task, as volunteers, from the age of sixteen to sixty, were numerous. The service lasted about six months, and Colonel Stewart's regiment included his brothers, A. C. Stewart, as Commander of a company; Samuel M. Stewart, as Lieutenant of another; besides two other brothers and his father as volunteers. The latter was especially valuable as a drill master, on account of his previous service in the War of 1812. He was now sixty years of age.

In June, 1836, General Stewart attended the letting of the construction contracts on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and contracted for a large amount of deep-rock work near Lockport. He had as partners A. S. Stewart, Lorenzo P. Sanger, James Y. Sanger, and others, who took personal charge of the work, while he continued in charge of his personal and official interests in Michigan. In 1840 the inability of the State to meet its financial obligations compelled the contractors to abandon the work, at great loss, and ruin in many cases. About this time General Stewart took up his residence in Chicago, and in 1842 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and was active in securing the acceptance of the foreign bondholders' proposition to complete the canal. None of the contractors had ever received anything for their losses previous to that time. While on a trip to Canada to secure workmen for the canal in 1839, General Stewart was placed in arrest, under the impression that he was a spy in the interest of the "Patriot War." Through the influence of friends, his mission was made known to the Canadian authorities, and he was discharged and furnished every facility for carrying out his business. From 1845 to 1849, under the administration of President Polk, General Stewart served as Postmaster at Chicago, being the first presidential appointee in that office.

He now turned his attention to railroad construction, and became interested in some of the largest contracts ever given in the West to a single firm. The history of these undertakings is fully related in this volume in the biography of James Y. Sanger, who was associated with General Stewart in this work, and need not be repeated here. During the progress of their work, in partnership with several others, they became proprietors of the Rhode Island Central Bank, and this, in common with many others, was wrecked by the financial upheaval of 1857, though its proprietors were enabled to close up its affairs honorably and with little loss to themselves.

General Stewart became a member of the Masonic fraternity in 1824, and subsequently took all the chapter and encampment degrees and several others. In political sentiment, he was a Democrat. He was one of the few brave spirits who stood with Stephen A. Douglas at North Market Hall, on the evening of September 1, 1854, when a mob of political opponents refused to let the "Little Giant" be heard, and even threatened him with bodily harm. In religious

faith, General Stewart was a true "neighbor," a Presbyterian, and for forty years rarely failed to listen to Rev. Dr. Patterson's sermons in the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago. He was an able leader, quiet and gentle in his manners, sociable and genial, making his home a happy place for the frequent reunions of a large and interesting circle of friends.

On the 12th of February, 1849, authority was granted by the State to five individuals, one of whom was Hart L. Stewart, to incorporate the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company, which was granted the exclusive right to supply gas to the city of Chicago for ten years. Before the close of the next year, the streets of the city and many private buildings were for the first time illuminated by gaslight. In 1857 General Stewart was Vice-President of the Great Western Insurance Company, with a capital of half a million dollars, and office at No. 160 South Water Street. The Stewart Building, at the northwest corner of State and Washington Streets (which was torn down in 1896, to make way for one of Chicago's famous high office buildings), was the fourth structure erected by General Stewart on that spot—the first one having been for many years his family home.

Hannah Blair McKibbin, wife of General Stewart, was descended from old and honorable families. Her maternal grandfather, William Nelson, was a brother of the famous Admiral Horatio Nelson, the hero of Trafalgar. His wife was Mary Harvey, and their children were William, James and Mary Esther. William Nelson, senior, died in 1803, at which time his daughter was about fifteen years old. She married Col. James McKibbin, of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and their eldest daughter, Hannah B., became the wife of General Stewart, as before related, and the mother of the following children: Mary Esther, Frances Validia, Amelia Mott, Catherine E., Jane, Anna Waldo, Hannah McKibbin and Helen Wolcott. The first married Henry A. Clark in 1850, and both are now deceased, being survived by a son, Stewart Clark, of Chicago. The second died at St. Louis, Missouri, while the wife of Watson Matthews, leaving one child, Fannie V. Matthews. Amelia and Catherine died in childhood. Jane Stewart married John C. Patterson, and died in 1875, leaving a son, Stewart Patterson. Hannah McKibbin is the wife of George Sydney Williams, of Chicago. The youngest is the wife of Lorenzo M. Johnson, manager of the Mexican International Railroad.

Mary C. McKibbin, sister of Mrs. Stewart, married James Y. Sanger, whom she survives, and is among the most interesting surviving pioneers of Illinois. She is spoken of by General Stewart as the "Daughter of the Regiment," during the campaign against Black Hawk. She was then a miss of fourteen years, and ready to ride on any expedition, carrying dispatches and otherwise aiding in conveying information.

# JAMES H. RICE.

JAMES HARLOW RICE, one of the oldest and most highly respected business men of Chicago, passed away at his home on Michigan Avenue, in that city, February 6, 1896. He was born in Tompkins County, New York, in 1830. His parents, Asa and Polly (Reed) Rice, were natives of Massachusetts, and settled in New York in 1811, shortly after their marriage. Asa Rice was a prosperous farmer, well known and esteemed for his great moral worth. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Church and active in good works. They attained a venerable age, the former dying when eighty years old, and the latter at seventy-five.

Mr. Rice was an "old-line" Whig, and in later life became a Republican. His nine children reached mature years, and three came West, namely, Henry, Columbus T. and James H. Rice. The first two are now residents of Adair County, Missouri. Columbus Titus Rice came with his brother to Chicago in June, 1854, and proceeded to Missouri four years later, and has resided there ever since. In early life he was a carpenter, and worked at that occupation while a resident of Chicago. On going to Missouri he engaged in farming, but is now retired from active life. He was married in New York in 1855 to Miss Catherine Wickoff, who is still his companion on life's journey. They are the parents of six children, namely: Edward, Flora, Mary, Elizabeth, Charles, Augusta and James.

James H. Rice was also a carpenter, and very early after arriving in Chicago began contracting for the erection of buildings. Among the structures erected by him were the old Tremont House and the Commercial Hotel. He built the first structure put up after the fire of 1871, which was located on Quincy Place. From 1856 to 1878 he was associated in this business with Mr. Ira Foote, with whom he was acquainted in early life in New York.

In 1872 he engaged in the plate and window-glass trade, and built up an extensive and prosperous business. This passed into the control of an incorporated company, known as the James H. Rice Company, of which he was President. He also became President of the Stewart Estep Glass Company, which engaged in the manufacture of glass at Marion, Indiana. Both these institutions were flourishing at the time of his death. In trade circles for years he had been a leader, and his counsel had ever been sought and his sterling qualities of mind and heart thoroughly appreciated. Among Mr. Rice's personal friends was the late Cyrus H. McCormick, for whom he did much work during his building career. He was widely known during the early days in Chicago, and was esteemed and respected by all classes of citizens.

In 1876 he was married to Miss Margaret Susan Gilliland, a native of Ohio, at that time a resident of Perry, Iowa. She died February 4, 1896. During the last eighteen years of her life she had been an invalid. In life they were together and in death not divided. No children blessed their union, but his wife was ever to him his child and care, and his devotion in this relation was most beautiful. The double funeral from their late home was conducted by Rev. J. L. Withrow, a personal friend of Mr. Rice, with whom he was for some time associated on the Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Hospital. He spoke feelingly of the man and woman and their works, aims and ideas. The remains were laid away in Oakwoods Cemetery, the active pallbearers being workmen in the employ of the James H. Rice Company. By Mr. Rice his employes were ever considered as his "boys." Some of these "boys" are men, aged and gray, who had been in his service for a quarter of a century, and all of them will miss his kindly, genial presence.

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# ENOCH W. EVANS.

ENOCH WEBSTER EVANS, who for a score of years ranked as a leading member of the Chicago Bar, was born at Fryeburg, Maine, in 1817, and died in Chicago, September 2, 1879. He was one of eleven children born to Capt. William and Anna Evans, further notice of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume, in connection with the biography of Dr. Moses Evans.

Enoch W. Evans received his early education

at Fryeburg Academy and Waterville College, in his native State. Later he went to Dartmouth College, where he pursued a classical course, and graduated with the Class of 1838. He then engaged in teaching at Hopkinton, New Hampshire, and simultaneously began to read law in the office of Judge Chase, a noted jurist of that State.

In 1840 Mr. Evans came to Chicago, where he was admitted to the Bar during the same year, soon after removing to Dixon's Ferry, Illinois, remaining at that place two or three years. Thence he went to Kenosha, Wisconsin, where he practiced his profession until 1858. At that date he again located in Chicago, and was engaged in general practice in this city up to the time of his death. During this time he tried many important cases, which he managed with marked ability, gaining a numerous and profitable clientage.

On the 16th of September, 1846, Mr. Evans was married, Miss Caroline Hyde, of Darien, New York, becoming his wife. Mrs. Evans, who is a daughter of James Hyde, still survives, at the venerable age of seventy-four years, making her home in Chicago. She is the mother of four living children: William W., a prosperous attorney at Chicago; Lewis H., a civil engineer, at present connected with the track elevation of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway in Chicago; Carrie, Mrs. William L. Adams, and Mary W., the two latter also residents of Chicago.

Mr. Evans was a gentleman of quiet, unostentatious habits, and gave but little heed to public affairs. He confined his labors and attention almost exclusively to professional subjects, and achieved an enviable standing among his contemporaries, which justly entitles this brief record of his life to a place among the annals of his adopted home.

# JOHN DICKINSON.

JOHN DICKINSON, a highly successful operator upon the Chicago Board of Trade, residing at Evanston, was born in the historic old town of Deerfield, Massachusetts, November 21, 1855, and is a son of Philander P. and Mary A. (Feeney) Dickinson.

The Dickinsons were among the earliest Colonial families of Massachusetts. Philander R. Dickinson, the grandfather of the subject of this notice, was a wholesale and retail shoe dealer in New York City for many years. He attained the great age of ninety-eight years, dying at Springfield Massachusetts.

Philander P. Dickinson became an extensive manufacturer of brooms at Springfield, and had at one time the largest factory in that State. This establishment was destroyed by fire, inflicting upon Mr. Dickinson a financial loss which he was never able wholly to retrieve. In 1860 he removed to Iowa, locating first at Claremont, and settling later at McGregor. At the latter point he again engaged in the manufacture of brooms, and built up a fair business On account of failing health, he retired from active business about 1865, and returned to the East. The last ten years of his life were passed at Norwalk, Florida, where he died in 1884, at the age of sixty-nine years. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and a steadfast Republican.

Mrs. Mary A. Dickinson died at Evanston in 1878, aged forty-nine years. She was born in New York City, her parents being of Irish descent. Her father was a wholesale shoe merchant in that city. She was a member of the Baptist Church. Her children are named and reside as follows: Millie D., Mrs. Julius Ball, Montague, Massachusetts; Mary J., and Delia, wife of F. H. Bennett, Chicago; John, Evanston; Hattie M., Denver, Colorado.

John Dickinson was a small boy when the fam-

ily came West, and he received his education at the Evanston High School. He began his business career in a furniture store, and established himself in business as a shoe dealer at Evanston, with success. In 1879 he sold out and joined the Chicago Board of Trade, with which he has ever since been identified. He was among the younger members of that body, but soon demonstrated his capability and soundness, and has won the confidence and esteem of the entire membership. He handles all kinds of grain and provisions, as well as stocks and bonds and other paper securities, on his own account, and has met with almost uniform success. His profits have been largely invested in real estate at Hammond, Indiana, and in Florida timber lands and orange groves.

Mr. Dickinson was married, November 25, 1875, to Miss Mary Alice Johnson, daughter of Anthony Johnson and Catherine (Ganer) Johnson. Mrs. Dickinson was born at Port Jervis, New York, where her father was connected with important railroad interests for some years. Mr. Dickinson is identified with the First Methodist Church of Evanston. He is a man of domestic tastes, and devotes little time to social recreations. He supports the Republican party, whose policy he believes to be in the interest of good government and the commercial prosperity of the country.

In 1889 he built an elegant residence at the northwest corner of Asbury Avenue and Church Street, Evanston, which is surrounded by one of the handsomest and best-kept lawns in Cook County. In short, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson, throughout its exterior and interior appointments, bespeaks the refined tastes and cultivated instincts by means of which, only, such an establishment can be designed and maintained.

# BENJAMIN SHURTLEFF.

BENJAMIN SHURTLEFF, one of the founders of Lake View, whose identity is rapidly becoming lost in the vast city of Chicago, is still a resident of that former suburb, and affords an excellent type of the pioneers of the metropolis of the West. He was born in Ernesttown, Lennox County, Ontario, July 19, 1812. His ancestors were English, and were very loyal subjects of the British crown. The first one in the American colonies settled in Massachusetts, whence Lemuel Shurtleff, grandfather of the subject of this notice, removed to Canada at the beginning of the American Revolution. He settled in Ernesttown, Lennox County, Ontario, where he engaged in farming, reared a large family, and reached a good old age. He had three sons, Seldon, Jacob and Gideon.

The last-named passed his life in Canada, exceeding the age of eighty years, and was a farmer. He was a quiet, faithful Christian, devoted to the Methodist Church, and the welfare of his fellow-men was dear to his heart. His wife, Mary Ward, probably of Irish descent, was a tender and true wife and mother, and, like himself, a faithful member of the Methodist Church. She died at the age of sixty-two years. Of their twelve children, eleven grew to maturity, and three of the sons became residents of the United States. Their names were Samuel, Jacob, Gideon, Lemuel, Benjamin, Miles, John, Polly, Amy, Lydia and Amanda. Lemuel was an able mechanic, and built some of the large iron mills at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, at which place he died. Miles was admitted to the Bar in New York, and became interested in the manufacture of iron at Rochester, New York, for many years.

Benjamin Shurtleff passed the first eighteen years of his life on the home farm, receiving such intellectual training as was afforded by the district schools and good home surroundings. At

the age of eighteen years he began learning the joiner's trade, of which he became master. In 1837 he joined his brother in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and was associated with him in erecting large manufacturing plants there. Among these may be mentioned the immense iron mills of Spang, Chalfant & Company at Ætna, and the rolling mills of Louis Dalzell & Company at Sharpsburgh, another suburb of Pittsburgh. Among his fellow-workmen was Mr. C. K. Garrison, since one of the most successful business men and capitalists of that city, who was regarded by Mr. Shurtleff as one of the brightest business men he ever met. Twelve years of industrious application there gave Mr. Shurtleff a small capital, which he resolved to invest in a newer place, and he set out for Chicago.

Arriving here in 1851, he immediately made investments in real property, which his foresight told him was sure to appreciate greatly in value. He secured twenty acres in Lake View Township, beside three twenty-acre tracts in section 33, town 39 north, range 14, most of which has been subdivided and sold off. Shurtleff's Addition was one of the most valuable and well-known subdivisions on the old maps, and he now has valuable property on the South Side of the city. His present possessions include about ten acres of the most valuable land in the city, including many improved lots in the vicinity of his home, on Oakdale Avenue. In 1870 he built six substantial houses on the corner of Fremont and Oakdale Avenues, which were beyond the ravages of the great fire of the next year and became immediately profitable.

May 5, 1853, at Sharpsburgh, Pennsylvania, Mr. Shurtleff was married to Miss Lucinda J. Sewell, daughter of James H. Sewell, an old resident of Pittsburgh. Judge James Sewell, a well-known character of that city, was a brother of Mrs. Shurtleff. Mrs. Shurtleff was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and died January 10, 1856, in the prime of young womanhood, being but twenty-seven years old at the time of her death. She left a daughter, Lucy J., who was reared by her aunt, Mrs. J. B. Roberts, well known in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, society. She was educated at Ferry Hall Seminary, at Lake Forest, Illinois, and Hellmuth College, London, Canada, and is now the wife of Bruce M. Myers, of Chicago. Subsequently, at Chicago, Mr. Shurtleff married Mrs. Margaret A. Buker, who was born September 2, 1837, at Greenwood, Maine. She was a daughter of Capt. Isaac P. Furlong, who was a native of Maine, and commanded a company in the War of 1812. His father took up the first claim in the town of Greenwood, Oxford County, Maine. Mrs. Shurtleff was a genial companion to Mr. Shurtleff in every sense of the word, and also a good business manager. She was a woman possessed of more than ordinary native ability, and esteemed for many good qualities of head and heart. She passed away July 7, 1894, leaving two sons by her first marriage. Harry Leslie Buker, who was educated principally at the Schattuck Military School, Faribault, Minnesota, is well known in musical circles in Chicago, and was associated twelve years with the Slayton Lyceum Bureau of that city. The other son, William F. Buker, is an actor by profession and a resident of New York City.

Mr. Shurtleff was among the early members of the old Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church of Chicago, and has been a stanch supporter of the political principles of the Republican party all his life. In 1844 he voted for Henry Clay for President of the United States, and he was among the promoters and organizers of the Republican party, voting for Fremont in 1856. His has been a quiet life of industry and attention to his private affairs, with no seeking after public honors. He has ever given of his time, influence and means toward the promotion of any movement calculated to further the general welfare, and his example is commended to the careful attention of every youth who hopes to make something of himself in the business, social or moral world. His success has not been the result of accident, but has been built up by shrewd calculation, and the prudent use of means acquired by the practice of habits of industry and right living. He refused his share of his father's estate, preferring it should go to his sisters.

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D. B. Fonda

# DAVID B. FONDA, M. D.

DAVID BARTHOLOMEW FONDA, M. D., is a representative of an old and prominent Empire State family which settled in and named the county-seat of Montgomery County, New York. His grandfather, John Fonda, was a native of Holland, and settled at a place called Bogt, in Albany County, New York, where he owned an estate comprising several thousand acres. His only son, Henry Fonda, was born there and inherited this estate. Most of his life was passed at Watervliet, New York, where he died at the age of sixty-six years, in June, 1841. His wife, Rebecca Hall, was born at Mayfield, Fulton County, New York, and died in August, 1840, at the age of fifty-six years. Henry Fonda was somewhat active in political affairs, though he never sought or accepted office for himself.

David B. Fonda was born November 6, 1834, in Watervliet, Albany County, New York, where he remained until he reached the age of sixteen years. In his native township, at a place called Elisha's Kill, he received his primary education, completing the course of the upper school before he was sixteen years old.

He was then appointed principal of the Second District School of the Third Ward of Schenectady, New York, where he taught one year. His first teacher's certificate was granted by Jonathan Pearson, professor of languages in Union College, at Schenectady, and superintendent of the public schools of that city. The scene of his labors for the next four years was a place called Lowell's Corners, where he taught in the joint district embracing portions of the towns of Cherry Valley and Seward, in the Counties of Schoharie and Otsego. While teaching here he pursued a private course in moral and mental philosophy, and the Greek and Latin languages, under the tutelage of Franklin Pierce, a cousin of the President who bore the same name. At the end of this time he was prepared for matriculation at Hartwick College, a Lutheran Theological institution.

It is evident from the progress made up to this time that Mr. Fonda was a close student. By the time he attained his majority he had occupied a responsible position as teacher for a period of five years. The hard work involved in these labors, coupled with the diligent pursuit of his studies preparatory to further advancement, made deep inroads upon his physical strength, and a connection which he formed at this time changed his plans and the entire course of his life. March 22, 1855, he was married to Miss Clarinda Lowell, a descendant of the famous New England family of that name, who was born at Lowell's Corners. She was a daughter of Nyram Lowell.

In 1855, with his bride, Mr. Fonda removed to Chicago. Having a relative who was in the service of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, he sought and secured employment as a brakeman on this line for the sake of the outdoor labor, and at the end of fourteen months spent in this capacity, he found his health fully restored.

He then accepted a position as teacher at Rosehill, and began the pursuit of a medical course at Rush Medical College. He attended lectures at this institution during the two years beginning in 1859 and ending in 1861.

Early in 1862 he enlisted as a private soldier, in Company C, Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry known as the Railroad Regiment, being composed entirely of railroad men. By the time the regiment was mustered he was promoted to Orderly Sergeant, and continued in service through Kentucky with the Army of the Cumberland until the battle of Perryville. After this engagement he was sent with a detail to escort an ambulance train to Bardstown, Kentucky. On his arrival there he found that he had been appointed chief steward of the hospitals at that point. He continued there until the latter part of 1863, and became secretary of the medical corps, which embraced eight army surgeons. When he entered the army his weight was one hundred forty-five pounds, but during his service it was reduced to ninety-four pounds, and through the recommendation of the surgeons he was honorably discharged on account of disability, although he had never as yet asked for a release from duty. On his return to Chicago he was prostrated by a severe illness, which continued for a period of three months.

Recovering his health, he again entered Rush Medical College in 1864, and two years later completed the course. He subsequently entered Bennett Medical College, from which he received a diploma in 1878. In 1866 he began the practice of medicine at Jefferson Park, and has continued to reside there ever since. In 1867, without any solicitation on his part, he was elected by the County Board to the post of County Physician and superintendent of the insane paupers sustained by the county. Through his vigorous protest against the mixture of insane with the other wards of the county, the board was induced to appropriate money for a building to be devoted exclusively to the care of the insane. This was begun in 1868, and on the first day of the year 1871 Dr. Fonda installed the patients in his charge in their new quarters. At the end of four years' service he retired and resumed his private practice at Jefferson, in which he has since continued with the ever-increasing confidence and respect of the community.

Dr. Fonda has been somewhat active in the conduct of local affairs, and the promotion of the common welfare. In 1874 he was elected a member of the village board of Jefferson, of which body he was immediately made president and continued four consecutive years in this position. He was for many years health officer of the village, which was co-extensive with the town of Jefferson, until it was merged in the city of Chicago, and was again a member of the village board from 1884 until 1886. During the first year of this service he was president of the board, but refused that office during the second year, in order that he might be active on the floor in the discussion of many important movements then pending. For many years he was County Physician in charge of the medical relief of the poor outside of public institutions. In 1889, when Jefferson was annexed to the city of Chicago, Dr. Fonda was elected one of the first aldermen from the twenty-seventh ward, and in the following April he was re-elected and served two years. In political matters he has always acted with the Republican party, having allied himself with it in 1856, and although he has sometimes voted for individuals not on his party ticket, he has ever remained true to its principles. In recent years he has made numerous addresses on political and economic subjects, which have been received with much applause.

Dr. Fonda is still a member in good standing of the Lutheran Church at Gardnersville, New York. On a visit to the scenes of his early life, made in the fall of 1897, he attended worship at this place, where he met but one person that he had previously known. After an absence of forty years this visit to his childhood home, although a very pleasant one on the whole, was much saddened by the absence of familiar faces. In the midst of family connections numbering thousands, he was still among strangers.

Dr. Fonda was for many years connected with Hesperia Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted

Masons, of Chicago, and was a charter member of the first Masonic Lodge in Jefferson. He is now connected with Wylie M. Egan Lodge, Washington Chapter, Siloam Council, St. Bernard Commandery, and Medinah Temple, of the Mystic Shrine. He was for many years connected with Home Lodge No. 416, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Chicago, and is a member of George H. Thomas Post No. 5, Grand Army of the Republic. He is Grand Medical Examiner of the Independent Order of Mutual Aid of the State of Illinois.

Mrs. Fonda passed away in 1890, at the age of fifty-five years, leaving one child, Carrie Azubah, who resides with her father. Dr. Fonda is yet in possession of sound health, and a vigorous intellect, and has many years of usefulness both as a citizen and physician before him.

# REV. LEROY J. HALSEY.

REV. LEROY JONES HALSEY, D. D., LL. D. On the 28th day of January, A. D. 1812, Leroy Jones Halsey was born in Cartersville, Goochland County, Virginia, on the banks of the James River, twelve miles from Richmond, the first-born son of John and Lucy (Tiller) Halsey. His paternal ancestry is traced back through the Virginia and North Carolina settlements to a New England stock of the date of 1640. He was acquainted with the hardship of straitened circumstances in his early childhood. When he was less than five years old his father met with reverses by too generously becoming liable for another man's debt. It deprived him of his business and his home, and forced his emigration to the far southwest to begin life anew. He located at Huntsville, Alabama.

Leroy was always of a studious habit. He acquired the rudiments of knowledge at home, and from the few books and periodicals available he had gained much information before he went to school. At school learning was a pleasure to him. Study was a delight, and this love of application and research so early manifested was characteristic of his entire collegiate and theological course, and remained with him through life. The days spent in the classic shades of the old Green Academy at Huntsville were among the happiest of his youth.

At the age of nineteen he left his home in Huntsville to enter the University of Nashville, at Nashville, Tennessee, where he was matriculated in the autumn of 1831, and entered the junior class. His education had been begun and was prosecuted from first to last with the ministry of the Gospel definitely in view.

In the summer of 1834 he was graduated, and after a visit to his home he returned to Nashville and taught a select school for a year, from the proceeds of which he repaid his college debt, and then accepted the position of tutor in the college. At the same time, in November, 1835, he placed himself under the care of the Presbytery of Nashville as a candidate for the Gospel ministry. Having served as tutor for a year he accepted the appointment of substitute professor of languages in place of a professor who was to be absent for a year.

These three years succeeding graduation, one spent in private teaching, and two in college work, were beneficial in fixing and testing scholarship, and also from a financial point of view. They enabled him to discharge his debt and to accumulate a fund sufficient to defray the expense of a theological course.

Retiring from these pleasing associations in the summer of 1837, after a brief visit to his home he journeyed eastward by stage coach and steam-

boat until, at Frederick, Md., he had his first view of a railway train, and thence through Baltimore and Philadelphia, his first experience of railway travel, as far as Trenton, N. J. On the 9th day of November he entered the Theological Seminary of Princeton.

On the 29th day of September, 1840, the seminary life of Dr. Halsey ended with his graduation. He had been licensed by the Presbytery of New Brunswick on the 5th day of August preceding. He immediately began his journey to the West, stopping in Philadelphia to preach in several of the churches there and to receive his commission from the Board of Missions assigning him to missionary labor in the bounds of the Presbytery of Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

This work continued for more than two years, when its widely known success and the growing reputation of Dr. Halsey brought such urgent calls to wider fields that he was constrained to give them heed. The one which proved the most attractive was the one which showed the greatest need. A recently organized congregation in the city of Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, was seeking for consecrated leadership and preaching power. They were without a house of worship, with little numerical or financial strength, but with united and zealous purpose and with a growing and influential community around, in crying need of Gospel privileges and influence and work. He accepted their call, and removing to Jackson, was ordained by the Presbytery of Mississippi and installed pastor on the 21st day of March, 1843.

A commodious house of worship was soon provided. The congregation grew and the work enlarged. This prosperous work continued for five years. During this pastorate, on the 24th day of April, 1844, he was married to Caroline Augusta Anderson, of Pendleton, South Carolina, a granddaughter of Gen. Robert Anderson of Revolutionary fame.

His well-known success in Jackson led to his being called to undertake a similar work in Louisville, Kentucky, where a small colony of Presbyterians desired him to lead them in the work of founding and establishing a church. Satisfied of the importance of the enterprise, and undismayed by its prospective difficulties, he accepted their call and entered upon the work in the autumn of 1848.

The church grew rapidly under his ministry. A comfortable house of worship was speedily provided, and very soon the congregation, in point of numbers and ability and efficiency, took rank with the older churches of the city.

Here he conducted a happy, useful and successful pastorate for ten years, in connection with the Chestnut Street Presbyterian Church, the same organization that, in a different locality, is still active, strong and prosperous, under the name and title of the Warren Memorial Church.

In 1859 he was appointed by the General Assembly to the Chair of Ecclesiology, Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Theology in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest, which the same assembly located at Chicago, on the basis of an endowment of one hundred thousand dollars donated by the late Cyrus H. McCormick, of this city. The institution is now known as McCormick Theological Seminary.

He entered upon his work in Chicago in the autumn of that year. The city then contained a population of barely one hundred thousand. The seminary was domiciled at first in a rented building at Clark and Harrison Streets. Two years later it found temporary quarters in the basement of the North Presbyterian Church at Cass and Indiana Streets. The present location, at North Halsted Street and Fullerton Avenue, was first occupied for seminary purposes in the winter of 1863 and 1864.

Dr. Halsey continued his active labors in the seminary for thirty-three years, terminating them only in 1892, when he was eighty years old. In addition to the labors of the pastorate and of the professor's chair he was a faithful and influential helper in the councils of the church; he responded to invitations for addresses on public occasions, and was a frequent contributor to the columns of the press. In 1858 he published his first book, "The Literary Attractions of the Bible," a work of classic merit, which holds and will continue to hold an assured place among the

preserved gems of English and American literature.

After Dr. Halsey came to Chicago his voice and pen occupied a wider sphere than that of the seminary alone. He preached often and in many pulpits all over the land and always with great acceptance. In 1860 he issued "Life Pictures from the Bible," a work that has held, and will always hold with those who possess it, an eminent place among the delineations of Bible character. In 1861 appeared "The Beauty of Immanuel," an exposition of the life, character, person, work, offices and glory of the Christ whom he loved and adored, a work most stimulating to piety and helpful to devotion.

In 1866 he published, in three large volumes, through the Lippincott press, the "Life and Works of Philip Lindsley, D. D.," a labor of love, preserving to posterity the literary productions of one of the most accomplished educators of his day. In 1871 appeared from his pen "The Memoir of Lewis W. Green, D. D.," and in 1881 a volume entitled "Living Christianity," a brief, clear and strong presentation of the fundamentals of Christian faith and the essentials of Christian duty.

About this time he became Professor Emeritus and continued to give regular instruction in the matters of church government and the sacraments. His pen was by no means idle, for in 1884 he published a very instructive and edifying book on "Scotland's Influence on Civilization," and in 1893 there came from his pen the work into which he had poured the affections of his heart and the accumulated events and emotions of thirty years, "The History of the McCormick Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church," an octavo volume of five hundred pages.

Dr. Halsey lived to be eighty-four years old, dying June 18, 1896.

One of the large privileges of human life is to dwell in immediate touch with great and good men. The very presence, the example, and the teachings of such men, tend to form the character, to guide the thinking, to elevate the taste and to direct the activities of whole communities. Beneath their kindly but potent influence, society is rounded out into fairer proportions, the purpose to accomplish noble ends becomes more decisive, sympathy expands and deepens, and life is found, more and more, to be truly worth the living. One of the noblest of this high class was the subject of this sketch.

For thirty-seven years Dr. Halsey lived in Chicago. He entered on his work in that city in the zenith of his powers. Long and painstaking education had fitted him to exercise with commanding ability the sacred office to which he had been chosen. He had reached first rank as a preacher and pastor before he entered on the responsible task of training young men for the ministry, and he came to this new work ripe in learning, mature in piety, skilled in administration, familiar with the best methods of professional education, intimately acquainted with the foremost churchmen of the period, ardent in the cause of a world-wide evangelization, embalmed in the confidence of the influential communion, which he represented, and in every way well fitted to advance the important enterprise to which he stood committed.

At the time of his entrance to Chicago Dr. Halsey was called to lay the foundations upon which varied structures should be raised. Society was hardly formed, and his influence was felt in directing it along lines of Christian refinement. There was but one Presbyterian Church on the North Side, and that near the heart of the city. He early helped plant another and then others as the years went by.

McCormick Theological Seminary was but just opened in Chicago. Its maintenance and development and permanent establishment had yet to be provided for.

Few men have ever been called to so large and so varied a work in so important a center and at such an epoch-making period. For this imposing undertaking he had the equipment requisite, whether we consider it on the side of a large and unhesitating faith in the sublime truths which he came to teach and defend, or in the steady courage for the day of small things to be fostered in a period of unrest and conflict—or of conspicuous

talents fitted to meet the diversified calls arising from the extensive task—or of sublime patience in the midst of the fluctuations and discouragements incident to the sure establishment of a young institution in the center of a comparatively new section of our great country.

In the prosecution of these wide ranging labors Dr. Halsey laid his formative hand on a larger number of men than any other theological teacher of the Presbyterian Church in the West. His early colleagues soon passed on—one in less than two years, to his heavenly home—the others to important fields elsewhere.

Dr. Halsey remained undaunted at his post in sunshine and in storm, when rude war rolled unchecked over the land, when peace once more settled on a still united nation. Under all the changes of an eventful period he stood fast, the one commanding figure in the changing scene, around whose person the destinies of the institution revolved, and in whose lone hand its interests often reposed. And ere yet unseen hands with gentle touch closed his eyes to earthly sight, to be re-opened so soon amid the splendors of mediatorial glory he had witnessed the triumphs of the cause to which he had devoted so many years of his life, in the establishment of a seminary of sacred learning, equal in its equipments to any in the land, and full to overflowing with ingenuous youth in preparation for the noble work of preaching the Gospel in every tongue and to every land under the sun.

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# THOMAS GOODE.

THOMAS GOODE, one of Chicago's most worthy pioneers, now living in rest and retirement on Racine Avenue, was born April 18, 1816, in the Parish of Enfield, in Middlesex, near London, England. He is a son of Thomas and Maria (Head) Goode, the former a native of Warwickshire, and the latter of Middlesex, England.

Thomas Goode, senior, was an orphan from the time he was a small boy, and was sent to London, where his eldest brother lived, and where he learned the trade of baker, at which he worked for many years. He had seven children that grew to maturity, three of whom came to America with their parents. John and Thomas came in 1845, sailing from London, and upon arriving in New York, they went to Albany by boat, and from there proceeded to Buffalo by the canal. From Buffalo they came to Chicago by the old steamer "Madison."

In 1859 Thomas Goode visited England, and when he returned to America his parents accompanied him, spending their last years in Chicago. The father died in 1870, his wife having preceded him by three years. Edward, a younger brother, came to the United States about 1864, and still resides in this city, and John Goode makes his home in Florida.

Thomas Goode received only an ordinary education in the schools of his native land, which were then much poorer than now, and was early employed in a greenhouse, in the cultivation of flowers and plants.

In 1840 Mr. Goode married Miss Ellen Colpus, and their first three children were born in England. Soon after coming to Chicago he bought property on the West Side, in Carpenter's Addition, and later, bought twelve acres in North Chicago, afterwards Lake View. Here he raised vegetables extensively for the city market, and through his prudence and industry, and the great growth of the city, became wealthy. He sold

some of his land to a railroad company, and the remainder mostly in lots. He retired from active business about ten years ago. Mr. Goode is an ardent Republican, but has never been willing to accept any public office himself. He is an adherent of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Goode has been married twice. By his first wife he had six children, two of whom died in infancy. Those of his children living are: Edwin Peto; Jane, wife of John M. Gibson; Lavinia and Rowland T. The mother of this family died about 1879. In 1891 Mr. Goode married Miss Margaret M. Gubbins, a native of the city of Chicago.

Mr. Goode has lived many years in his present location, and has many friends. He is one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of this part of the city, where, during his long residence, he has proven his sterling qualities of mind and heart.

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# GEORGE N. POWELL.

GEORGE NELSON POWELL, one of Chicago's pioneers, came to the West in 1833. He was descended from English and Welsh ancestry, and his lineage has been traced back to Thomas Powell, who was born in August, 1641 (probably in Wales), and died at Westbury, Long Island, December 28, 1721. A descendant of his in the fourth generation, Obadiah Powell, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

Obadiah Powell died in Saratoga County, New York, at the age of nearly one hundred years. Some time previous to the Revolutionary War he removed thither from Dutchess County, in the same state, with his wife Betsy, taking all their belongings on the back of a pony. Like his Quaker ancestry, he was opposed to war, and was much censured during the Revolutionary struggle because of his non-combatant position, and most of his personal property was confiscated. He was steadfast in his convictions, however, and lived to be one of the leading farmers in the community. At the age of ninety-eight years he husked several baskets of corn, which he carried on his shoulder to the loft of his carriage-house. He was the father of three sons and eight daughters, all of whom lived to extreme old age, and his house was the favorite gathering-place of his descendants. His son, Frost Powell, lived until 1840 in Dutchess County, New York, where he married Katharine Nelson, who was of Dutch descent. In 1840 he removed to Waterford, Racine County, Wisconsin, where he died a few years later.

His son, George N. Powell, whose name heads this article, was born August 13, 1807, in Dutchess County, New York. He received the best education that the locality afforded at that time, and early in life became a general contractor. Being convinced that the West offered great business opportunities, he removed in 1833 to Chicago. Here he rented a tract of land from Archibald Clybourn, and engaged in farming and gardening. In 1836 he located in what was afterwards known as Jefferson Township, making claim to the northeast quarter of section thirty-six, which he purchased at the land sale of 1838. He at once commenced the improvement of a farm on this land, which was then in a state of nature, and for sev-

eral years kept a public house for the entertainment of travelers. While still in the prime of life, and apparently having many years of active usefulness before him, he was stricken with cholera and died August 18, 1850. Besides being a careful and successful business man he was ever active as a citizen and took a great interest in public affairs, affiliating in politics with the Democratic party.

March 22, 1835, Mr. Powell married Miss Aramesia Harmon, who was born in Montgomery County, Virginia, February 27, 1820. Her parents, Henry Harmon and Mary Ann Hornbarger, were natives of that state, and the children of Revolutionary soldiers. Henry Harmon enlisted as a soldier in the War of 1812, but peace was declared before his services were called for. He died October 29, 1829, and his widow married Jacob Miller. In 1832 this couple came to Chicago, where Mr. Miller worked as a carpenter. In 1849 he made the overland journey to California, and died there in the fall of that year. His widow died December 27, 1876, in Minnesota. The family arrived in Chicago at the time of the Black Hawk War, and took refuge in Fort Dearborn. The daughter, Aramesia, was but twelve years of age at that time, and received her education and grew to womanhood in the pioneer settlement. She has been an observant witness of the marvelous growth of Chicago from a mere hamlet of log huts to the second city in the land.

George N. and Aramesia Powell were the parents of six children, the first of whom, George W., died in childhood. John Frost, the second, is a prominent citizen of Waukegan, Illinois, where for some years he was largely engaged in manufacturing. He is especially active and influential in the municipal affairs of that city, where he served many years as alderman, and was Mayor three terms. He is largely interested in Chicago property. William H., the third son, was a dealer in real estate in Chicago from 1870 until his death, in August, 1896. He married Elizabeth J. Ritchie, who bore him a son, George H. Powell, now engaged in the real-estate business in Chicago. Mrs. Elizabeth J. Powell died in 1886.

Daniel N. and Mary C., the fourth and sixth, are deceased. A sketch of the fifth, Perry P., appears below. In 1862 Mrs. Powell married Theodore Mismer, a native of Strasburg, which was at the time of his birth, in France, but now belongs to Germany. They have one daughter, Clara, now the wife of Fred C. Irwin, of Chicago.

Perry Polk Powell, the youngest son of George N. and Aramesia Powell, was born January 11, 1845. He remained at home assisting in the cultivation of the farm and attending the district school until he reached the age of seventeen years. At that time the Civil War was stirring the martial spirit of every patriotic American, and young Powell was no exception to the rule. Though still very young, he enlisted, July 6, 1862, in Battery A, First Illinois Light Artillery. In the fall of that year he took part in the Vicksburg Campaign under General Sherman, and celebrated his eighteenth birthday by participating in the Battle of Arkansas Post. On account of sickness he was discharged August 7, 1863, but on his recovery re-enlisted in Battery G of the First Illinois Light Artillery, and was discharged at the close of the war at Memphis, Tennessee.

After farming for one year in Cook County, Mr. Powell removed to Blairstown, Iowa, where he carried on a general store for about two years. He then returned to Cook County, and has since followed farming and gardening. In 1870 he also engaged in the real-estate business, in which he has been very successful. He has given his hearty support to the Republican party and was a member of the first board of trustees of Jefferson after its organization as a village. He was initiated into Masonry in July, 1867, in Lincoln Lodge No. 199, at Blairstown, Iowa. He is a member of Winfield Chapter No. 42, Royal Arch Masons, and is Past Commander of Winfield Commandery No. 15, Knights Templar, both of Winfield, Kansas. He is also a member of Siberd Post No. 58, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas. Mr. Powell was married January 10, 1872, to Miss Mary E., daughter of Thomas and Christie McGregor. Three children have blessed this union, named in order of birth, Maud, Frank and Ethel.

# CHARLES B. DUPEE.

CHARLES BILLINGS DUPEE. Among the business men who helped to promote the growth of Chicago, both materially and morally, the subject of this sketch should receive honorable mention. His ancestors were the devoted French Huguenots, whose love of liberty and freedom of religious thought induced them to leave old France and settle in the New World. James, grandfather of Charles B. Dupee, was born in Walpole, Massachusetts. He was among the most progressive of the citizens of the old Bay State. (See sketch of H. M. Dupee for complete genealogy.)

Their son, Cyrus Dupee, was also born in Walpole, and learned the mercantile business in Boston. For a long period he was engaged in the wholesale provision trade in Brighton, Massachusetts. He was married at Brighton (now Allston), Massachusetts, to Miss Elizabeth English, of that place. He died there in 1841, leaving eight children. Three of his sons, Charles B., Cyrus and Horace Dupee, became prominent business men of Chicago, where the last two are still engaged in active life. He was a man of sterling character, devoted to his family and diligent in business. The family has for many generations been noted in mercantile business, and has always maintained a high reputation for integrity.

Charles B. Dupee was born in Brighton, Massachusetts, May 12, 1823. His first business undertaking was in the meat and ice trade at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, in which he was moderately successful. In 1854 he became a resident of Chicago, establishing himself here in June of that year—his family, which at that time consisted of a wife and two children, following in September. He continued in the meat business in Chicago, and after a time began putting up hams by a process of his own, which secured for him an excellent reputation and trade, and he grew prosperous and extended the business by adding the wholesale provision trade. He exercised great care in the preparation of his goods, which he insisted on giving his personal inspection, and the result was an ever-increasing trade and a high reputation for his wares, which continued to be popular on the market long after his demise. He was industrious and economical, and his painstaking care provided him a handsome competence. For many years he carried on a large trade in supplies for the United States Government.

Among his brother merchants, Mr. Dupee was known for his unswerving fidelity to those principles of true manhood that lift a man high above the rank of ordinary men and make for him a name in commercial centers that will forever be worthy of remembrance and emulation. He was a shrewd, far-seeing business man, and his advice, often sought by friends, was safe and reliable. For about twenty years he was a resident of Hyde Park, and was highly esteemed by the residents of that suburb for his many noble qualities. He was identified with the Republican party, but was never connected with any office or political work, and was in every way a model citizen, and, above all, an honest man—the noblest work of God.

After retiring from business, Mr. Dupee made good investment in real estate, and the rapid appreciation in value of his holdings added mate-

rially to his resources, so that his declining years were passed in the enjoyment of the competence which his long years of industry had earned. He passed away at his home in Chicago August 12, 1887, and his last words were: "I have been an honest man." He left the impress of his strong character upon the business world of Chicago, and a good name that will be ever cherished by his family.

On the 7th of April, 1847, at Boston, Massachusetts, Charles B. Dupee was married to Miss Emmeline, daughter of Seth and Louise (Miles) Wellington, old and respected residents of Boston. The Wellingtons were among the noted pioneers of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. Mrs. Dupee's ancestor, Roger Wellington, married Miss Foster, a daughter of Dr. Foster, who was the first settled physician in Charlestown, Massachusetts. The Wellington monument, standing in the Watertown (Massachusetts) cemetery, was erected over two hundred years ago. Three children came to bless the home of Charles B. and Mrs. Dupee. Their names are, Charles Frederick, Elizabeth A. and Emma M. The second is now deceased, and the last is the wife of Reuben D. Coy, of Chicago. Her only child is a daughter, named Margaret Wellington Coy. Charles F. Dupee came with his parents to Chicago in 1854. His father admitted him to partnership in his growing business in order to have his aid in its conduct. Since the business was closed out he has given his attention to the care of his large property interests. He has two children, Elizabeth S. and Charles Edward Dupee.

In 1890 Mrs. Emmeline Dupee built one of the handsomest residences in Glencoe, Illinois, where her family now resides.

# JOHN A. PEARSONS.

JOHN ALONZO PEARSONS, an early settler of Evanston, was born in Bradford, Vermont, September 8, 1818. He is a son of John Pearsons and Hannah Putnam, natives, respectively, of Lyndeborough and Francestown, New Hampshire. John Pearsons was a prominent farmer and lumberman of Bradford, where he located at the age of twelve years. For some years he also kept a hotel there, known as the Mann House. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, serving throughout that struggle. His death occurred in Bradford, October 7, 1857, at the age of sixty-five years. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Kimball, also died there at an extreme old age.

Mrs. Hannah Pearsons died at Holyoke, Massachusetts, in 1888, at the age of ninety-one years. She was a daughter of John Putnam, a Revolutionary soldier, and a relative of Gen. Israel Putnam. John Putnam served seven years in the Continental army, and was at one time a member of General Washington's Life Guard. He afterward became an Adjutant of Vermont militia, and, with two of his sons, participated in

the War of 1812. In later life he was a carpenter and bridge-builder at Bradford. His wife, Olive Barron, lived to the age of ninety-three years.

John A. Pearsons spent his boyhood in Bradford, where he attended the district school, and, at the age of nineteen years, began teaching, a calling which he continued for four winters at and in the vicinity of Bradford. He helped to conduct his father's hotel, and subsequently carried on the same business at White River Village and Norwich, Vermont. The latter place was then the seat of General Ransom's Military School.

In September, 1852, he arrived in Chicago, where he was employed for a time by John P. Chapin, a prominent pioneer of Chicago. In March, 1854, he located at Evanston, being induced to settle there through the influence of Dr. Hinman. Mr. Pearsons was the first to build a house on the university lands, the location being identical with his present residence on Chicago Avenue. Others soon followed his example, and when the Chicago & Milwaukee Railway reached that point the next winter, there was a rapid influx of people. Such was the demand for building materials and other merchandise, that Mr. Pearsons found it advantageous to engage in the business of general teaming. For eighteen years he operated Pearsons' Evanston Express, employing a number of teams and wagons on the road between Chicago and Evanston, and the business which he started has ever since been continued, and is still a prosperous enterprise. For some time he also kept a livery stable at Evanston.

In 1872 Mr. Pearsons sold out his express line, and spent the following winter in the woods of northern Michigan in the interest of his brother, D. K. Pearsons, the well-known lumberman and philanthropist. Becoming interested in the lumbering industry, and finding the business agreeable to his health, which had become considerably impaired, he spent the ensuing twelve years in the lumber woods, during a part of which time he operated a lumber-yard in Evanston. In 1885 he disposed of his lumber interests, since which time he has lived in practical retirement. He has filled nearly every office in the township, village, and city of Evanston, and his official as well as business obligations have always been discharged in a creditable and efficient manner.

On the twenty-fifth day of October, 1842, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Pearsons and Miss Hannah Stevens Bayley, of Newbury, Vermont, a daughter of Amherst Bayley and Melissa Stevens, both natives of Newbury. Mrs. Pearsons' paternal grandfather was the distinguished General Jacob Bayley, of the Continental army. Her maternal grandfather, Simeon Stevens, was an extensive farmer and highly exemplary citizen of Newbury, distinguished also for his musical talents, being the possessor of a strong and very sweet voice, which he retained even in old age. He survived until nearly ninety years of age.

Mrs. Pearsons is a lady of many graces of mind and heart. In her youth she won considerable celebrity as a participant in the State Musical Conventions of Vermont. She was one of the prime movers in organizing the Woman's Educational Aid Association, which was formed in 1871, and has been an officer of the association from its inception, and for eighteen years has served as its President. The object of this society is to assist worthy young ladies of limited means in obtaining an education. The College Cottage, which was built soon after the organization of the association, has been several times enlarged and improved, and now accommodates about fifty-five students, and is recognized as a worthy adjunct of the Northwestern University at Evanston.

Mr. and Mrs. Pearsons are the parents of two children, and have lost two by death, one passing away in infancy. The eldest, Henry Alonzo, is a business man of Chicago, residing in Evanston. Isabella is the wife of Wilbur F. Mappin, of Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. Helen, who was the wife of Rev. Harvey R. Calkins, died March 27, 1892, at the age of twenty-six years. Two grandchildren, Harry Putnam Pearsons and Lilian Mappin, make glad the hearts of this worthy couple.

In October, 1892, the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Pearsons was celebrated, and they are

still in the enjoyment of excellent health and that contentment of mind which is "a continual feast," and few of their acquaintances, and none among strangers, can readily believe the number of their years of usefulness already spent. They are members of the First Methodist Church of Evanston, which they helped to organize in the summer of 1854, at which time the society comprised but six members. Mr. Pearsons was the Chorister of the church for many years, and is one of the Trustees of the Des Plaines Camp-Meeting Association. Mr. Pearsons cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison, and was a member of a military band which furnished music for many of the public gatherings of the famous political campaign of 1840. He played in this band for ten years. Since the organization of the Republican party, he has been an adherent of its principles. When he first located in Evanston, a large portion of the present site of the city consisted of a marsh covered with water, and none of the streets had been improved. He has witnessed the material development of the town until it has come to be recognized as the first suburb of Chicago, and has simultaneously watched its intellectual and moral growth, in the promotion of which he has been an interested factor.

# REUBEN C. HALLETT.

REUBEN CROWELL HALLETT, grandson of one of the hardy pioneers of the Mississippi Valley, and son of James Hallett, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this volume, has the proud distinction of being a native of Illinois. He was born at Mount Carroll, in Carroll County, on the 15th day of October, 1857, and grew up in his native village, where he received his primary schooling. He attended Beloit College, Wisconsin, and finished his education at the Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Illinois, where he received instruction in the law department from Adlai E. Stevenson, Gen. Ira J. Bloomfield, John M. Hamilton, and other noted attorneys of the state.

He was admitted to the Bar in 1880, and began the practice of law at Mount Carroll, but soon turned his attention to other and more congenial pursuits. He became the owner and publisher of the *Herald* at Mount Carroll, which he retained about a year. He then went to Rockford, Illinois, where he was connected with the Rockford Watch Company seven years. He resided in Cleveland, Ohio, for a year, being identified with the Arctic Ice Machine Manufacturing Company. During the last three years he has been the western representative of the Hildreth Varnish Company of New York, with headquarters in one of the Grand Pacific offices, on Jackson Street, Chicago.

Mr. Hallett possesses a keen business instinct, and his kind and genial manners and knowledge of human nature make him an exceptionally successful salesman. His dealings are largely with railroad companies, and cover many large contracts. He takes an active interest in all that pertains to the general welfare, and is thoroughly posted on questions that engage the public mind. He was the independent candidate for States Attorney of Carroll County in 1880, but usually acts with the Republican party. He was made a Master Mason at Mount Carroll, and is now entering upon the work of the exalted degrees.

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# JOHN D. CATON.

JOHN DEAN CATON was born in Monroe, Orange County, New York, March 19, 1812. He is the fifteenth of the sixteen children of Robert Caton, and the third child of his mother, Hannah (Dean) Caton, who was the third wife of Robert Caton. The latter was born March 22, 1761, on a plantation owned by his father (Robert Caton) in Maryland. He joined the Continental Army at the age of fourteen. Though very young at the outbreak of the Revolution, he gave good service to his native land in that struggle, and after the triumph of colonial arms, settled on the Hudson River, in New York. He died in 1815.

Robert Caton, grandfather of the subject of this biography, was born in England, of Irish descent, and served in the English army before settling in Maryland. He was a prominent citizen of that colony long before the Revolution, and the name is a conspicuous one in Maryland society to-day. Robert Caton, during the life of his second wife, joined the Society of Friends, and became a preacher in that denomination, his third wife being a member also. His four children by his third wife, according to the rules of that denomination, became birthright members, and so has the subject of this sketch continued; he is now a member of the society in good standing.

When John D. Caton was four years old, his widowed mother took him to Oneida County, New York. His advantages were few, but he received the primary training of a common school. At the age of nine years, he was set to work with a farmer, at two and one-half dollars per month, and brought home a quarter of beef as the fruit of his first earnings. Work was afforded only in the summer, and his winters were spent in school until he was fourteen. It had been his father's wish that he should be equipped for life with a trade, and he was apprenticed. A weakness of the eyes interfered with the completion of his time, and at sixteen, he joined his mother at Utica, New York, where he was enabled to put in nine months at the academy. He was so diligent and apt that he was thus equipped for earning by surveying and teaching school. While teaching, he pursued the study of the classics, and also did a little work in the law by practicing in justices' courts. He entered the office of Beardsley & Matteson, at Utica, as a student, at the age of nineteen years. He later studied with James H. Collins, who afterward became a leader at the Chicago Bar and was a partner in practice with Mr. Caton.

Having become well grounded in the theory of law, and having attained man's estate, he resolved to settle in the new West and establish himself in practice. He had a special incentive in this determination, in the fact that he was the accepted lover of one of "York State's" fairest daughters, and was anxious to secure a permanent home. Having reached Buffalo by canal, he took passage on the steamer "Sheldon Thompson," which brought him to Detroit, and thence he took stage to Ann Arbor, still undetermined as to his location. Still pushing westward, he rode in a wagon to White Pigeon, and here, by pure accident, he fell in with a cousin, whose husband, Irad Hill, was a carpenter and was employed by Dr. John T. Temple, of Chicago, to build a house for him there. The doctor and Mr. Hill were then in White Pigeon getting lumber for this purpose. Young Caton joined the rafting party which transported the lumber down the St. Joseph River, and took passage on the schooner which conveyed it to its destination. This was the

"Ariadne," whose cargo of lumber and immigrants was about all she could carry.

He soon determined to locate here, and in a few days set off on horseback for Pekin, one hundred and fifty miles away, to seek admission to the Bar. Here he met Stephen T. Logan, afterwards partner of Abraham Lincoln, and other leading attorneys of the State. After court adjourned and supper had been taken, the young applicant accompanied Judge Lockwood, of the Supreme Court, in a stroll on the river bank, and after being plied with questions on the theory and practice of law, was addressed in these words: "Well, my young friend, you've got a good deal to learn if you ever expect to make a success as a lawyer, but if you study hard I guess you'll do it. I shall give you your license." It took but nine years for the new licensee to attain a place beside his examiner on the supreme bench of the State.

Mr. Caton's first case was in the first lawsuit in the village of Chicago, in which he appeared as prosecutor of a culprit accused of stealing thirty-six dollars from a fellow-lodger at the tavern. When the defendant was brought before Squire Heacock, Caton insisted that he be searched, and he was stripped to his underclothing. Before he could replace his apparel, as directed by the court, the prosecuting attorney discovered a suspicious lump in his stocking. Seizing hold of this lump, he turned down the stocking and disclosed the missing bills. The case was then adjourned till next day, and a Constable watched the prisoner all night, having confined him under a carpenter's bench. Next morning when he was arraigned, Spring and Hamilton appeared for the defence and took a change of venue to Squire Harmon, who held court in the old tannery, on the North Side near the river forks. The whole town was now agog with the novel spectacle of a public trial; and Harmon, in order to give all a chance to enjoy the show, adjourned to Wattle's Tavern, on the West Side, where the case came off with much *eclat*; all the young attorneys "spreading themselves" in their respective speeches. Judge Caton remembers that he dwelt particularly on the enormity of the act of this serpent who had brought crime into this young community where it had been unknown. The thief was held for trial, but the device (then new) of "straw bail" gave him temporary liberty, which he made permanent by running away as soon as the money was recovered; and as the public had had the fun and excitement of a "lawsuit" nobody cared much what became of the author of this welcome break in the village monotony. If he had been tried and convicted it would have been only the beginning of trouble, for there was no jail wherein to keep him. Young Caton got ten dollars for his fee—the first money he had ever earned in Illinois by his profession—and it just paid the arrears of his board bill.—(History of Chicago, edited by Moses and Kirkland.)

Having now been launched in practice, Mr. Caton rented an office in the "Temple Building," having his lodging in the attic of the same structure. To "make ends meet," he rented desk room in his office to his contemporary, Giles Spring.

Justice Caton recalls July 12, 1834, an era in his youthful experience. It was the beginning of his judicial career; the date of his election to the office of Justice of the Peace, the only public office he ever held except those of Alderman of the city (1837-8) and Justice of the Supreme Court of the State (1843-64). He became its Chief Justice in 1857. The election of 1834 was a fierce contest, "bringing out every last voter in the precinct, from Clybourne to Hardscrabble and beyond, perhaps even taking in the Calumet Crossing." The Government piers had been built and the beginning of a channel had been cut across the immemorial sandbar, but as yet it had never been used. On this memorable day, the schooner "Illinois" chanced to be lying at anchor, and the friends of Caton (George W. Dole and others), to the number of a hundred or more, got ropes to the schooner and dragged her by main force through the unfinished dug-way. Then they decked her with all the bunting in the village, and, hoisting sail, sped triumphantly up the stream to the Forks—the first vessel that ever penetrated the Chicago River. And when the votes were counted the

tally showed—John Dean Caton, one hundred and eighty-two; Josiah C. Goodhue, forty-seven. (Story of Chicago, 130).

An incident in the life of the future chief justice, which saved him to the people of Illinois, is elsewhere related in the biography of Col. Julius Warren, who was ever gratefully remembered by Mr. Caton as his dearest friend.

In the spring of 1835 Squire Caton felt himself able to assume the cares of a household, and he returned to New York, where he was wedded to Miss Laura Adelaide, daughter of Jacob Sherrill, of New Hartford. Their wedding tour was an ideal one, being a passage from Buffalo to Chicago on the brig "Queen Charlotte." This was one of the vessels captured in Put-in-Bay and sunk in the harbor of Erie by Commodore Perry in 1812. After twenty years, it had been raised and refitted, and this was her first trip.

In 1836 Mr. Caton built the first dwelling on the "school section," west of the river. This was at the southwest corner of Clinton and Harrison Streets, and at that time it was so far from other dwellings that it was called the "prairie cottage." It fell before the great holocaust of 1871. About the same time that he built this house, he entered into partnership with Norman B. Judd (who drafted the first charter of Chicago). The financial difficulties of 1837 almost crippled the ambitious young lawyer, and to increase his troubles, his health became impaired and he was advised by his physician to return to farming. He took up a tract of land near Plainfield, which he still owns, and removed his family thither in 1839. He continued the practice of law, and the records show that he tried the first jury cases in Will and Kane Counties, as well as Cook.

Mr. Caton was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court in 1842, and his united terms of service, by successive elections, amounted to twenty-two years. During the latter portion of this time he occupied the position of Chief Justice. The duties of his high office were completed day by day, no matter how much of the night they might consume, and the court in his day was always up with its docket. In 1864 he left the Bench, and has since given his time to travel, literary labors and the conduct of his private affairs. He has published several works, among which are "The Antelope and Deer of America," "A Summer in Norway," "Miscellanies" and "Early Bench and Bar of Illinois."

Before 1850 Justice Caton became interested in the electric telegraph. This was before the organization of the Western Union, and he set to work to re-organize and set in order the dilapidated and scattered lines. They had hitherto occupied the wagon roads, and he secured the adoption of a system by the railways, where it was soon found to be an absolute necessity. When the Western Union took hold of the business, Judge Caton and his fellow-stockholders were enabled to make most advantageous terms for the disposition of their interests.

Death first invaded the home of Judge Caton in 1891, when a daughter, her mother's namesake, was taken away, and in 1892, Mrs. Caton went before. For fifty-seven years, this happily-assorted couple had traveled together the journey of life, and they were, no doubt, the oldest surviving couple in Chicago at the time of Mrs. Caton's demise. During her last illness Judge Caton remarked to his family physician that they had lived together for more than fifty-seven years without a cross or unkind word ever passing between them. Two children survived her, namely: Arthur J. Caton, a Chicago business man, who was admitted to the Bar, and Caroline, now the wife of the distinguished attorney, Norman Williams.

In August, 1893, Judge Caton suffered a slight stroke of paralysis. Before this affliction, advancing years had brought on the old trouble with his eyes, which had, happily for his future career, turned his attention from a trade, but up to the beginning of 1893, he was able to read a little with the aid of strong glasses. By the aid of a reading-secretary, he keeps up an acquaintance with literature and current events. Even the added trial of decay in his powers of locomotion did not make him despair or become morose. To a close friend he said: "I do not repine. I do not lament the advance of age and the loss of faculties; not one bit. I enjoy my life, and thank-

fully recognize the numberless compensations and alleviations that are mercifully left me. No; I am well content."

He still survives at the age of eighty-three, and it is a little remarkable that the first lawyer in Chicago to bring a case in a court of record is still with us, with intellect unimpaired, when the bar numbers more than three thousand.

# THOMAS H. WEBSTER.

THOMAS HOLMES WEBSTER. Among the many fire-insurance agents with which La Salle Street abounds, there is, perhaps, no other man whose reputation for safe and conservative business methods has been more consistently sustained than he whose name heads this notice. His entire business training and experience have been acquired in this city, and, while the opportunities for speculation have been abundant, and the chances for unusual profit have seemed quite as alluring to him as to others, he has conscientiously avoided all participation in that hazardous and demoralizing field, confining his attention to the regular channels of business, and thereby maintaining his business credit and securing the confidence and good-will of his associates.

Mr. Webster was born in Leeds, England, on the 29th of October, 1846. His parents, John and Mary (Holmes) Webster, were natives of Yorkshire. John Webster was employed for some years in the cloth-mills at Leeds, but being desirous of procuring better opportunities for his growing family, in 1853 he came to America. He located in Chicago and secured employment with the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company, whose interests he continued to serve until his death, which occurred in 1866, at the age of forty-two years. He began as a laborer, but with such faithfulness and ability did he serve the interests of the company that he was soon promoted to a more remunerative occupation, and at the time of his demise was the assistant Secretary of the company. His wife survived him but two years, passing away at the age of forty-four. They were members of the Second Baptist Church of Chicago, and had formerly been connected with the Tabernacle Baptist Church.

Thomas H. Webster, with his mother and the balance of the family, joined his father in Chicago in 1855. He is one of a family of thirteen children, of whom but two others now survive. Their names are Sarah H., Mrs. W. C. Corlies; and Louisa L., Mrs. R. M. Johnson, all of Chicago. Thomas was educated in the public schools of this city, and upon the death of his father assumed the care of the family, supplying to its members, as far as possible, the place of the deceased parent. His first employment was in the capacity of a clerk in a dry-goods store, where he continued for about one year. Since the 1st of August, 1863, he has been consecutively connected with the business of fire underwriting. He began as office boy for the Chicago Firemen's Insurance Company, but was soon appointed to a clerkship, and about 1865 became the cashier of the company. This position he filled until the concern was annihilated by the great fire of 1871. After that disaster, the affairs of the corporation were placed in the hands of Hon. O. H. Horton, as assignee, and this gentleman secured the services of Mr. Webster as his assistant, his familiarity with the affairs of the concern being of great value in closing up its business.

Mr. Webster was afterwards successively connected with the firms of Walker & Lowell, and

the Globe Insurance Company, continuing with the latter concern until it went out of business in 1876. He then became a clerk for S. M. Moore, with whom he soon after entered into partnership, under the firm name of S. M. Moore & Company. Upon the retirement of the senior member in 1886, this firm was succeeded by that of Webiter & Wiley, Mr. E. N. Wiley becoming the junior partner. In 1889 the latter firm was consolidated with that of H. de Roode & Company, under the name of Webster, Wiley & de Roode. On the first of November, 1894, Mr. de Roode retired from the firm, since which time the business has been conducted under the name of Webster, Wiley & Company, Mr. C. P. Jennings having become a third partner on January 1, 1895.

Mr. Webster was married, September 13, 1881, to Miss Anna Martindale, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Rev. Theodore D. Martindale, a Methodist clergyman of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Webster are the parents of two sons, Frank M. and Ralph N. Mr. Webster is identified with the Union League, Sunset and Metropolitan Clubs, and Lexington Council of the National Union. He is not an active participant in political strife, but has all his life been a supporter of Republican principles.

Having been the head of a family from the age of twenty years, he has had few opportunities for recreation, and finds his greatest pleasure in the midst of the home circle. His business operations have been confined to the realm of fire underwriting, and while others have in some instances accumulated more wealth than he, the substantial friendship and esteem of his colleagues are his, and his record is one which causes no regrets.

# WILLIAM C. GOUDY.

WILLIAM CHARLES GOUDY. To be a leader in any profession in a city the size of Chicago, means to be the possessor of large intellect, of close application and happy fortune; to be in the front rank of contemporary lawyers in a metropolis whose courts decide as many cases as the combined judiciary of all Great Britain, is a mark of pre-eminence indeed. Such pre-eminent distinction has been already noted by the Muse of History in her vast temple of fame, where, chiseled in conspicuous recent strength, we read the sterling name of William Charles Goudy.

Mr. Goudy was born near Cincinnati, Ohio (but "across the line" in Indiana), on the 15th day of May, 1824, unto Robert and Jane (Ainslie) Goudy. His father was a native of North Ireland and of Scotch-Irish ancestry, of that virile blood which has already played so thrilling a part in American history on sea and land. The name is spelled Goudie in Scotland, where the poet Burns immortalized it in song in that stanza of a poem wherein occurs the line, "Goudie, terror of the Whigs!" The family continues to hew true to the block, for who ever heard of any Goudy who was anything but a Democrat in the United States? His mother, who was of English birth, was residing in Pennsylvania when taken to wife by Mr. Goudy's father.

Robert Goudy was a carpenter in early life, later changing, as do so many of our citizens, his calling to printing, in which craft he was busied for some years at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. But when the future Judge Goudy was a boy of ten years, his father moved to Jacksonville, Illinois, a most fortunate field, as afterwards developed, for all the

family. Here, in 1833, he began the publication of *Goudy's Farmers' Almanac*, the first annual of its kind to be printed in the Northwest, which, filling a greatly felt need, grew speedily into the deserved prominence it maintained for the many years during which it was a household word. Later, he embarked in a newspaper of fair proportions for that era; in which connection let it not be overlooked that it was the first press to call pointed attention to that rising young star, Stephen A. Douglas. The son also did his share of battling for this candidate during that heated campaign when Douglas defeated Lincoln in the memorable congressional contest.

The subject of this sketch graduated at the Illinois College of Jacksonville in 1845, an *alma mater* made proud time and again by the grand deeds of her hero pupil, whom she has twice honored with her post-graduate degrees, namely, Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws. Suffice to say, that none of her myriad graduates ever won such special favor more fairly than he of whom we are writing.

While reading law thereafter, Mr. Goudy taught school in Decatur. Later he went for a time into the office of Stephen A. Logan, partner of Lincoln. In 1847 he was admitted to the Bar at Lewistown, Illinois, entering directly into partnership with Hon. Hezekiah M. Weed, of that place, where he rapidly rose in public notice and favor. Taking an active part in politics, he was partially rewarded in 1852 by being elected States Attorney of the Tenth Judicial Circuit, which position of trust he resigned in 1856; and from 1857 to 1861 was twice returned as State Senator for the Fulton-McDonough district. In 1859 fame and rapidly growing practice invited him to Chicago, the great Western center, which, like Athens of old, calls annually for its tribute of talent and oratory from its outlying territory. For about the next thirty-five years his reputation and his wealth grew with amazing rapidity, until none throughout the entire Mississippi Valley was better or more favorably known in his profession than Judge Goudy. His learned skill was demonstrated in the higher courts all over this western county, from which, in frequent triumphs, he went to more honorable laurels achieved before that tribunal of *dernier resort*, the Supreme Court of the United States. His specialty was the law of real property, in which branch of learning he was recognized as a leader all over the vast domain his talents dominated; indeed, there have been expressed on more than one occasion sincere regrets that Judge Goudy left no published work upon this broad field of judicature, of especial application in the newer West, for the guidance of future brothers. It would indeed have been the labor of a legal giant, gigantically performed. During all this later period, not a volume of Illinois Reports, and they number into the hundreds, but bears his name as attorney or counsel in cases of gravest import and representing questions and corporations of greatest magnitude.

As illustrating the thoroughness with which he worked and the minuteness of inquiry and research to which he would voluntarily go, rather than admit he was beaten or acknowledge there was no redress (in his opinion) for his client, we must digress sufficiently to call attention to that case (the Kingsbury-Buckner), perhaps most famous of all his many noted cases, which involved the question of the fee of that splendid piece of central real estate upon which now stands the Ashland Building, the great law office resort, corner of Randolph and Clark Streets, in our city. This case long looked hopeless for the party in whose interests Judge Goudy had been retained. Conviction of the fact that the grantee, who seemed to own the fee, was really a holder for *cestuis qui trust* was sincerely entertained, but in support of such hypothesis not a scintilla of evidence seemed possible to be introduced. Early and late, far and near, in and out of season, our lawyer toiled to find some slight link, so vital to support such a much-sought chain of title. In short, almost at a standstill, sufficient proof was at last unearthed from a letter written as casual correspondance to a relative of the writer in the Down East. This became the turning-point of the case. For his services the Judge is said to have been paid the largest fee known in the West. How many thousands is not known, but

surely it was earned in such a manner as to be gladly paid by a client who would have lived and died in ignorant non-assertion of rights, but for the untiring researches of his lawyer. Let every young attorney ponder well the significance of the story; just such opportunities time and again have made in an instant the name and fame of the energetic hero. The ability to win cases is the crucial test of lawyers; and a still greater test is the ability to effect a desirable compromise, as the subject of this sketch often did; for example, in the notable Wilbur F. Storey will case.

During the later years of his exceedingly active career, the firm of which he was senior member was styled Goudy, Green & Goudy, and for a considerable period prior to his demise he was chief counsel for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, in which position he had the exceptional fortune of holding his former private clientage. It is worth recording that the reasons for his being retained by that railway were found in numerous suits brought against it by Mr. Goudy for clients, who usually won.

Mr. Goudy married, August 22, 1849, a most estimable and cultured lady, Miss Helen Judd, of Canton, Illinois, a daughter of Solomon Judd, quite a distinguished Abolitionist. His father was Solomon Judd, Sr., of Westhampton, Massachusetts, coming of excellent ancestry, tracing back to the pride of all Yankees, the "Mayflower" of 1620. Mrs. Goudy's mother was Eleanor Clark, born of an old Northampton, Massachusetts, family.

Two children cheered their most happy wedded life. Clara Goudy (an adopted daughter), born in October, 1857, married, in 1887, Ira J. Geer, of this city, a practicing lawyer of superior repute, by whom she has one child, William Jewett Geer. Judge Goudy left an only son, William Judd Goudy, who was born in 1864, for an extended sketch of whom *vide* other pages herein.

Mrs. Goudy was born on the 21st of November, 1821, at Otisco, Onondaga County, New York, was educated at the Aurora Academy of that State, after which she taught school for about nine years. She then removed to Canton, Illinois, where she had been teaching her own private school for young ladies about two years at the time Judge Goudy won her undying affections. She survives her deeply mourned husband, and, while not in perfect health, yet for her mature age well preserved; and it is the earnest wish of all her myriad friends and recipients of generous benefactions that she may long continue in a sphere of wisely contented usefulness. She is unostentatiously conspicuous for her many works of charity, formal recognition of which was made some years since in her elevation to the position of President of the Board of Managers of the Half Orphan Asylum. Truly may it be said in simple, modest truth, her life has been a model for imitation.

The old Goudy homestead, one of the choicest, most elegant of its time, was located in what has since become a very public neighborhood, about No. 1140 North Clark Street. In the early days it stood in a magnificient grove of trees some acres in extent, whose retirement received a continual benediction from the murmurs of the lake near at hand. Later operations have subdivided and covered with many dwellings this lovely property. "And the place thereof shall know it no more." Anticipating growing encroachment upon that privacy in which Mr. Goudy so much delighted, he finally built a solid, ornate mansion of gray granite at No. 240 Goethe Street, than which none of our citizens can boast of a more complete or elegant home. In full view of the lake (but a block distant), contiguous to a beautiful private park, within easy access of business haunts, and yet enjoying the stillness of a veritable country seat, Judge Goudy with his wife there found the oasis of existence, his seat of recuperative rest, his scene of domestic bliss, for he was emphatically, notwithstanding the grandeur and publicity which cast a halo about his character, a domestic man. Though a valued member of the Union and Iroquois Clubs, he was not an *habitue* of their inviting halls, save on rare special occasions.

In politics, like all his lineage, he was a sturdy Democrat; not particularly aggressive, but full of wise counsels and dictator of winning courses to

be pursued in accomplishing certain political ends. His first vote was cast for Lewis Cass in 1848; he had much to do with the nomination of President Cleveland to his last term of office; and might have passed away in occupation of the most dignified seat of judicial honor within the gift of our country, *i. e.*, the Supreme Bench of the United States, had not his ever honorable principles decided him to withdraw in favor of his old friend, the present Chief Justice, M. W. Fuller. He was at one time President of the Lincoln Park Board of Commissioners, as he had been among those most actively valuable in laying out the bounds and bringing into being that most beautiful of all our resorts.

Judge Goudy was a "gentleman of the old school," always courteous and scrupulously honorable; the possessor of a frankly-bright, prepossessing face, brimful of character. A very broad forehead surmounted features all finely chiseled; his figure was but of medium height and physical weight, but capable of expressing great dignity upon occasion. Though rather sickly in youth, by abstemious habits he had grown for many years to be quite robust, in which condition he was maintained by studious attention to all his habits, save that of work. In this, he reminds one strongly of the great Cæsar, who, sickly in youth, by careful regimen grew to endure incredible labors. Indeed, it was from over application, following too speedily a season of malady, that Judge Goudy met his end April 27, 1893; which found him suddenly, like the lightning flash, seated in his chair by the office desk, whither he had injudiciously repaired upon important business. His tough, perennial thread of life, which had been vexed and tugged at time and again by his response to urgent demands, was strained beyond endurance; it snapped, and the heroic melody of a noble life became forever instantly silent. He was buried under the auspices of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, in which he had always had a vital interest, and now sleeps the peaceful sleep of the just in the family lot at Graceland Cemetery, which spot will long continue to be marked by the dignified memorial now rising over his remains.

He left a supremely honorable name. Out of the many illustrious heroes found herein, none need doubt that the memory of the greatest will not survive that of Hon. William Charles Goudy.

# HENRY F. FRINK.

HENRY FARNSWORTH FRINK, whose business and social relations cause him to be well known in Cook County, enjoys the distinction of being a native of Chicago, and represents one of its most esteemed pioneer families. The house in which he was born stood at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Randolph Street, and the date of his advent was April 17, 1848. His parents were John and Harriet Frink, an appropriate notice of whom is given elsewhere in this book.

Henry F. Frink was afforded excellent educational advantages, and at twenty years of age graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the Chicago University. It is needless to add that his subsequent career has been such as to reflect credit upon his Alma Mater. He began the study of law in the office of Sleeper, Whiton & Durham, and in 1872 was admitted to practice by a committee composed of members of the Bar appointed for the purpose of examining candidates. Since that date he has been continuously engaged in practice, making a specialty of real-estate law and the examination of abstracts. His

ample experience and accurate knowledge of these subjects are of great value to himself and his clients, and cause his opinions to be received with respectful attention by attorneys and officials generally. He deals in city and suburban realty to a considerable extent, and by the exercise of foresight and discrimination in these operations has accumulated a competence, which he endeavors to invest in such a manner as to promote the commercial interests of the community. In 1891 he organized the Austin State Bank, of which he has ever since been the President, giving considerable of his time and attention to its affairs. His business of all kinds has been conducted in such a manner as to secure the best results to his colleagues and at the same time to inspire the confidence of the public in his judgment and integrity.

On the 14th of April, 1886, occurred the marriage of Mr. Frink and Miss Louise Creote, a most estimable lady and a daughter of Joseph Creote, an early pioneer of Chicago. A daughter, Mildred, helps to brighten the home circle of Mr. and Mrs. Frink. The former of this couple adheres to the Episcopal faith, in the tenets of which he was instructed in youth, while his wife is a member of the Baptist Church at Austin, where the family resides.

Socially, Mr. Frink is identified with the Royal League and Athletic Clubs. While never an active politician, he is not unmindful of the duties of citizenship, and usually casts his ballot in support of Republican principles.

Previous to the great Chicago fire he occupied an office with W. D. Kerfoot at No. 95 Washington Street, and for a time subsequent to that disaster he shared with that gentleman the historic cabin in the street, which served them as a shelter pending the rescue of their safe from the embers and the erection of their new building. He did duty as a member of the citizens' patrol guard immediately after the great fire, a temporary arrangement for the protection of homes and property, which was instrumental in preventing a great deal of the pillage and plundering to which the city was exposed until the police force could be re-organized.

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# JAMES M. ADSIT.

JAMES M. ADSIT. To have been among the first in Chicago to engage in any honorable calling is quite sufficient to make such a one a local historical personage for all time to come, and so the career of James M. Adsit is filled with unusual interest, because of the conspicuous fact that, apart from his being an exceptional character, he was among the first bankers to enter upon a career of finance within the present limits of Cook County.

Mr. Adsit was born February 5, 1809, in Spencertown, Columbia County, New York, unto Leonard and Frances Adsit (*nee* Davenport). His father dying when the son was but six years of age, he went to live and remain with his grandfather Adsit, and after finishing the common-school education customary for those early days, went for a time into employment in his uncle Ira Davenport's store.

On April 2, 1838, he arrived in Chicago, then a city of but a single year's standing, consisting of only a few streets stragglingly built up; and, as one of the earliest pioneers, founded a private bank at Number 37 Clark Street in 1850, having up to that time, from the date of his arrival, been engaged in loans and investments on Lake Street. In 1856 he removed one door to Number 39 Clark Street, where he remained until the "Chicago Fire," at which time he had the great misfortune to lose all of his personal papers and books connected intimately with much of Chicago's early history, whereby vanished forever

valuable data covering the development of the city for its first three decades. But fortune was his on that occasion to save the bulk of moneys and securities in the vaults of his office, thereby being able to reassure his depositors, many of whom on days following came with woeful visage, in expectation of news of their hard-earned means having gone up in flames.

Shortly after he had re-opened his banking business at Number 422 Wabash Avenue for a few months, he removed to a store on Wabash Avenue a few doors from Congress, thence to the Ogden Building, corner Lake and Clark Streets. He then built at Number 41 Clark Street, where he continued in active life until 1881. At that date, owing somewhat to failing health, he decided to merge his corporation into the Chicago National Bank, of which he became the first Vice-President, resigning, however, in 1885, at which time he retired from active life.

His shortsightedness, if indeed we are right to so style the matter, was a lack of faith in the future real-estate values of Chicago. Had a bold course been adopted in this direction, it would have resulted in the acquiring of an estate vast indeed: but sufficient honor is his, in that he unswervingly carried out his financial life in strict integrity.

While ever a stanch Republican in politics, Mr. Adsit was never prominent in public life, figuring rather in the background on movements which were to be carried out for the public weal. In that sense he was always a most active and useful member in aid of advances. Among the institutions with which he was conspicuously associated was the Mechanics' Institute, of which he was the first Vice-President. Following the panic of 1857, when threatened by adverse circumstances with destruction, he lent strong financial support, and was for years one of the chief managers, until its future of honor and usefulness was assured. In 1871 he was Chairman of the Clearing House Association. Among the large estates promoted under his management was that of Allen C. Lewis, which was enhanced greatly in value through his shrewd handling.

He was a member of the North Side Union Club, but growing infirmity of health and life-long devotion to home influences prevented much social dissipation. On Dearborn Avenue, at the corner of Elm Street, in a luxurious mansion-house, to which he removed in 1884, he spent happy days following a most usefully busy career.

Up to the time of the great fire, he had attended at the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church; afterwards for some years at the Plymouth Congregational Church, but finally became an habitual attendant at David Swing's church, on the North Side, following him to the Music Hall organization across the river, being thus long in intimate relations with him who so feelingly officiated at the final obsequies, preceding interment at Graceland. The time of going to the other shore was September 4, 1894, subsequent to a stroke of paralysis and some years of indisposition; and when his venerable form, which had borne the trials of upwards of eighty-five years, was laid to rest, there was not a dry eye over the melancholy thought that the worthiest of the remnant of the early pioneers had gone to his well-merited reward. And thus the first generation passed into that history which it is the province of this publication to rescue from oblivion for the edification and teaching of future times.

Said the well-known philanthropist, Dr. Pearson, in speaking of Mr. Adsit: "He was a thoroughly upright man, whom I never knew to fail in any undertaking. He passed through the panics of 1857, 1866 and 1873, and the great fire, not without financial loss, but without a blemish upon his reputation, meeting every obligation faithfully." Mr. John J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, remarked shortly after his demise: "Mr. Adsit was a man of the very highest integrity, and none stood higher than he among the business men and bankers of Chicago. * * * In his death Chicago loses not only one of her foremost citizens, but one who helped to make the city's history, and the success she now enjoys."

Mr. Adsit married, January 21, 1840, Miss Arville Chapin, of Chicago, who, herself in advanced age, survives him, waiting her message to join on the other side him she so long, so deep-

ly loved. Seven children blessed their union, namely:

Leonard D. Adsit, who was born January 29, 1841, and who died in Chicago in 1879, having been a banker, associated with his father;

Isabella F., who married Ezra I. Wheeler, of Chicago, a commission merchant, now deceased, leaving her without children;

James M. Adsit, Jr., born April 7, 1847, unmarried; a former banker with his father; now a stock broker with office in the Stock Exchange;

Charles Chapin, who is associated with his brother as a stock broker; born July 14, 1853; married in October, 1890, to Mary Bowman Ashby, of Louisville, Kentucky, by whom one child, Charles Chapin, Jr., was born July 3, 1892;

Caroline Jane, educated at Dearborn Seminary, then at Miss Ogden Hoffman's private school in New York City; unmarried;

Frank S., born September 7, 1855; died in childhood;

Jeanie M., educated at Dearborn Seminary; unmarried.

Mrs. Adsit comes of an old and distinguished New England family, of which she is a representative of the seventh American generation. Springfield, Massachusetts, is their leading homestead, where members have erected a magnificent statue of their "Puritan divine" ancestor.

Deacon Samuel Chapin, who married a Miss Cisily, was the progenitor from whom are descended all in the United States. He came from abroad to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1641, at which time he took the "freeman's oath" in Boston. The following year he went to Springfield, then one of the frontier towns, where he was for a long time a local magistrate and one of its first deacons.

His son Henry married Bethia Cooley, and resided in Springfield. Was a Representative in the General Court, a merchant sea-captain between London and Boston; afterwards retired to live in Boston; then to Springfield. He had a son,

Deacon Benjamin, who married Hannah Colton, and lived in Chicopee, a set-off portion of northern Springfield, Massachusetts, where he was one of its first deacons. He had a son

Captain Ephraim, who married Jemima Chapin, his own cousin; lived in Chicopee, where he was an old-time inn-keeper. He also served in the French and Indian Wars. He had a son

Bezaleel, who also married his own cousin, Thankful Chapin; living at Ludlow Massachusetts. He had a son

Oramel, who married Suzan Rood; living in Ludlow, Massachusetts, thence removing to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, later to Chicago, where he died.

Their daughter Arville married the subject of this sketch.

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# HAMILTON M. ROBINSON.

HAMILTON MOFFAT ROBINSON was born in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England, February 12, 1862, and is the eldest son of James Hamilton Robinson and Frances Jane Moffat. Both the parents represent ancient Scottish families.

James H. Robinson, who was born in London and educated at the Edinburgh High School, engaged in business in Manchester, England, soon after completing his education, and later in London, in the East India trade. He continued in business about thirty years, dealing in jute and export merchandise. During a portion of this time he resided at Calcutta, in order to give

personal supervision to his export trade. In 1885 he retired from business and came to America, locating at Winnipeg, Manitoba, where his children had preceded him and where he still resides. His father, George Brown Robinson, had succeeded his (George's) father in the East India trade, and also resided for some years in Calcutta. He married Jane Campbell Hamilton, like himself a native of Scotland. She is still living in London, at the age of seventy-five years.

Mrs. Frances J. Robinson was a daughter of Col. Bowland Moffat, who commanded the Fifty-fourth Regiment of the British army, was a veteran of the Crimean War, and was stationed for some years at Calcutta, at which place Mr. and Mrs. James H. Robinson were married. A number of the ancestors of Colonel Moffat were well-to-do merchants in the West India trade, and several members of the family served in the British army.

Hamilton M. Robinson was but six months old when the family moved from London and again took up its residence in Calcutta. Seven years subsequently he returned to Europe, and attended boarding-schools at various points in the South of England. At the age of sixteen years he finished the course at Chatham House College, Ramsgate, Kent. It had been his intention to enter the East Indian civil service, but owing to his father's financial embarrassments at that time, he abandoned this purpose and entered the London office of Kelly & Company, East India merchants. He began in the capacity of office boy, but with such vigor and intelligence did he apply himself to business, that in the brief space of four years he became the office manager of the firm. He continued in that connection until September, 1883, when he determined to seek a wider field for the development of his talents and ability, and came to America, joining his brother in the Northwest Territory of Canada. He homesteaded a farm in Manitoba, but a short time sufficed to convince him that the pursuit of agriculture was neither as profitable nor congenial as he had anticipated. In the following May he joined a friend who was coming to Chicage, and has ever since made this city his home and place of business. In the spring of 1885 he again visited the Northwest Territory, and as a member of Colonel Boulton's scouts, assisted in suppressing the Riel rebellion.

He arrived here with neither money, friends nor influence, and wasted no time in seeking or waiting for a genteel position, but immediately began work at the first employment which he could obtain. In the mean time he was constantly on the alert for a more lucrative occupation, and in a few weeks secured a position as bookkeeper with the Anglo-American Packing and Provision Company, with which he remained for about three years. In May, 1887, he resigned this employment and obtained a position with the firm of Crosby & Macdonald, marine underwriters. He continued in this connection about five years, winning the confidence and esteem of his employers, and demonstrating his integrity and ability for the transaction of business. In whatever position he has been placed he has ever been an indefatigable worker, striving to promote the interests of those whom he served, even at the expense of his own health and personal comfort. On the first of June, 1892, Mr. Robinson formed a partnership with James B. Kellogg, under the firm name of Kellogg & Robinson, marine average adjusters. This is one of the leading firms of marine adjusters upon the shores of Lake Michigan, and their success has been gratifying from the start.

Mr. Robinson is a member of the Lake Board of Average Adjusters, and of the Association of Average Adjusters of the United States. He has never identified himself with any political party, but takes an intelligent interest in questions of public policy, and has been an American citizen since 1891. He is heartily in sympathy with the spirit of American institutions, and may be classed as one of the most desirable and useful among the foreign-born citizens of Chicago.

He was married, in 1887, to Ida T. Cleverdon, of Toronto, province of Ontario, Canada, daughter of William Thompson Cleverdon and Nanie Geech, both formerly residents of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

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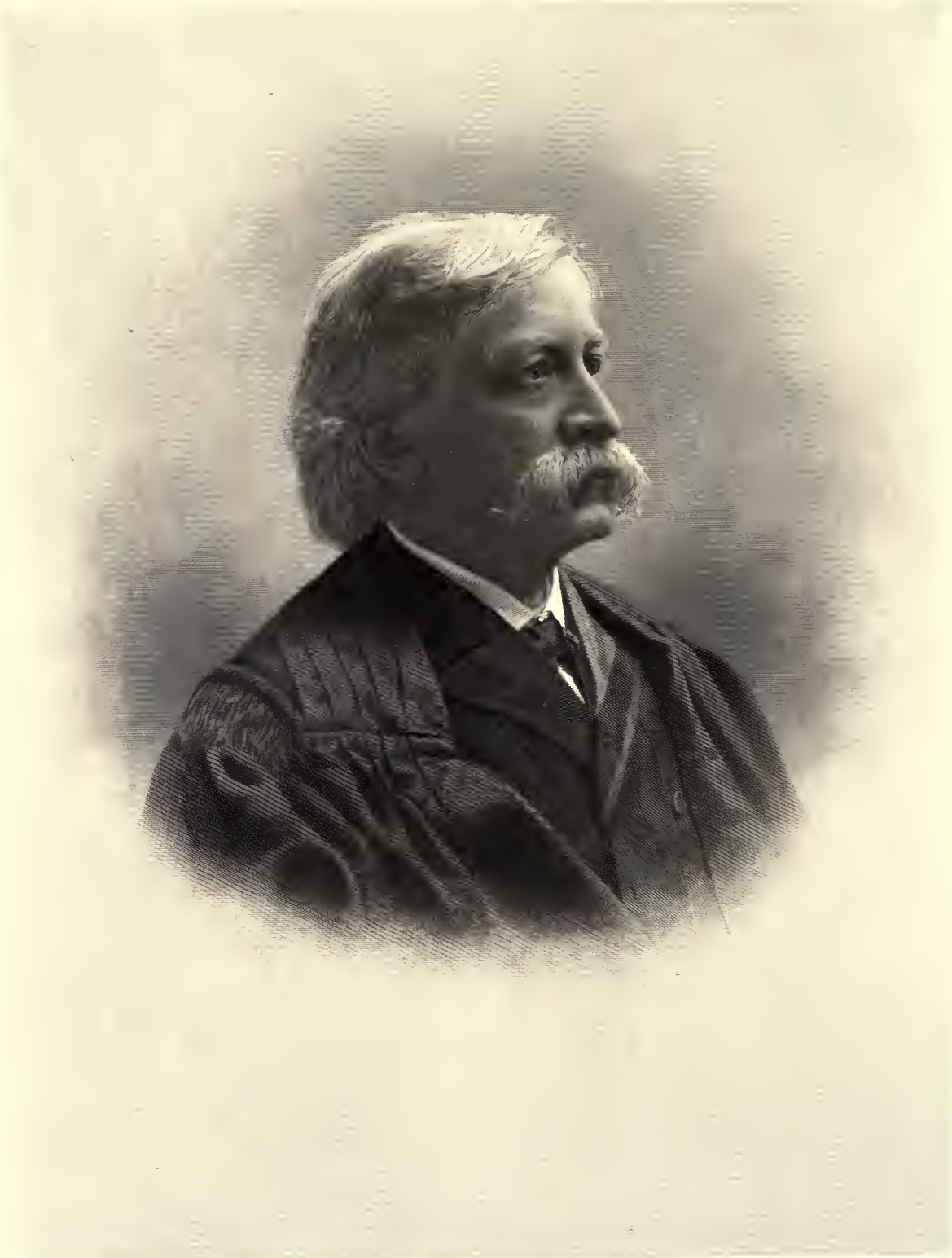

# MELVILLE W. FULLER.

MELVILLE WESTON FULLER. The following sketch of Chief Justice Fuller was written by the late Major Joseph Kirkland for the "History of Chicago," published by Munsell & Company, by whose permission it is here reprinted:

Chief Justice Fuller traces his descent direct to the "Mayflower." His father was Frederick A. Fuller, and his mother Catherine Martin Weston. His grandfather on the mother's side was Nathan Weston, Chief Justice of the Maine Supreme Court; and his uncle, George Melville Weston, was a prominent lawyer of Augusta. Melville Weston Fuller was born February 11, 1833, at Augusta, Maine, and grew up with good educational advantages. He was prepared for college at Augusta, and entered Bowdoin College in 1849, where he was graduated in 1853. Thence he went to Dane Law School (Harvard), where so many of our western jurists have earned their diplomas. He is described as having been a rather aimless youth, but in college a model student, with a special gift for public speaking. He began his law practice in Augusta, but finding business lacking, he employed his time and eked out his income by newspaper work; a circumstance to which is doubtless due something of the literary facility which has always formed a strong feature in his career.

An interesting fact connected with this journalistic experience is this: At a certain session of the Legislature which Melville W. Fuller reported for the Augusta *Age* (which he and his uncle, B. A. G. Fuller, published together), James G. Blaine was engaged as correspondent of the Kennebec *Journal*. Though opposed in politics, the two men were always personal friends, and at last, by a curious coincidence, found themselves in Washington together; the one Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the other Secretary of State.

Mr. Fuller's success in Augusta as a lawyer was in proportion to the law business of the place, and so not large or satisfying. His success in politics was in proportion to his ability, and therefore excellent. At twenty-three he was City Attorney and President of the Common Council of Augusta.

Still, it must have been unconsciously borne in upon him that Augusta and Maine, always loved and honored by him, were, after all, a "pent-up Utica" to such a soul as his. He must, at least, see the great West. In 1856 he came to Chicago, meeting here his friend and fellow-townsman, Mr. S. K. Dow, a practicing lawyer, who urged him to emigrate, offering him a place in his office and, at his choice, either a partnership in the business or a salary of $50 per month. He chose the latter, and worked on those terms five months, living within his income. But scarcely a year had passed before he began to do a fine and profitable business, which went on increasing with remarkable speed and steadiness up to the time of his leaving the Bar for the Supreme Bench.

In politics he was a stanch Democrat, and by friendship and sympathy a warm adherent of Stephen A. Douglas. At Mr. Douglas's death in 1861, he delivered the funeral oration, his speech being a masterly production. In the same year he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, and two years later we find him in

the Illinois Legislature. Here he gave the same strenuous support to the war which was offered by other Douglas men; he was a Unionist, but not an anti-slavery man or Republican. The war Democrats were in favor of the war as they thought it should be conducted, giving their adherence to the McClellan plan as being the most certain to triumph and restore the integrity of the country.

Here it seems well to quote from some fine verses written by Mr. Fuller long afterward. They are on the death of General Grant, and show at once a loyal feeling for the great soldier's services and a true poetic thought and diction; a power of composition rare in the learned, practiced and successful lawyer:

Let drum to trumpet speak—
The trumpet to the cannoneer without—
The cannon to the heavens from each redoubt,
Each lowly valley and each lofty peak,
As to his rest the great commander goes
Into the pleasant land of earned repose.
* * * *

Not in his battles won,
Though long the well-fought fields may keep their name,
But in the wide world's sense of duty done,
The gallant soldier finds the meed of fame;
His life no struggle for ambition's prize,
Simply the duty done that next him lies.
* * * *

Earth to its kindred earth:
The spirit to the fellowship of souls!
As, slowly, Time the mighty scroll unrolls
Of waiting ages yet to have their birth,
Fame, faithful to the faithful, writes on high
His name as one that was not born to die.

Mr. Fuller was a hard worker in his profession; and it is said of him that in any case his stoutest fighting is done when the day seems lost, when he is very apt to turn defeat into victory. He is reported to have had, during his thirty years' practice, as many as twenty-five hundred cases at the Chicago Bar; which, deducting his absence at the Legislature, etc., would give him at least one hundred cases a year; fewer, necessarily, in the earlier part of his practice, and more afterward. This shows a remarkable degree of activity and grasp of business. He has never made a specialty of any kind of law, though there are some wherein his name scarcely appears; for instance, divorce law and criminal law. Among his many cases are Field against Leiter; the Lake Front case; Storey against Storey's estate; Hyde Park against Chicago; Carter against Carter, etc., and the long ecclesiastical trial of Bishop Cheney on the charge of heresy.

His partnership with Mr. Dow lasted until 1860. From 1862 to 1864 his firm was Fuller & Ham, then for two years Fuller, Ham & Shepard, and for two years more Fuller & Shepard. From 1869 to 1877 he had as partner his cousin, Joseph E. Smith, son of Governor Smith, of Maine. Since that time he has had no partner. His business was only such as he chose to accept; and his professional income has been estimated at from $20,000 to $30,000 a year. His property includes the Fuller Block on Dearborn Street, and is popularly valued at $300,000.

He was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1864, 1872, 1876 and 1880, always taking a prominent place. Just after Mr. Cleveland's first election to the Presidency, Mr. Fuller called on him in Albany, and Mr. Cleveland at once conceived for him a very high appreciation. On the death of Chief Justice Waite it seemed desirable that the new Justice should be taken from the West; and Mr. Fuller's liberal education, the catholicity of his law practice, his marked industry, ability and command of language—all these, joined with his devotion to the principles of his party, made him a natural choice for nomination to the position. High and unexpected as was the honor, Mr. Fuller hesitated before accepting it. If it satisfies his ambition in one direction, it checks it in another.

The salary of the Chief Justice of the United States is $10,500 a year; very far less than the gains arising from general practice in the front rank of lawyers, or from service as counsel of any one of hundreds of great corporations. So there comes a kind of dead-lock; if a man happens to be born to riches, he is pretty sure never to go through the hard work which alone gives leadership in the law. If he starts poor, then, having his fortune to make, he cannot take Federal judicial office, that being a life-long position. The only way in which the Federal Bench can be appropriately filled, under the circumstances, is when by chance a man prefers power and dignity

to mere riches; or where his success has been so sudden that he is able (and willing) to accept a judgeship as a kind of honorable retirement from the struggle and competition of practice.

Aside from these considerations, Mr. Fuller felt a natural hesitancy in undertaking a responsibility so trying and hazardous.

As to the money obstacle, Mr. Fuller probably felt himself, through his great and rapid success, able to afford to accept the appointment. He accepted it, was hailed in his new dignity with genial cordiality, and has filled the office with unimpeachable credit and honor.

Mr. Fuller's first wife was Miss Calista O. Reynolds. She died young, after bearing him two children. He married a second time, taking to wife Mary Ellen, daughter of the distinguished banker, William F. Coolbaugh. His family now consists of eight daughters and one son; and his domestic and social relations are as happy as it is possible to imagine, the young ladies being full of gaiety and loveliness in all its styles and types. He himself is never so well content as in his own household, making merry with all. It is even whispered that should his resignation not throw his own party out of the tenancy of the office to which it chose him, he might give up the irksome and confining dignity and the forced residence in a strange city, and return to the West, to the city of his choice, to the home of his heart.

# CAPT. JOHN PRINDIVILLE.

CAPT. JOHN PRINDIVILLE, whose name is a synonym for honesty, courage and generosity among the early residents of Chicago, was born in Ireland, September 7, 1826. The names of his parents were Maurice Prindiville and Catharine Morris. While a boy at school Maurice Prindiville ran away from home and went to sea, making a voyage to India, thereby gratifying his thirst for adventure and forfeiting the opportunity to enter Trinity College at Dublin. Returning to his native land, he there married Miss Morris, and in 1835 came with his family to America. After spending a year at Detroit, he came to Chicago, where he was for several years in charge of Newbury & Dole's grain warehouse. With his family, he took up his residence in a log house on Chicago Avenue, at the northern terminus of Wolcott (now North State) Street, which was subsequently extended. The locality was long known as "the Prindiville Patch." The nearest house was Judge Brown's residence, on the west side of Wolcott Street, between Ontario and Ohio Streets, the only one between Prindiville's and River Street, the intervening territory being covered with thick woods. Indians and wild beasts were numerous in the vicinity at that time, and John Prindiville became quite familiar with the Indians and learned to speak several of their dialects. His father and he were firm friends of Chief Waubansee and others, and always espoused their cause in resisting the encroachments of the whites upon their rights and domains.

As a boy John was noted for his dare-devil pranks, though always popular with his comrades, whom he often led into difficulties, out of which he usually succeeded in bringing them without serious results. He was one of the first students at St. Mary's College, which was located at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Madison Street. Upon one occasion, he led a number of students upon a floating cake of ice near the shore of the lake. The wind suddenly changed, and, before they were aware of their condition, floated their precarious barge out into the lake. Upon discovering

the danger, John promptly led the way back to shore by wading through water breast deep. This prompt action, aided by his reputation for honesty and truthfulness, saved him from punishment at the hands of the college authorities. He always had a great desire to live upon the water, and at the age of eleven years he gratified this tendency by shipping as a cook on a lake schooner. Two of the first vessels upon which he sailed were the "Hiram Pearson" and "Constitution." His menial position made him the butt of the sailors, but he took so readily to the life of a mariner and performed his duties so thoroughly and capably, that he rapidly won promotion to more responsible posts, and when but nineteen years of age became the master of the schooner "Liberty," engaged in the lumber trade between Chicago and other Lake Michigan ports. For about ten years he was the skipper of sailing-vessels, abandoning the last of these in 1855, after which he commanded several steamers, although that was never so much to his taste as sailing. In 1860 he forsook marine life, though he has been ever since interested in the operation of lake craft. From 1855 to 1865 he and his brother, Redmond Prindiville, operated a line of tugs upon the Chicago. River. During this time, in August, 1862, he had a narrow escape from instant death by the explosion of the boiler of the tug "Union." Though not regularly in command of the vessel, he chanced to be on board at that time, and had just left the wheel, going aft to hail another tug, when the accident occurred. Captain Daly, who took his place at the wheel, and several others were instantly killed.

As a skipper, Capt. John Prindiville was noted for quick trips, always managing to out-distance any competing vessels, though he made wreck of many spars and timbers by crowding on canvas. One of his standing orders was that sail should not be shortened without instructions, though it was allowable to increase it at any time deemed desirable. He was ever on the alert and always took good care of the lives of his crew and passengers. He was a strict disciplinarian, but was always popular with his men, who considered it a special honor to be able to sail with him, and were ever ready to brave any danger to serve him. These included a number of those who had been accustomed to curse him when he first began his marine career in the capacity of cook.

In 1850 Captain Prindiville commanded the brigantine "Minnesota" (which was built in Chicago, below Rush Street Bridge), the first American vessel to traverse the St. Lawrence River. Her cargo consisted of copper from the Bruce Mines on Georgian Bay, and her destination was Swansea, Wales. Owing to the stupidity and incapacity of the pilot, she ran upon the rocks in Lachine Canal and was obliged to unload. This was a disappointment to the youthful captain, who was ambitious to be the first lake skipper to cross the ocean. He and his brothers owned the schooner "Pamlico," the first vessel loaded from Chicago for Liverpool. This was in 1873, and the cargo consisted of twenty-four thousand seven hundred bushels of corn.

November 17, 1857, occurred one of the most disastrous storms which ever visited Lake Michigan, an event long to be remembered by the families of those who were sailors at that time. A number of vessels were wrecked off the shore of Chicago, and many lives were sacrificed to the fury of the elements. The number of fatalities would have been far greater but for the bravery and hardihood of Captain Prindiville and his crew, who manned the tug "McQueen" and brought many of the men to land in safety, though at the peril of their own lives. For this act of bravery and humanity, on the evening of that day, Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, in behalf of the citizens, who had assembled at the Tremont House, tendered him a purse of $700 in gold. This valuable testimonial he modestly declined, recommending that the money be distributed among the families of the crew of the "Flying Cloud," all of whom had been lost in the storm. This is only one of the many instances of his courage and self-sacrifice in behalf of others. It is an acknowledged and well-known fact that he has saved more human lives than any other navigator on Lake Michigan.

Captain Prindiville is the father of eight living children, the offspring of two marriages. On the

18th of November, 1845, Miss Margaret Kalehr became his bride. After her death he married Margaret Prendergast, a native of Burlington, Vermont, who came to Chicago with her parents about 1840. Of his three sons, Redmond is now an ex-captain of lake craft, and resides in Chicago. James W. and Thomas J. are associated with their father in the vessel and marine business.

Captain Prindiville has been a steadfast Roman Catholic from boyhood, and is now a communicant of the Cathedral of the Holy Name. He is broad-minded and tolerant toward all sincere Christians. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and in national politics has been a life-long Democrat, but gives his support to any good citizen for local office, irrespective of party fealty. He has been a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1856, and is now one of the oldest citizens connected with that body. His noble, self-sacrificing spirit and unquestioned integrity of character have won a host of friends, by whom his memory will be cherished long after the mere man of millions has passed into obscurity.

# JOHN W. CARY.

JOHN W. CARY was the lineal descendant in the fifth generation of John Cary, who came from Somersetshire, near Bristol, England, in 1634, and joined the Plymouth Colony, and a son of Asa Cary, who was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, in 1774. He was born February 11, 1817, in Shoreham, Vermont. Fourteen years later, his parents removed to western New York, where he attended the common school, assisting his father on the farm until, at the age of twenty, he entered Union College. He supported himself through college, and was graduated with the Class of 1842. Two years later he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of New York, and followed his profession in Wayne and Cayuga Counties until 1850, when he removed to Wisconsin, taking up his residence at Racine. He took an active interest in educational matters, and as a School Commissioner was instrumental in developing the public-school system of Racine. He was elected State Senator in 1852, and Mayor in 1857. Two years later he removed his home to Milwaukee, and was at once engaged as solicitor and counsel to foreclose the mortgages given by the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad Company. At the resulting sale, the property was purchased by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company (now the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul), which he had incorporated, and of which he continued as the legal adviser and one of the controlling spirits to the day of his death, a period of thirty-six years. Until 1887 he was the General Solicitor of that company, at which time the Board of Directors created the office of General Counsel, and he was then chosen to that position, which he continued to fill up to the time of his death. He was not only the legal adviser of that company, counseling on all questions and conducting all its litigation, in which he was eminently successful, especially before the Supreme Court of the United States, but during all that time he was the chief counselor and adviser of the general policy of the company. He stood high in the legal profession, and was regarded by all as one of the best equipped railway lawyers in the country. Some of the

cases in which he appeared as counsel before the Supreme Court of the United States, and in which he was successful, rank among the most notable cases of that court. He argued before that court what is known as the Milk Rate case, which was the case of the State of Minnesota against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, decided in April, 1890. The magnitude of that case, both as regards the principle involved and the moneyed interest affected, places it by the side of such cases as the Dartmouth College case, the case of McCulloch *versus* Maryland, and the Slaughter House cases. The Supreme Court in that case held, as Mr. Cary had for many years contended, that the reasonableness of a rate of charge for transportation of property by a railroad company was a question of judicial determination, rather than of arbitrary legislative action, and that State Legislatures, in fixing the rates of freight, must fix reasonable rates; that is, rates which are compensatory, such as will permit carriers to receive reasonable profits upon their invested capital, the same as other persons are permitted to receive.

The success of Mr. Cary in this case is all the more notable from the fact that fifteen years previously he appeared as counsel for the St. Paul Company in what are known as the Granger cases, in which that court declined to adopt the rule which it afterwards established in the Milk Rate case.

Of the members of that court at the time the Granger cases were argued, but one remains, Justice Field, and of the leading counsel who appeared in those cases all have passed away except William M. Evarts. It is a notable fact that Mr. Cary survived every justice who was a member of that court at the time of his first appearance therein, as well as the leading lawyers who were practicing in that court at that time.

It is told of Mr. Cary that he successfully argued fourteen cases during one session of the Supreme Court, against such men as Caleb Cushing, Matt H. Carpenter, Henry A. Cram, of New York, and other eminent men.

In 1872, while a member of the Wisconsin State Legislature, he was requested to draw a general railroad law for the state, which he did, and the statute which he prepared was adopted and is still in force, and has passed into history as one of the most important laws ever enacted in Wisconsin, and is regarded by all as a law fair both to the people and the railway companies.

No person in the State of Wisconsin was better or more favorably known than Mr. Cary. His reputation as a lawyer of marked abilities, and his character for candor and integrity as a man, were enviable. At all times and everywhere he maintained the honor of his profession and the majesty of the law. Those who knew him best respected him the most.

He always took a great interest in political affairs, and was unusually well versed in national and political history. Throughout his entire manhood he was a devoted adherent of Democracy, receiving in 1864 the nomination for Congress, and upon several occasions the complimentary vote of the Legislature for United States Senator. During the long period in which the Democratic party was in the minority, which covered nearly the whole of his maturer years, Mr. Cary remained steadfast in his loyalty to its principles. But for this fact his name would undoubtedly have found place on the pages of history among the most eminent statesmen of his generation. A man of vast mental endowment, clear of judgment, and true as the needle to the pole was he to the right as he saw the right.

He resided in Milwaukee until 1890, when the general offices of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company were removed to Chicago. At this time he removed his home to Hinsdale, a suburb of Chicago, where he resided until his death, which occurred in Chicago on March 29, 1895.

In 1844 Mr. Cary was married to Eliza Vilas, who died in 1845, leaving a daughter, Eliza. In 1847 he was married to Isabel Brinkerhoff. He has seven children living, namely: Eliza, who is the wife of Sherburn Sanborn; Frances, the widow of Charles D. Kendrick; Melbert B., Fred A., John W., Jr., George P. and Paul V.

In his intercourse with his fellow-men, and with his associates in professional labor, he was

always considerate and gentle. No unkind or reproachful word ever passed his lips. He was true and faithful in friendship, magnanimous in his dealings with others, and every act was prompted by the highest sense of honor. He was modest and unassuming, simple and unaffected in manner, and admired, trusted and loved by all who knew him.

"In his family and home life
He was all sunshine; in his face
The very soul of sweetness shone."

# EDWARD W. BAILEY.

EDWARD WILLIAM BAILEY, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, was born at Elmore, La Moille County, Vermont, August 31, 1843. His parents, George W. Bailey and Rebecca Warren, were natives of Berlin, Vermont. The Bailey family is remotely of Scotch lineage. George W. Bailey was one of a family of thirteen children, and was bereft of his father in childhood. He participated in the War of 1812, entering the service of the United States at the age of sixteen years. But little is known of his service, except that he was in the battle of Fort Erie. He became a prominent farmer and practical business man, officiating as President of the Vermont Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for many years filled the office of Judge of Probate in Washington County, a circumstance which indicates the regard and confidence reposed in him by his fellow-citizens. His death occurred at Montpelier in 1868, at the age of seventy years. Mrs. Rebecca Bailey was a daughter of Abel Warren. She died upon the homestead farm at Elmore in 1885, having reached the mature age of eighty-three years.

Edward W. Bailey is the youngest of ten children. His education was obtained in the public schools, and in Washington County Grammar School at Montpelier. From the age of seventeen years, he assisted his father in the management of the homestead farm, thereby developing a strong muscular frame and acquiring strength and endurance for the subsequent battle of life. He also inherited the upright character and conscientious principles for which his progenitors had been conspicuous, and when, in 1869, he entered upon his commercial career, he was fully competent to meet and master the exigencies and vicissitudes which ever beset the business man. At that date he purchased a grocery store at Montpelier, and the following year he and his partner increased their business by the addition of a gristmill. When the firm dissolved, a few years later, Mr. Bailey retained the mill and still continues to own and operate the same.

In 1879 he located in Chicago, and, in partnership with V. W. Bullock, began dealing in grain on commission, an occupation which still employs his time and attention. After the first two or three years, Mr. Bailey became sole proprietor of the business, and now occupies commodious quarters in the Board of Trade Building. In most instances, he has been successful, and he has ever maintained a reputation for honorable dealing and integrity of character, which has earned him the confidence of all his business associates. There is, perhaps, no man upon the Board of Trade to-day in whom the public has better reason to trust or whose business credit is freer from imputation.

In June, 1869, he was married to Miss Jennie Carter, daughter of Charles H. Carter, of Montpelier, Vermont. The lady was born in Wilmington, Massachusetts, and has become the mother of two children: George C., who holds a

responsible position with the great packing house of Swift & Company, and Mary D., wife of Frederick Meyer, of Chicago. Mr. Bailey holds liberal views on religious subjects, and was for many years a member of the congregation of the late Prof. David Swing. He is not in fellowship with any social or religious organization. Though not an active politician, he never fails to exercise the right—as well as duty—of casting a vote, and supports Republican principles, believing the Republican party to represent the best social and economic ideas. He is a man of resolution and prompt action, and his industrious habits have made him an exemplary business man, whose life and character are worthy of the emulation of the rising generation.

# HON. JAMES B. BRADWELL.

HON. JAMES B. BRADWELL. This distinguished gentleman, an excellent portrait of whom is herewith presented, was born April 16, 1828, at Loughborough, England. His parents were Thomas and Elizabeth (Gutridge) Bradwell. The family left England when James was sixteen months old, and settled in Utica, New York, where they resided until 1833, when they removed to Jacksonville, Illinois. They went from Jacksonville to what is now Wheeling, Cook County, Illinois, in May, 1834. The family made the trip in a covered wagon drawn by a span of horses and a yoke of oxen, and, although the distance was but two hundred and fifty miles, it took twenty-one days to complete the journey. Young Bradwell spent a number of years upon a farm in Cook County, splitting rails, breaking prairie, mowing and cradling in the old-fashioned way, which aided to give him that strength of body and mind which he possesses at the age of sixty-seven. His early education was obtained in a log schoolhouse; later in Wilson's Academy, of Chicago, in which Judge Lorenzo Sawyer, of California, was tutor; and was completed in Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois. He supported himself in college by sawing wood and working in a wagon and plow shop afternoons and Saturdays, where he often had to take his pay in orders on stores, which he discounted at twenty-five cents on the dollar. This resulted in the young man taking an oath that if ever he lived to employ men he would never pay them in orders or truck.

Although he has paid hundreds of thousands of dollars for wages, he has religiously kept his oath. For a number of years before his admission to the Bar he worked as a journeyman at several different trades in Chicago. He is a natural mechanic, and, believing with Solomon that "the rest of the laboring man is sweet," he aimed, even when on the Bench and at the Bar, to devote a portion of every day to some kind of manual labor. It is said that he could earn his living to-day as a journeyman at any one of seventeen trades. As a process artist he has few superiors. He invented a process of his own for doing half-tone work, and has the honor of having made the first half-tone cut ever produced in Chicago—that of Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court. Nearly forty years ago he was admitted to the Illinois Bar, and, being a good speaker, a bold, dashing young man, and considerable of a "hustler," he succeeded in building up a large and paying practice. In 1861 he was elected County Judge of Cook County by a larger majority than any judge had ever received in the county up to that time; and in 1865 he was re-elected for four years. Judge Bradwell was elected to the Legislature of Illi-

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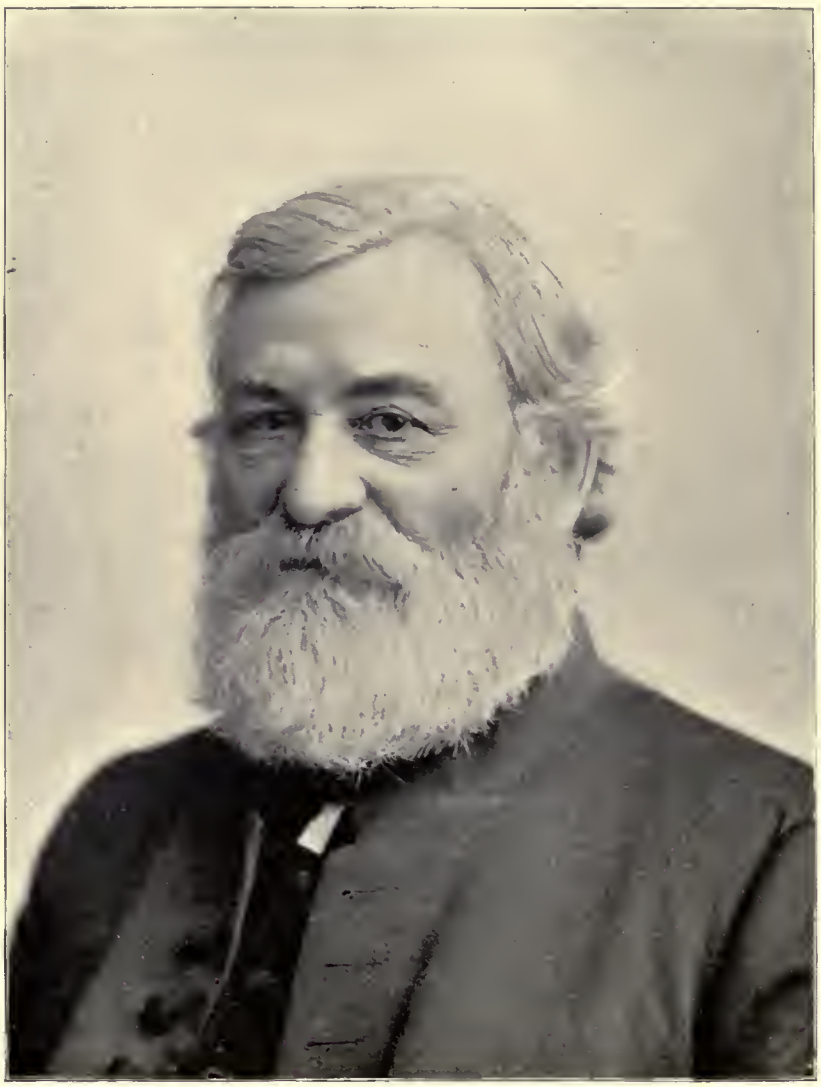

JAMES B. BRADWELL

MYRA BRADWELL

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nois in 1873, and re-elected in 1875. He has held many offices in charitable and other institutions; presided at Cleveland during the organization of the American Woman Suffrage Association; was President of the Chicago Press Club; President of the Chicago Rifle Club, and for many years was considered the best rifle shot in Chicago; President of the Chicago Bar Association; President of the Illinois State Bar Association, and for many years its historian; President of the Chicago Soldiers' Home; Chairman of the Arms and Trophy Department of the Northwestern Sanitary Commission and Soldiers' Home Fair in 1865; one of the founders of the Union League Club of Chicago, President of the Board of Directors the first year, and the first man to sign the roll of membership, "Long John" Wentworth being the second; he has been President of the Chicago Photographic Society, and was Chairman of the Photographic Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition.

When on the Bench he ranked as a probate jurist second only to the distinguished surrogate, Alexander Bradford, of New York.

He was the first judge to hold, during the war, that a marriage made during slavery was valid upon emancipation, and that the issue of such a marriage was legitimate upon emancipation and would inherit from their emancipated parents; or, in other words, that the civil rights of slaves, being suspended during slavery, revived upon emancipation. The opinion was delivered in the case of Matt C. Jones, and was published approvingly in the London *Solicitors' Journal*, and fully endorsed by Mr. Joel Prentiss Bishop ten years after it was rendered, in one of his works. Judge Bradwell was the friend of the widow and the orphan—an able, impartial judge.

He was an influential member of the Legislature, and aided in securing the passage of a number of measures for the benefit of the State and the city of his adoption. He holds advanced views as to the rights of women, and introduced a bill making women eligible to all school offices, and, mainly by his influence and power, secured its passage; also a bill making women eligible to be appointed notaries public.

Judge Bradwell has taken the Thirty-third and last degree in Masonry, and is an honorary member of the Supreme Council with its Grand East at Boston, and also an honorary member of the Ancient Ebor Preceptory at York, England. He has recently published a neat volume of Ancient Masonic Rolls and other matter of interest to the order, showing that there was originally no provision against the admission of women to the fraternity.

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# MYRA BRADWELL.

MYRA BRADWELL. In these latter days of the century, a century which has done more for women than any other in the history of the world, it is interesting to record the life of a citizen of Chicago of national reputation, who wrought earnestly, wisely and successfully for woman's advancement.

To follow in a pathway which has been made for one is easy. To be an original and practical leader, clearing the way for others to come, is a difficult undertaking. Such a leader was Myra Bradwell, one of the pioneers in the movements to give woman equal rights before the law and equal opportunities to labor in all avocations.

Myra Bradwell was born in Manchester, Vermont, February 12, 1831. In infancy she was taken to Portage, New York, where she remained until her twelfth year, when she came West with

her father's family. In the warp of her nature was woven the woof of that sterling New England character which has made such an impress on our national life. On her father's side she was descended from a family which numbers many noble men, philanthropists, eminent divines and noted statesmen. Her father, Eben Colby, was the son of John Colby, a Baptist minister of New Hampshire. Her father's mother was a lineal descendant of Aquilla Chase, whose family gave to the world the noted divine, Bishop Philander Chase, of the Episcopal Church, and Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States.

On her mother's side she was a descendant of Isaac Willey, who settled in Boston in 1640. Two members of the family, Allen and John Willey, served in the Revolutionary War, and were in the little army which suffered glorious defeat at Bunker Hill. Her family were aggressive Abolitionists and stanch friends of the Lovejoys. The story of the murdered martyr, Elijah Lovejoy, as recounted by the friend of her youth, Owen Lovejoy, made a deep impression upon her mind. Thus early was implanted a hatred of slavery and injustice in the soul of one who was destined, in after years, to bear a conspicuous part in freeing her sex from some of the conditions of vassalage in which it had stood—a champion who broke one of the strongest barriers to woman's enfranchisement, the Bar, and paved the way for women into the upper halls of justice, into the greatest court of the world. As a student, possessed of a keen, logical mind, with the soul of a poet, she early evinced a deep love for learning, and made the most of the limited educational advantages which were then deemed more than sufficient for girls. After studying at Kenosha and the ladies' seminary in Elgin, Myra engaged in teaching.

May 18, 1852, Myra Colby was united in marriage with James B. Bradwell. Soon after her marriage she removed with her husband to Memphis, Tennessee. While there she proved herself a veritable helpmate, conducting with her husband the largest select school in the city. In two years they returned to Chicago, where her husband engaged in the practice of the law, and where they have since resided. With the ardor of a true patriot, she could not remain inactive when danger threatened the Government which her Revolutionary ancestors fought to establish. During the war she helped care for the suffering, the wounded and the dying. The Soldiers' Fair of 1863, and the Fair of 1867 for the benefit of the families of soldiers, had no more active or efficient worker than Mrs. Bradwell. She was a member and Secretary of the Committee on Arms, Trophies and Curiosities of the great Northwestern Sanitary Fair, and was the leading spirit in producing that artistic and beautiful exhibition in Bryan Hall in 1865. When the war was over, she assisted in providing a home for the scarred and maimed and dependent veterans who shouldered the musket to preserve the Union.

Becoming deeply interested in her husband's profession, she commenced the study of law under his tutelage, at first with no thought of becoming a practicing lawyer, but subsequently she decided to make the profession her life work, and applied herself diligently to its study. In 1868 she established the "Chicago Legal News," the first weeekly law periodical published in the West, and the first paper of its kind edited by a woman in the world, and which stands to-day the best monument to her memory. Believing fully in the power of the law, she adopted as the motto of the "Legal News" the words *Lex Vincit*, which have always been at the head of its columns. Practical newspaper men and prominent lawyers at once predicted its failure, but they under-estimated the ability and power of its editor. She obtained from the Legislature special acts making all the laws of Illinois and the opinions of the Supreme Court of the State printed in her paper evidence in the courts. She made the paper a success from the start, and it was soon recognized by the Bench and Bar throughout the country as one of the best legal periodicals in the United States. With her sagacity, enterprise and masterful business ability she built up one of the most flourishing printing and publishing houses in the West. Two instances may be cited to show her business energy and enterprise. From the year 1869, when she first began to publish

the Illinois session laws, she always succeeded in getting her edition out many weeks in advance of any other edition. At the Chicago fire, in common with thousands of others, she lost home and business possessions, but, undismayed by misfortune, she hastened to Milwaukee, had the paper printed and published on the regular publication day, and thus not an issue of her paper was lost during this trying time in our city's history.

She finally decided to apply for admission to the Bar and to practice law. She had been permitted to work side by side with her husband as a most successful teacher, why not as a lawyer?

In 1869 she passed a most creditable examination for the Bar, but was denied admission by the Supreme Court of Illinois, upon the ground that she was a married woman, her married state being considered a disability. She knew that the real reason had not been given. She filed an additional brief which combated the position of the court with great force, and compelled the court to give the true reason. In due time the court, by Mr. Chief Justice Lawrence, delivered an elaborate opinion, in which it was said, upon mature deliberation, the court had concluded to refuse to admit Mrs. Bradwell upon the sole ground that she was a woman. She sued out a writ of error against the State of Illinois in the Supreme Court of the United States. Her case in that tribunal was argued in 1871 by Senator Matt Carpenter. In May, 1873, the judgment of the lower court was affirmed by the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Chief Justice Chase, who never failed to give his powerful testimony to aid in lifting woman from dependence and helplessness to strength and freedom, true to his principles, dissented. As has been well said, "the discussion of the Myra Bradwell case had the inevitable effect of letting sunlight through many cobwebbed windows. It is not so much by abstract reasoning as by visible examples that reformations come, and Mrs. Bradwell offered herself as a living example of the injustice of the law. A woman of learning, genius, industry and high character, editor of the first law journal in the West, forbidden by law to practice law, was too much for the public conscience, tough as that conscience is." Although Mrs. Bradwell, with Miss Hulett, was instrumental in securing the passage of a law in Illinois granting to all persons, irrespective of sex, freedom in the selection of an occupation, profession or employment, she never renewed her application for admission to the Bar. Twenty years after, the judges of the Supreme Court of Illinois, on their own motion, performed a noble act of justice and directed license to practice law to be issued to her, and March 28, 1892, upon motion of Attorney-General Miller, Mrs. Bradwell was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States.

A pioneer in opening the legal profession for women, Myra Bradwell's signal service to her sex has been in the field of law reform. Finding women and children without adequate protection in the law, she devoted herself with the zeal of an enthusiast to secure such protection. One of the most wonderful phases of her character was the power which she exerted in securing these changes in the law.

It is interesting in this connection to note that she was the only married woman who was ever given her own earnings by special act of the Legislature. She drafted the bill giving a married woman a right to her own earnings. A case in point, so monstrous in its injustice, gave an added impetus to her zeal. A drunkard, who owed a saloon-keeper for his whisky, had a wife who earned her own living as a scrubwoman, and the saloon-keeper garnisheed the people who owed her and levied on her earnings to pay her husband's liquor bill. It needed but an application like this for her to succeed in her efforts to pass the bill. She also secured the passage of the law giving to a widow her award in all cases. Believing thoroughly in the principle enunciated by John Stuart Mill, "of perfect equality, admitting no privilege on the one side nor disability on the other," she was an enthusiastic supporter of the bill granting to a husband the same interest in a wife's estate that the wife had in the husband's. While holding most advanced views upon the woman question, she recognized that the prejudice of years cannot be overcome in

a day, and that the work must be done by degrees.

She therefore never missed an opportunity to try to secure any change in the law which would enlarge the sphere of woman. With this purpose in view, she applied to the Governor to be appointed Notary Public. Finding her womanhood a bar to even this humble office, she induced her husband, who was in the Legislature, to introduce a bill making women eligible to the office of Notary Public, which bill became a law. The bill drafted by her husband permitting women to act as school officers, and which was passed while he was in the Legislature, received her hearty support. In all the reforms which Mrs. Bradwell secured, she was not acting as the representative of any organization, but they were secured through her personal influence. Twice Mrs. Bradwell was honored by special appointment of the Governor, being appointed a delegate to the Prison Reform Congress at St. Louis; and it was mainly by her efforts that women, after a severe contest, were allowed a representation on the list of officers, she declining to accept any office herself; subsequently she was appointed by the Governor as one of the Illinois Centennial Association to represent Illinois in the Centennial Exhibition of 1876.

Mrs. Bradwell circulated the call for the first Woman Suffrage Convention held in Chicago, in 1869, and was one of its Vice-Presidents. She was one of the active workers in the suffrage convention held in Springfield in 1869, and for a number of years one of the executive committee of the Illinois Woman Suffrage Association. She also took an active part in the convention at Cleveland which formed the American Woman's Suffrage Association. Once only was she permitted to exercise the right of suffrage. Under the recent school law in Illinois she cast her ballot for the first and last time, her death occurring on the fourteenth day of February, 1894.

A thorough Chicagoan, in the life, progress and best interests of her city she had a citizen's interest and a patriot's pride. She was untiring in her efforts to secure the World's Fair for Chicago, accompanied the commission to Washington, and rendered valuable services there in obtaining the location of the Exposition in Chicago. She was appointed one of the Board of Lady Managers, and was Chairman of the Committee on Law Reform of its auxiliary congress. It is interesting to note that the woman who labored so courageously, persistently and effectively to secure for women their rights was herself a representative in the first national legislature of women to be authorized by any Government.

Mrs. Bradwell was the first woman who became a member of the Illinois State Bar Association and the Illinois Press Association; was a charter member of the Soldiers' Home Board, the Illinois Industrial School for Girls, the Washingtonian Home, and the first Masonic chapter organized for women in Illinois, over which she presided; was a member of the Chicago Women's Club, the daughters of the American Revolution, the Grand Army Relief Corps, the National Press League and the Woman's Press Association.

A gentle and noiseless woman, her tenderness and refinement making the firmness of her character all the more effective, Mrs. Bradwell was one of those who live their creed instead of preaching it. Essentially a woman of deeds, not words, she did not spend her days proclaiming on the rostrum the rights of women, but quietly, none the less effectively, set to work to clear away the barriers.

A noble refutation of the oftimes expressed belief that the entrance of women in public life tends to lessen their distinctively womanly character, she was a most devoted wife and mother, her home being ideal in its love and harmony. She was the mother of four children, two of whom survive her, Thomas and Bessie, both lawyers, and the latter the wife of a lawyer, Frank A. Helmer, of the Chicago Bar.

Of this gifted and honored lady it has been truthfully said: "No more powerful and convincing argument in favor of the admission of women to a participation in the administration of the Government was ever made than may be found in Myra Bradwell's character, conduct and achievements."

# JOHN FRINK.

JOHN FRINK, who was probably as well known as any man in the United States, outside of National public life, was a leader in the operation of transportation lines before the days of railroads, as well as in railroad building and operation. He was born at Ashford, Connecticut, October 17, 1797, and died in Chicago May 21, 1858. He represented the seventh generation of his family in America, being descended from John Frink, who settled at New London, Connecticut, previous to 1650. The last-named took part in King Philip's War, as a Colonial soldier, and for his services in that conflict was awarded by the General Court of Connecticut a grant of two hundred acres of land and permission to retain his arms.

John Frink, the father of the subject of this notice, removed about 1810 from Ashford, Connecticut, to Stockbridge, Massachusetts, becoming the proprietor of the Stockbridge Inn, a noted hostelry, which is still kept there. He afterward kept taverns at Northampton and Palmer, Massachusetts. His death occurred at the latter place in 1847, at the age of sixty years.

While a young man, John Frink, whose name heads this article, started out in the operation of a stage line. One of his first ventures was the establishment of a stage line between Boston and Albany, by way of Stockbridge. His partner in this enterprise was Chester W. Chapin, of Springfield, Massachusetts, afterward conspicuous in railroad operations. A branch to New York City was soon added, and the undertaking was entirely successful, becoming a prosperous medium of travel. Mr. Frink was subsequently instrumental in the establishment of a stage line between Montreal and New York, an undertaking of considerable magnitude in those days.

About 1830 he made a trip, by way of Pittsburgh, to New Orleans, and was so favorably impressed with the development and progress of the West that he determined to transfer the field of his operations to a new territory. Accordingly, in 1836, he came to Chicago, and soon after his arrival purchased the stage line in operation between Chicago and Ottawa, Illinois. He soon afterward established a connecting line of steamboats on the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, between the latter point and St. Louis, and the route thus completed immediately became a popular thoroughfare. Another stage line was shortly afterwards put into operation between Galena and Chicago, by way of Freeport. Galena was then the metropolis of the Northwest, and this line of stages became the most important overland route of travel in that region. Another extensive undertaking was the establishment of stages between Chicago and Madison, Wisconsin. The business was conducted at the outset by the firm of John Frink & Company, later known as Frink & Walker. This became one of the most powerful business concerns in the Northwest, and its operations eventually extended to Des Moines, Iowa, and Fort Snelling, Minnesota. All competition was driven out of the way, even though business was sometimes conducted for a season at a loss, in order to maintain their supremacy. An immense number of men and horses was employed. The stage sheds were located at the northwest corner of Wabash Avenue and Randolph Street, with extensive repair shops adjacent; and the principal stage office was on the southwest corner of Dearborn and Lake Streets, opposite the Tremont House, then the principal hotel of Chicago.

One of the most important features of the business was the carriage of the United States mails, and the securing and care of the contracts for the same kept Mr. Frink in Washington a large portion of the time, and brought him in contact and intimate acquaintance with the leading politicians and public men of the nation. These contracts,

which involved large sums of money, were faithfully carried out, a fact which enabled him to hold them in spite of aggressive competition. He was a man of rare executive ability, excelling the various partners with whom he was associated in that respect to such a degree that he was kept constantly on the move to regulate the administration of business. He was a man of fine physical make-up and of most unusual colloquial and conversational abilities, which made him popular in any circle where he chanced to be. He was extremely fastidious in dress and the care of his personal appearance, and required the most scrupulous care and thrift in all his employes. No man who failed to keep matters under his charge in first-class order could remain a day in his employ.

When the steam locomotive became a practical success, Mr. Frink at once saw that it would supersede the horse as a means of propelling passenger vehicles. He accordingly began to close out his interests in the stage business, transferring his capital and energy to railroad building and operation. He was one of the prime movers in the construction of the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad, and also the Peoria & Oquawka, now a part of the great Burlington System, and in the Peoria & Bureau Valley Railroad, at present a branch of the Rock Island System. He did not live to witness the ultimate completion of these lines, but their success vindicated his foresight and judgment.

Mr. Frink was first married to Martha R. Marcy, who died in Chicago in 1839, leaving three children: John, Harvey and Helen. The last-named became the wife of Warren T. Hecox, one of the original members of the Chicago Board of Trade, and all are now deceased. For his second wife he chose Miss Harriet Farnsworth, who was born in Woodstock, Vermont, July 2, 1810, and died at Wheaton, Illinois, March 7, 1884. Her father, Stephen Farnsworth, was a descendant of Matthias Farnsworth, an early settler of Groton, Massachusetts. The descendants of the last-named, in direct line, were Samuel, who was born at Groton, October 8, 1669; Stephen, born in 1714, died at Charleston, New Hampshire, and who took part in the French and Indian War, in which two of his brothers were killed. Stephen, Jr., father of Mrs. Frink, was born in Charleston, New Hampshire, June 20, 1764. He moved to South Woodstock, Vermont, where he became a prominent farmer and miller. He served as a member of the Vermont Legislature, and was a Justice of the Peace for a great many years.

Mrs. Harriet Frink was one of the earliest members of St. James' Episcopal Church of Chicago, and when Trinity Church was formed on the South Side she joined that society. She afterwards became a member of Christ Church, and continued to be a communicant thereof until her death, both she and her husband being buried from that church. Their children are George, Henry F., and Eva, Mrs John W. Bennett, all of whom reside at Austin, Illinois.

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# OTHNIEL B. PHELPS.

OTHNIEL BREWSTER PHELPS. The subject of this sketch was born at Conesville, Schoharie County, New York, February 18, 1821, and was the elder of two children springing from the marriage of George W. Phelps with Zerviah Potter. His mother dying when Othniel was only two years of age, his father married Mary Chapman in the year 1824,

wherefrom it will be seen that his step-mother was the only maternal parent of whom he ever had a memory. From this second union eight children came into being, the eldest of whom was William Wallace Phelps, a sketch of whom will be found upon other pages in this work; in connection with which will also be found a succinct account of the Phelps genealogy, which, for obvious reasons, is not reprinted at this place.

His early life was spent upon a farm (it seems as if the farms of that generation did the raising of all the brains, as well as vegetables, etcetera, of the country), and his erudition, save the self-learned, was limited to the common school. At a very youthful age, he went to Catskill, New York, as clerk in the mercantile house of Joshua Fiero, and, being one of unusual energy and self-reliance, after a few years he started a mercantile business for himself at Windham, Greene County, New York, to which place he removed, and in which occupation he was engaged for the next succeeding six years.

Selling out at the end of that period at an advantage, he removed to Williamstown, New York, where he engaged in the tanning business, becoming the possessor of one of the finest properties in that part of the country at that time (especially notable in one of so few years). He was estimated to be worth an estate of $80,000, which, however, was entirely swept away by the panic of 1857.

Almost directly with the disappearance of his household gods, he set his face towards the then far West to retrieve, as fortune should favor him, his lost accumulations. Chicago was the fortunate end of his journey, which was not then, as might be now, wooed into a longer continuance than necessary by luxurious conveniences for treveling. He bought a house on West Madison Street; but within a few years found the spot henceforth to be most dear to him on earth, purchasing again, at Number 2427 Indiana Avenue. The large brick mansion, standing to-day nearly as he found it, was one of the finest places in the city at that time, and a veritable landmark in this generation; for in the early sixties and for long after this was well out on the edge of the town, viewing to the westward, as far as Michigan Avenue, a thrifty cornfield in summer time.

His business relations from the start were with our prince of citizens, Potter Palmer, for whom he acted as confidential adviser and credit man, with power of attorney (a position of great responsibilities) up to the time of the Big Fire in 1871. From this time, although in the very meridian of life, hale and hearty, having re-made a conspicuous estate, he lived the retired life of a gentleman of leisure.

Politically he was a Republican, and for several years he acted as a prominent City Alderman, closing his record thus in 1882, because of the results of an outspoken nature, which would never quietly allow public wrongs to be attempted.

He was a keen lover of finely bred dogs and horses, of which he owned many in his time, finding in this about his only real extravagance. Most pleasant days found him on the boulevards behind as fine a pair of gentleman's drivers as our city could boast; and when a better pair passed him on the road, he quietly remarked to himself, "That is the team I want." From this trait, it has been said, those who knew this proud weakness often realized exceptional prices for horses from one who, they knew, would have them, if he had set his mind that way, regardless of cost. In this connection it should not be forgotten that he was a charter member of the famous Washington Park Club, now for long years one of the most distinguished places for race meetings in the country.

Not what would be called a pious man, he was none the less a fair-minded, public-spirited citizen, who was a great credit to our city (more so, perhaps, than some who are prominent in matters ecclesiastical), and a regular attendant at Dr. Scudder's Congregational Church. Between Dr. Scudder and Mr. Phelps there was a deep and wholesome regard, and this pastor officiated with much feeling at the final obsequies, after which the remains were borne to Graceland Cemetery, where they lie at the foot of a sightly monument.

Physically, he was a portly man; facially, he had a physiognomy in which all could read a grim determination that whatsoever was undertaken

would, the Heavens permitting, be put through; yet, he was kind and generous; though blunt, warm-hearted indeed. His health was uniformly good, save for the vital lurkings of the insidious heart disease, which suddenly took him hence on the seventh day of February, 1891.

Mr. Phelps was twice married. First, to Miss Emerette Steele of Windham, New York, about the year 1846. She died, without issue, in the year 1880, and was buried at Graceland. Second, to Mrs. Sarah Van Buren, the widow of Aaron R. Van Buren, of Catskill, New York, in December, 1882. Her first husband was of the family of the so-called "Kinderhook" (New York) Van-Burens, which has produced a number of illustrious men, chief among them being our eighth National Chief Magistrate, Martin Van Buren.

Mrs. Sarah (Van Buren) Phelps survives her husband, in good health, and without children. Mrs. Phelps' parents were Franklin and Hannah (Groom) Graham, of Catskill, New York, her father being a son of Samuel and Martha (French) Graham, of Windham, New York. Her grandmother French was of French parentage, and from Montreal, Canada. It is needless to remark that the Grahams are of Scotch antecedents. From Beers' "History of Greene County, New York" (p. 402), we learn that the said Samuel Graham went from Conway, Massachusetts, about the year 1800 to Windham, New York, where, in the village, he bought of one Constant A. Andrews a property (at present known as the Matthews Place, and owned by N. D. Hill), whereon the first tannery of the place, a large one for the times, was constructed prior to 1805 by said Samuel Graham. The latter passed into a son's hands, and continued to be operated up to 1832. Samuel died there in 1830, aged seventy years.

The Massachusetts Grahams are undoubtedly descended from old Connecticut stock, which has been very prolific in numbers and emigrating members to other of the United States, not a few of whom have made prominent names for themselves. From Cothren's "History of Ancient Woodbury, Connecticut" (pp. 545 *et seq.*), we glean the following of both the trans-Atlantic and native tree:

The family arms are: Or, on a chief sable three escalops of the field; crest, an eagle, wings hovering or, perched upon a heron lying upon its back, proper beaked and membered gules; motto, *Ne Oubliez.*

The family is of great antiquity, tracing its descent from Sir David Graeme, who held a grant from King William the Lion of Scotland from 1163 to 1214. His descendant, Patrick Graham, was made a Lord in Parliament about 1445, and his grandson, William, Lord Graham, was, in 1504, by James IV., created Earl of Montrose. His son William was second earl, succeeded in turn by John, John (Junior) and James, fifth earl, a very distinguished character in history. He was born in 1612, and joined the Covenanters against Charles I., but later became loyal to his sovereign, who created him Marquis of Montrose. He had a varied career, which ended by his execution in 1645 by the axe on the scaffold, as did that of so many contemporaries. He was succeeded by James, James, and James, fourth Marquis, who was made Lord High Admiral of Scotland in 1705, and in 1707 Duke of Montrose. Then came David, Earl and Baron Graham, succeeded by William (his brother), James, James, the fourth Duke of Montrose, etc., who was a Commissioner of India Affairs, Knight of the Thistle, Lord Justice-General of Scotland, Chancellor of Scotland, etc.

The Rev. John Graham, A. M., a second son of a Marquis of Montrose, was born in Edinburgh in 1691; he graduated at the University of Glasgow, and studied theology at his native Edinburgh; came to Boston in 1718, where he married Abigail, a daughter of the very celebrated Dr. Chauncey, of Harvard College. Later Rev. Mr. Graham removed to Exeter, New Hampshire, but in 1722 to Stafford, Connecticut, and in 1732 to Woodbury, Connecticut, where he lived until his death, in December, 1774. He was an eminent man and left a family of five sons and four daughters, from whom are descended a numerous progeny.

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S B Cobb

# SILAS B. COBB.

SILAS BOWMAN COBB. In the entire history of the world it has been vouchsafed to but few men to witness the growth of a municipality from a few dozen in population to a million and a quarter souls. No story of Chicago's development can be written without cognizance of Silas B. Cobb as one of its initial forces. It was such sturdy, self-reliant and hopeful young men as he that began the development of her greatness, and carried forward her growth in middle and later life. Ever since the little band of Pilgrims established a home on the rocky and frost-locked shores of Massachusetts, New England has been peopled by a race of enterprising and adventurous men, whose habits of industry and high moral character have shaped the destinies of the Nation. It is not strange, then, that the hamlet planted by their descendants on the swampy shore of Lake Michigan in the 30s' should become the commercial, industrial and philanthropical metropolis of America.

Silas W. Cobb, father of the subject of this sketch, gained a livelihood by various occupations, being in turn a farmer, a tanner and a tavern-keeper, and the son was early engaged in giving such assistance to his father as he was able. When other boys were applying themselves to their books, he was obliged to employ his strength in support of the family. His mother, whose maiden name was Hawkes, died when he was an infant, and he knew little of maternal love or care, growing up in the habit of self-reliance which carried him through many difficult enterprises and made him a successful man. He was born in Montpelier, Vermont, January 23, 1812, and is now entering upon the eighty-fourth year of his age. He is keenly active in mind and sound in body, taking a participating interest in all the affairs of life.

At the age of seventeen, young Cobb was regularly "bound out," according to the custom of those days, for a term of years, as apprentice to a harness-maker, having previously made a beginning as a shoemaker, which did not suit his taste. Within a twelvemonth after he was "articled" to the harness-maker, his employer sold out, and the new proprietor endeavored to keep the lad as an appurtenance to his purchase. Against this the manly independence of the youth rebelled, and the new proprietor was obliged to give him more advantageous terms than he had before enjoyed. Having become a journeyman, he found employment in his native State, but he was not satisfied with the conditions surrounding him. After nine months of continuous toil and frugal living, he was enabled to save only $60, and he resolved to try his fortune in the new country to the then far West.

Joining a company then being formed at Montpelier to take up land previously located by Oliver Goss, the young man—having but just attained his majority—in spite of his father's remonstrance, set out. From Albany, the trip to Buffalo was made by canal packet, and in the journey from home to this point all his little savings, except $7, were exhausted. The schooner "Atlanta" was about to leave Buffalo for Chicago, and Mr. Cobb at once explained to the captain his predicament. The fare to Chicago was just $7, but this did not include board, and Mr. Cobb

was delighted, as well as surprised, when the captain told him to secure provisions for the journey and he would carry him to Chicago for the balance. After a boisterous voyage of five weeks, anchor was dropped opposite the little settlement called Chicago. Its hundred white and half-breed inhabitants were sheltered by log huts, while the seventy soldiers forming the garrison occupied Fort Dearborn. And now a new hardship assailed the young pioneer. Disregarding the bargain made in Buffalo, the tricky commander of the schooner refused to let him leave its deck until his passage money had been paid in full. For three days he was detained in sight of the promised land, until he was delivered by a generous stranger, who came on board to secure passage to Buffalo. His first earnings on shore were applied by Mr. Cobb in repaying the sum advanced by his kind deliverer. Before the boat sailed he found employment on a building which James Kinzie was erecting for a hotel. He knew nothing of the builder's trade, but had pluck and shrewdness, and took hold with such will that he was placed in charge of the work, at a salary of $2.75 per day—a very liberal remuneration in his estimation. The building was constructed of logs and unplaned boards, and did not require a very high order of architectural skill, but within a few days a man, seeking the position, called attention to the lack of experience on the part of the youthful superintendent, and clinched the matter by offering to do the work for fifty cents less per day.

Mr. Cobb now invested his earnings in a stock of trinkets and began to trade with the Indians, by which he secured a little capital, and resolved to erect a building of his own and go into business. The nearest sawmill was at Plainfield, forty miles southwest of Chicago, across unbroken prairies. Getting his directions from an Indian, Mr. Cobb set out on foot to purchase the lumber for his building. There being no trail, he was guided solely by the groves which grew at long intervals, and found only one human habitation on the way. From one of the settlers at Plainfield he secured the use of three yoke of oxen and a wagon, with which to bring home his purchase of lumber. He was but fairly started when a three-days rain set in, and the surface of the prairies became so soft that the wagon sank deep in the mud, making progress almost impossible and compelling an occasional lightening of the load by throwing off a part. After sleeping three nights on the wagon with such shelter as could be made with boards from the load, with the rain beating down pitilessly and the wolves' howling the only accompaniment, he arrived at the Des Plaines River, still twelve miles from his destination. The stream was so swollen by the rains that it was impossible to cross with the wagon, and the balance of the load was thrown off and the oxen turned loose to find their way back to their owner, which they did without accident. After the rains were over and the ground became settled, the trip was repeated, the lumber recovered and brought safely to Chicago. These are some of the experiences of the pioneer, and can never be forgotten by those who pass through them.

When Mr. Cobb had completed his building, which was two stories in height, he rented the upper story, and began business on the ground floor. The capital consisted of $30, furnished by Mr. Goss, who was a partner in the venture, and was invested in stock for a harness shop. The industry and business ability of the working partner caused the enterprise to prosper and grow, and at the end of a year he withdrew and set up business on his individual account in larger quarters. His business continued to grow, and in 1848 he sold out at a good advance. He then engaged in the general boot and shoe, hide and leather trade, in partnership with William Osborne, and found success beyond his fondest anticipations, and in 1852 he retired from mercantile operations. About the same time, he was appointed executor of the estate of Joel Matteson and guardian of the latter's five children. When this trust closed in 1866, the estate was found to have been vastly benefited by his shrewd management of the trust.

With characteristic foresight, Mr. Cobb early began to invest in Chicago realty, and the wisdom of his calculations has been abundantly demon-

strated. He has also been identified with semi-public enterprises, or those which largely concerned and benefited the city, while yielding a return to the investors. In 1855 he was elected a Director of the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company, and subsequently one of the Board of Managers. This position he held until he sold his interest and retired from the company in 1887. It was his executive ability which was largely responsible for the establishment of cable roads in the city, those on State Street and Wabash Avenue being constructed under his advice and direction, while President of the Chicago City Railway. He is still active in the councils of that company, as well as of the West Division horse railway. For many years he was among the controlling members of the Chicago & Galena Union and Beloit & Madison Railroads, now a part of the Northwestern System (see biography of John B. Turner). Mr. Cobb is a Director of the National Bank of Illinois, and several blocks of fine buildings in the business district contribute to his income, as the result of his faith in the city and sagacity in selection.

While being prospered, he has not forgotten to add to his own felicity by contributing to the happiness of others. He has been one of the kindest husbands and fathers, and not only his family but the city of his home have often shared in his benefactions. When the effort to raise $1,000,000 for the buildings of the new University of Chicago was straining every resource of the Trustees, Mr. Cobb came forward unsolicited and donated $150,000, assuring the success of the movement. The "History of Chicago," by John Moses, says: "It is believed that up to the time when this subscription was made, few, if any, greater ones had ever been made to education by a Chicago citizen at one time. A noble building, the Cobb Lecture Hall, now stands on the University campus, a monument of the builder's liberality and public spirit. As long as the great university endures, this memorial of Silas B. Cobb's life will stand, the corporation having pledged to rebuild the hall if it should be destroyed." The Presbyterian Hospital and Humane Society of Chicago are also among the beneficiaries of his generosity, and Mr. Cobb will be remembered as one of the city's largest benefactors, as well as a successful business man.

In 1840 Mr. Cobb married Miss Maria, daughter of Daniel Warren, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. He thus describes his first meeting with his future bride: "I arrived in Chicago in the spring of 1833. In October of the same year I was occupying my new shop opposite the Kinzie Hotel—in the building of which my first dollar was earned in Chicago. Standing at my shop one afternoon, talking with a neighbor, my attention was attracted by the arrival at the hotel of a settler's wagon from the East. With my apron on and sleeves rolled up, I went with my neighbor to greet the weary travelers and to welcome them to the hospitalities of Fort Dearborn, in accordance with the free and easy customs of 'high society' in those days. * * * * There were several young women in the party, two of them twin sisters, whom I thought particularly attractive, so much so that I remarked to my friend, after they had departed, that when I was prosperous enough so that my pantaloons and brogans could be made to meet, I was going to look up those twin sisters and marry one of them or die in trying." The same pertinacity and acumen which characterized his every undertaking carried him through seven years of toil and privation until he had won the prize, which indeed she proved to be. Their wedding took place on the 27th of October. Her twin sister married Jerome Beecher (for sketch of whom see another page).

Mrs. Cobb passed away on the 10th of May, 1888. Of her six children, only two survive. Two daughters died in infancy, and Walter, the first-born and only son, and Lenore, wife of Joseph G. Coleman, are also deceased. The others are: Maria Louisa, wife of William B. Walker, and Bertha, widow of the late William Armour.

Being a man of firm principle, Mr. Cobb has always adhered to a few simple rules of conduct, in the adoption of which any youth may hope to win moderate success, at least. He early discovered the disadvantage of being in debt, and made it a rule as soon as he got out to stay out. The

other words forming his motto are: Industry, economy, temperate habits and unswerving integrity. A few more words from the pen of Mr. Cobb will fittingly close this brief article. On the guests' register in the Vermont State Building at the World's Columbian Exposition, appeared this entry over his signature: "A native of Vermont, I left Montpelier in April, 1833, and arrived at Fort Dearborn, now the city of Chicago, May 29th of the same year. I have lived in Chicago from that time to the present day. Every building in Chicago has been erected during my residence here."

# WILLIAM E. ROLLO.

WILLIAM EGBERT ROLLO is a well-known citizen of Chicago and a veteran underwriter, having been engaged in that line of business since 1850. He was born in the Parish of Gilead, Hebron Township, Tolland County, Connecticut, January 3, 1851. His parents, Ralph R. Rollo and Sibyl Post, were natives of South Windsor, Connecticut. The former was a farmer by occupation, and a son of William Rollo, who, in addition to his agricultural interests, carried on the business of a tanner and currier. Their progenitors were among the earliest colonists of Connecticut, and traced their lineage, through a long line of English ancestry, from the famous William Rollo, better known in history as William the Conqueror.

Ralph R. Rollo died in 1869, at the extreme old age of eighty-eight years. Mrs. Sibyl Rollo passed away in 1833, in her fifty-first year. They were strict adherents of the Congregational faith, and observed most rigidly the rules of its creed. The names of their children were: Lucy A., who died in South Windsor, Connecticut, in 1858; Evelyn S., who died in Chicago in 1882, while the wife of Elizur W. Drake; Ralph R., who became a resident of Chicago in 1870, and died in 1872; Henry, who died in childhood; Lucinda F., Mrs. Solyman W. Grant, who departed this life at Conneaut, Ohio, in 1845; Samuel A., whose death occurred in New Jersey in 1864; and William E., whose name heads this notice.

The last-named became a student at East Windsor Academy, and completed his education at a similar institution at East Hartford, graduating therefrom at the age of eighteen years. It had been his intention to take up the study of law, but his father sternly forbade that plan, declaring that no man could simultaneously be a lawyer and a Christian. Accordingly he abandoned his cherished hopes, and in 1850 he went to Columbus, Ohio, as a representative of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. While in that city he was also the agent of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Springfield, Massachusetts, the State Mutual Fire of Pennsylvania, and the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Companies. His faithful and efficient management of the business in his hands soon caused other corporations to seek his services, and in 1858 he became the General Agent of the Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and during the next two years established agencies in Chicago and all the principal cities of the West.

Since 1860 he has been permanently located in Chicago. In 1863 he organized the Merchants' Insurance Company of Chicago, which included among its stockholders many of the most substantial citizens and business men of the city. This

corporation had become well established, and was doing a most flattering, lucrative business, when it was overtaken by the great holocaust of 1871, going down—in company with many other ordinarily invincible companies—before the undreamed-of assault upon its assets. The year following that disaster, through Mr. Rollo's efforts, the Traders' Insurance Company was re-established and made a successful and solid institution. After two years, owing to failing health and other great demands upon his time, he turned over the enterprise to other parties. Since that time he has been carrying on the insurance agency of William E. Rollo & Son. This firm manages the Western Department of the Girard Insurance Company, and represents a number of other leading underwriting concerns.

Mr. Rollo was married, in October, 1845, to Miss Jane T. Fuller, daughter of Gen. Asa Fuller, of Ellington, Connecticut. Mrs. Rollo is a native of the same state, born at Somers. They are the parents of two daughters and a son, Jennie Sibyl, Evelyn Lavinia and William Fuller, the last-named being a member of the firm of William E. Rollo & Son. Mr. Rollo has adhered strictly to the business of underwriting, meeting with success where men of less energy and perseverance would have despaired.

# HON. JOHN G. ROGERS.

HON. JOHN GORIN ROGERS, who was for many years one of the ablest and most popular jurists in Chicago, has been thus described by previous writers:

"Nature designed him for a Judge. His mind was of the judicial order, and he would in almost any community have been sought for to occupy a place on the Bench. The high esteem in which he was held as a jurist among the entire profession was the result of a rare combination of fine legal ability and culture and incorruptible integrity, with the dignified presence, absolute courage, and graceful urbanity which characterized all his official acts. Like the poet, the Judge is born, not made. To wear the ermine worthily, it is not enough for one to possess legal acumen, be learned in the principles of jurisprudence, familiar with precedents and thoroughly honest. Most men are unable wholly to divest themselves of prejudice, even when acting uprightly, and are unconsciously warped in their judgment by their own mental characteristics or the peculiarities of their education. This unconscious influence is a disturbing force, a variable factor, which more or less enters into the final judgment of all men. In this ideal jurist this factor was not discernible, and practically did not exist."

Judge Rogers traced his ancestry from some of the most honorable families of Virginia, being descended from Giles Rogers, who emigrated from Worcestershire, England, to Virginia in the seventeenth century. He settled at the present village of Dunkirk, on the Mattapony River, in King and Queen County. The maiden name of his wife, whom he is supposed to have married in Virginia, was Eason, or Eastham. They were the parents of three sons and three daughters. One of the sons, John Rogers, married Mary Byrd, daughter of Captain William Byrd, who came from England to Virginia late in the seventeenth century. Captain Byrd was a native of Cheshire, and received from the Crown a grant of land embracing most of the site of the present city of Richmond and of Manchester, on the opposite side of the James River. John Rogers was a farmer and surveyor, and lived in King and

Queen County. He also took up land on the border between Carolina and Spottsylvania Counties. His initials, with the date 1712, are carved upon a rock there. Among the descendants of John and Mary (Byrd) Rogers may be mentioned General George Rogers Clark, the noted Kentucky frontiersman, and his brother, William Clark, the explorer of the American Northwest, beside a number of prominent military men, including Colonel George Grogham, of Fort Meigs and Sandusky memory, as well as several eminent statesmen and jurists. Among the latter was Hon. John Semple, who became a United States Senator from Illinois.

In the first year of the present century, Byrd Rogers, a son of John and Mary Rogers, moved to Fayette County, Kentucky, where he soon afterward died. He had four sons and two daughters. One of the sons, George Rogers, became an eminent physician, and died at Glasgow, Kentucky, in March, 1860. He married Sarah Hensley Gorin, a daughter of General John Gorin, who served in the Continental army, and rose to the rank of Major during the War of 1812. Mrs. Sarah H. Rogers was born December 11, 1800, and died in 1870. Dr. and Mrs. Rogers had four sons and five daughters, and two of the former became Judges. These were John Gorin Rogers, the subject of this notice, and George Clark Rogers, who became a Circuit Judge at Bowling Green, Kentucky, and died there about 1870.

John Gorin Rogers was born at Glasgow, Kentucky, December 28, 1818, and died in Chicago, January 10, 1887. His primary education was obtained at the village school, and at the age of sixteen years he entered Center College at Danville, Kentucky, an institution famous for its lectures on law, in which he acquired the foundation of his professional knowledge. Thence he went to Transylvania University at Lexington, from which he graduated in 1841, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He began his practice in his native town, being a part of the time associated with his uncle, Hon. Franklin Gorin, one of the oldest lawyers of the State.

In 1857 he became a resident of Chicago, where his talents and ability soon won him a prominent position at the Bar. In 1870 he was chosen one of the five Judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County, a position to which he was repeatedly re-elected and continued to hold during the balance of his life. He commanded the universal respect of the people and the members of the Bar, and, though he was always nominated as a Democrat, he received the support of many leading Republicans.

Judge Rogers always took an active interest in public affairs, and previous to his elevation to the Bench he was interested in many prominent political movements, though he was never a violent partisan. In early life he was an old-line Henry Clay Whig, and in 1848, and again in 1852, he was placed on the electoral ticket of that party in Kentucky. In 1860 he became identified with the Democratic party, and was placed on the Bell and Everett electoral ticket of Illinois. In 1856 he was a member of the convention which nominated Millard Fillmore for President of the United States. Had he chosen to pursue a political career, he could, no doubt, have held some of the highest offices in the Nation; but after his election to the Bench he refrained from taking any active part in politics, contending that a Judge should be in all things strictly non-partisan, and should not lower the dignity of his office, or subject himself to a charge of prejudice or favoritism, or place himself in any position where any one might think that he had a claim on him for special favors.

Though not a total abstainer, Judge Rogers was always an advocate of the temperance cause, and at one time was Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Kentucky. In 1849 he joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and from that time until his death was the recipient of numerous honors from the order. In 1863 he was elected Grand Master of Illinois, and in 1869 was Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States. After the great Chicago fire, he was selected as one of the Chicago Odd Fellows' Relief Committee, and as treasurer of that body received and disbursed $125,000. He helped to organize the Charity Organization Society, which was formed to

promote the co-operation of all the charitable organizations of the city in 1883. In 1878 he was elected the first President of the Illinois Club, and was re-elected to that position in 1882. He was also a prominent member of the Iroquois Club.

Judge Rogers was always popular in society, where his genial love for humanity and sincerity of purpose won him a host of friends, and his name came to be a household word among the older residents of Chicago. He always manifested a deep interest in the poor and humble of his fellow-citizens, and would often stop to grasp the hand of a man of no social position, while he might merely pass with a pleasant bow a millionaire or social leader.

In 1844 Mr. Rogers was married to Miss Arabella E. Crenshaw, daughter of Hon. B. Mills Crenshaw, who afterward became Chief Justice of the State of Kentucky. Mrs. Rogers, who still survives her noble husband, is a lady of high culture and many accomplishments, and to her loving thoughtfulness and kindly assistance may be attributed much of the success achieved by her husband. They were the parents of four children, all of whom reside in Chicago. Henry, the eldest son, though finely endowed intellectually, owing to ill-health has not been actively engaged in business for many years; and George Mills Rogers, the second son, is a well known attorney and Master in Chancery; the eldest daughter is the wife of Joseph M. Rogers; and Sarah is the wife of ex-Judge Samuel P. McConnell.

# EDSON KEITH.

EDSON KEITH, one of Chicago's self-made men, is numbered among the most energetic, honorable, progressive and broad-minded residents of the city. He was born at Barre, Vermont, January 28, 1833, and is a son of Martin Keith, a prominent farmer and builder of that place, who afterward became a resident of Chicago.

The Keith family in America are all descendants of Rev. James Keith, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, who emigrated from Scotland about 1660. Though but sixteen years of age at that time, he was a graduate of Aberdeen College, and became the pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Bridgewater. It is said that his first sermon was delivered from a rock in "Mill Pasture," so-called, near the river. He married Susannah, daughter of Deacon Samuel Edson, and they had nine children: James, Joseph, Samuel, Timothy, John, Jariah, Margaret, Mary and Susannah. Unto James (second) were born eight children: James, Mary, Gensham, Israel, Faithful, Esther, Jane and Simeon. The children of James (third) were: Noah, Comfort, James and Abigail. One of the children of Comfort Keith was Abijah, born June 20, 1770. He was born in Uxbridge, Worcester County, Massachusetts, and was one of the early settlers of Barre, Washington County, Vermont.

Martin Keith was the second son of Abijah, and was born in Uxbridge, Massachusetts, February 23, 1800, and came with his father's family to Barre, Vermont, in 1804. He was married to Miss Betsey French, and had seven children: Damon, Judith, Osborn R., Edson, Byron and Elbridge Gerry.

Betsey French was one of the fourteen children of Bartholomew and Susannah French, who came to Barre from Alstead, New Hampshire, in 1791. Bartholomew French, who was one of the earliest settlers of Barre, built the first mill in that place.

He was a veteran of the Revolutionary War, and was born in Sutton, Massachusetts. A historian of the town of Barre says: "To this energetic man and his descendants much of the prosperity of the town, from the time of his arrival until the present day, is due." Twelve of his seventeen children lived until the youngest was past sixty years of age. At least two of his sons served in the War of 1812, and one of them, named Bartholomew, commanded a company of Vermont troops, and served as a Captain of militia for many years afterward.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Keith removed to Chicago in 1859. The former died here in 1876, at the age of nearly seventy-seven years, and the latter in 1868, aged about seventy years. They were worthy representatives of the pioneer families of New England, and cherished the same love of honor and truth for which their ancestors were conspicuous, while practicing that rigid adherence to principle which has distinguished their posterity.

Edson Keith passed his childhood upon the homestead farm and in attendance at the public school. At the age of seventeen years he went to Montpelier, where the next four years were spent. In 1854 he came to Chicago, beginning his mercantile career in this city as clerk in a retail dry-goods store. Two years later he became a salesman and collector for a wholesale house, dealing in hats, caps and furs. In 1860 he became a member of the firm of Keith, Faxon & Company, jobbers of hats, caps, furs and millinery. Since that time he has been continuously associated with that line of business, though the style of the firm has undergone a number of changes and transformations, and the volume of its transactions has been repeatedly multiplied. He is now senior member of the wholesale fancy dry-goods and millinery establishment of Edson Keith & Company, on Wabash Avenue, and President of the firm of Keith Brothers & Company, wholesale dealers in hats, caps, etc., whose place of business is on Adams Street. In addition to these, he is proprietor of Keith & Company, grain warehousemen, and is a stockholder and Director of the Metropolitan National Bank.

He has ever taken a keen interest in the growth and progress of Chicago, maintaining perfect confidence in its future greatness, and has at different times managed some extensive real-estate transactions, which not only have contributed to his personal gain, but have been important factors in the financial prosperity of the community.

But a few years had elapsed after casting in his lot with the growing metropolis before he had established a reputation for integrity of character and honorable dealing which has ever been consistently maintained, and he enjoys the esteem and confidence of his colleagues and coadjutors to a degree attained by few men in the West.

In 1860 Mr. Keith was happily married to Miss Woodruff, of Chicago. This union has been blessed with two sons: Edson, Jr., a graduate of Yale College and later of Columbia Law School, New York City; and Walter W., a graduate of Yale.

Though a sympathizer with Republican principles, Mr. Keith is not a strict partisan, but supports such men for public office as he deems most worthy of his confidence. And, while he does not hold membership with any religious organization, he is a liberal supporter of institutions tending to upbuild the moral and intellectual sentiment of the people. He is a patron of art and literature, and was for several terms a Vice-President of the Art Institute of Chicago. He served for three years as President of the Citizens' Association, in the inception of which he was one of the foremost movers, and which did a great work in the reform of municipal and state affairs. He was three years President of the Calumet Club, and is identified with numerous other leading clubs of Chicago and New York City. His honorable and successful career stands out on the horizon of Chicago's history, a fitting example to its rising generations of the rewards which await persistent and intelligent application, when accompanied by straightforward dealing, buttressed with regular habits and unswerving integrity of character.

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John F. Ebershart

# JOHN F. EBERHART.

JOHN FREDERICK EBERHART, fifth child of Abraham and Esther Eberhart (*nee* Amend), was born January 21, 1829, at Hickory, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, his early years being busily spent upon his father's farm, situated in the then new-settlement region.

In 1837 he moved with his parents to Big Bend (on the Allegheny), in Venango County, Pennsylvania, still occupying himself with agricultural pursuits, save in winter, which time was given over to district schools. At sixteen he left school, becoming himself a country pedagogue, his first charge being located at the mouth of Oil Creek (near Franklin), Pennsylvania, where, after the manner so eloquently depicted by Eggleston in "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," he "boarded 'round" and received his few dollars per month for "teaching the young idea how to shoot."

The following year he took advanced tuition in drawing, writing and flourishing, afterward teaching these accomplishments to others. After some further schoolteaching, and having himself completed the curriculum of the Cottage Hill Academy at Ellsworth, Ohio, he entered Allegheny College, in 1849, whence he graduated July 2, 1853, having, like many another contemporary who has since "made his mark," worked his way through college by teaching and working upon farms. He always took a leading part in his classes, as well as in many field sports, outlifting, outjumping and outrunning all his several hundred classmates. Perhaps we may allow this to speak as a prophecy of later superior achievements. In oratory he was proficient, as is sufficiently attested by the plaudits of the several thousand auditors who attended his Fourth of July oration near his old home at Rockland, Pa., two days after his graduation.

The succeeding fall he assumed the duties of Principal of the Albright Seminary at Berlin, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. This first institution of letters founded by the Evangelical Association developed and prospered under his fostering care. And here a digression is briefly made in order to call attention to the fact that the Rev. H. W. Thomas, now pastor of the People's Church, Chicago, was a pupil of his at this time.

The first serious disappointment in his life work, as Mr. Eberhart had first planned it, occurred after two years' confinement over school duties, at which juncture several consulting doctors of medicine prognosticated a growing consumption, which he could not outlive beyond a few months at the furthest. Packing up his possessions, he set his face toward the great West, a country destined to give him that abundant measure of renewed life which he has since spent in the interest of others as well as himself. April 15, 1855, was the date of his first coming to Chicago, at which time in the then "Muddy City" he remained only a short interval, on his way to Dixon, Illinois, where for a time he edited and published an early newspaper, called the Dixon *Transcript*. About this time he also prepared and delivered lectures upon chemistry, natural philosophy, meteorology and astronomy, they being among the first popular lectures to be illustrated by practical apparatus. He also at this period traveled for New York publishing houses, and was largely instrumental in establishing district-school libraries in the state. But, best of all, in this invigorating climate, with its changes of diversified labors, attended by abundance of outdoor sports and healthy exercises, he regained and fortified that healthful virility which through more than three and a-half decades has amply sufficed to

keep him well engaged in honorable pursuits; until at this writing, through untiring self-efforts, he stands prominent and time-honored among the early educators of Illinois and the West.

On locating in Chicago, he purchased and for three years edited and published, "The Northwestern Home and School Journal," interspersing such labors by lecturing before and conducting teachers' institutes, not only in Illinois, but also in other western states, coming thus into personal contact with the leading educators of the day, such as Elihu Burritt, Henry Barnard and Horace Mann.

He was elected Superintendent of Schools of Cook County in the fall of 1859. This office he uninterruptedly held for ten years, during which time he earnestly labored to arouse a unanimity of interest and enthusiasm of which our local school history affords no parallel. Our free schools in the county up to this time had never been under proper supervision, and were when he assumed the duties in a neglected condition. But he began a thorough systematic visitation of schools, conferring with teachers and directors, organizing institutes, etc.; until, finding it impossible to secure otherwise the services of adequately qualified teachers, he began his agitation for a county normal school, and with such success, that in 1867 a school was opened at Blue Island, through provisions made by the Board of Supervisors. This school, since removed to Normal, has grown to be a power in the land, being sought by many pupils coming from long distances, and always having a large attendance roll. Among other noteworthy acts we may call to mind the following: Mr. Eberhart was among the organizers of the Illinois State Teachers' Association, the first seventeen consecutive sessions of which he attended; he assisted in establishing the State Normal University, and in making many valuable changes in the state school law, including the original act authorizing counties to establish normal schools, and was the principal mover in forming the State Association of County Superintendents, which chose him for its first President. As President of the County Board of Education, he was the means of introducing the "kindergarten" into the Cook County Normal School, and also aided in establishing the system of free kindergartens in the city. During all this time he was a member of the American Institute of Instruction, as well as one of the first life members of the National Teachers' Association. Mr. Eberhart received many overtures to accept professorships and presidents' chairs in some of our leading institutions of learning, but he always declined, principally because he did not again wish to risk his health and life in such work.

Always imbued with a liking for travel and outings, and with generous tastes for a liberal, rational enjoyment and improvement of life and its grand possibilities, after a quarter of a century spent as before briefly indicated, he set about accumulating a fortune out of real estate. At the time of the panic of 1873 he was esteemed one of the millionaires of the city. However, through joint interests with others, which he had to settle, he lost his possessions, but is now again a wealthy man, and is content in making a wise use of his powers and gifts, being a liberal parent and husband, and munificent in charity donations.

Personally Mr. Eberhart is rather slender, but well proportioned, six feet in stature, of affable manners, positive in opinion, Republican in politics and of deeply religious convictions.

Christmas Day, 1864, the subject of this sketch was married to Miss Matilda Charity Miller, a daughter of Joseph C. and Mercie H. Miller, of this city. This most estimable lady was born in Toronto, Canada, but in infancy was brought to the United States, where, prior to her marriage, she became a prized teacher. She has become the tenderest of mothers, and full of thoughtful kindnesses toward unfortunates in life. Six children have blessed their union, namely: Maude Winifred, born November 1, 1866, and who died February 11, 1873; John Joseph, born September 8, 1870; Frank Nathaniel, December 17, 1872; Mary Evangeline, April 3, 1875; Grace Josephine, June 4, 1877; and Wilfred, June 12, 1881, and who died December 26, 1882.

A brief genealogy of the family is here added:

The name has been variously spelled, Everhart, Everhard, Eberhardt, Eberhard and Eberhart

being the most common forms. Such changes of patronymic spelling are by no means unusual in German descendants living upon American soil; but Eberhart is believed to be the most general, as well as correct, English orthography, and is used by the branch which is the subject of this sketch.

This family, which from 1280 to 1723 (a period of four hundred and forty-three years) gave birth to counts and dukes reigning over the province of Wurtemberg, is of Swabian (Bavarian) German origin. Through the middle ages its numerous descendants have figured very conspicuously in the history of that country and the advancement of civilization. As a generation they have lived ahead of their respective years; have been a martial, well-educated, honorable and religious branch of the human race.

One Eberhart rendered invaluable assistance to Martin Luther, hero of the Reformation, since which era most of the families have belonged to the Lutheran Church. Of its many men of letters, space permits a reference only to Johannes August Eberhardt, friend of Frederick the Great, Privy Councilor to the King of Prussia, member of the Berlin Academy, one of the greatest scholars of the eighteenth century, who composed many able treatises, some of them authority to this day.

Of the sovereigns of this family, whose deeds and virtues are celebrated in prose and verse (the lyric king of German song, the immortal Schiller, pausing in Parnassian flights to do them homage), we must chronicle how "Duke Eberhard the Noble," "Duke Eberhard the Groaner" (or "Rushing Beard"), "Duke Eberhard the Mild," "Duke Eberhard with the Beard," "Duke Eberhard the Younger," "Prince Eberhard" and "Duke Leopold Eberhard" were some of the most noted rulers springing from the loins of this famous race.

The first above was the founder of the royal line, being the most daring warrior Wurtemberg has ever produced, of whom it is written:

"Then spoke Eberhard the Great,
Wurtemberg's beloved lord,—
'No great cities boast my state,
Nay, nor hills with silver stored.

"'But one treasure makes me blest,
Though the days are fierce and dread;
On each subject's loyal breast
I can safely lay my head.'

"'Eberhard!' cried one and all,
And meekly before him bowed,
'Thou art richest of us all!'
And their praise rang long and loud.'

The grandson of "The Noble" was "The Rushing Beard," whose episode connected with the fatal conduct of his son Ulrich is famed in art, compositions thereupon being hung in the Corcoran Gallery at Washington (District of Columbia), in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and two canvases in the Museum of Rotterdam; while in Wurtemberg's capital is a life-size statue in marble of "The Rushing Beard," which is among the first objects of interest to attract the attention of the visitor.

Intermarriages were made with such leading families as the Ulrichs, Rudolphs, Henrys, Fredericks, Hartmans and Ludwigs, whose names are occasionally found in the line of rulers, when a male heir was wanting to the Eberharts; or, perchance, a female sovereign for a time appears, as in the case of the Duchess Henrietta, widow of "Eberhard the Younger."

With the death of Charles VI, Emperor of Germany, in 1740, passed away the glories of the House of Hapsburg. At this era the Eberhardts also ceased to reign in Wurtemberg, being dethroned partly by their own injudicious counsels and conduct, but more especially by the then growing ascendancy of the Catholics. This was the time of self-expatriation of many of their line in quest of better fortunes, together with the civil and religious freedom of the New World.

In 1727 three brothers, Michael, Peter and Joseph, came to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Of these, Michael Eberhart came from Germany in the ship "Friendship, John Davis master, landing in the City of Brotherly Love October 16, 1727. He had a son Paul, born during the voyage to America, who lived in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, until 1773, when he removed to the "Manor Settlement" near Greensburg, Pennsylvania. He had a third son, Christian, who married Anna Maria Snyder, of his native

place, where he died in 1849, at the advanced age of seventy-seven. He had a second son, Abraham, who was born December 28, 1797, and who married, August 22, 1820, Esther Armend, of New Salem, Pennsylvania. At twenty-five he removed into the wilderness of Mercer County, Pennsylvania, where he cleared a farm and erected a sawmill on the Little Neshannock. He afterward lived in Illinois and Iowa, and was the first to take up residence in the suburb of Chicago Lawn, October 2, 1877. He died August 7, 1880, and was interred in Rose Hill Cemetery. He was a man of great good sense and stanchest probity. From him descended a fifth child, John Frederick Eberhart, the subject of the foregoing sketch.

# HON. DANIEL H. PINNEY.

HON. DANIEL HYDE PINNEY, a worthy member of the Chicago Bar, and formerly Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Arizona, is descended from one of the early Colonial families of Connecticut. His grandfather, Peter Pinney, was a native of the "Land of Steady Habits," and his parents, Martin and Nancy (Johnson) Pinney, were born in Vermont. Martin Pinney was reared in Franklin County, Vermont, and settled in Western New York about 1830. He was a carpenter and builder, and erected many of the early buildings of Orleans County, New York, where he died in 1869, at the age of seventy years. His widow is still living there, in the ninety-second year of her age. The subject of this notice is the seventh of their nine children.

Daniel H. Pinney was born in Albion, the seat of Orleans County, New York, June 2, 1837. He received the benefit of the common schools of his native town, and when still a young man joined the engineering corps employed in the enlargement of the Erie Canal, continuing in that work two years and gaining a practical knowledge which ever after proved of advantage to him. He was possessed of energy, and a worthy ambition to rise in the world, and resolved to try his fortune in the new West.

The year 1856 found him in Chicago, looking for any honorable employment. For about two years he worked as a clerk and in various occupations, and in the mean time set his mind on the study of law. Going to Michigan City, Indiana, he entered the office of J. A. Thornton, a leading attorney of that place. When business called him to Joliet, Illinois, he continued his studies in the office of Snapp & Breckenridge, and applied himself with such industry and aptitude that he was admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States in the fall of 1861.

His first experience as a practical lawyer was obtained in the town of Wilmington, Will County, this State, where he practiced two years with moderate success. At the end of this period he returned to Joliet and continued his way into the confidence and esteem of the public. This is shown by the fact that he was five times elected City Attorney of Joliet, and in 1876 he was the successful candidate, as an Independent, for a seat in the General Assembly. He espoused the cause of Judge David Davis as candidate for the United States Senate, and as an active and aggressive worker, was largely instrumental in the success of that candidacy. He continued his law practice in Joliet until 1882, when he was appointed by President Arthur to a position on the Supreme Bench of Arizona, which he filled with credit to all concerned for four years.

After spending a year in California, Judge Pinney returned to Illinois, settling in Chicago, where he has continued in practice since. He is an exceptionally able trial lawyer, and has handled a wide range of cases, many of them taking him to the Supreme Courts of adjoining and distant States. He is, withal, a very modest man, and gets no more credit than he is entitled to. He is a member of the Chicago Bar Association and of the Sons of New York. Being an independent thinker, he has not allied himself with any organizations other than social ones. In religious faith he is a Universalist, and attended the Englewood church of that denomination as long as he dwelt near it. He was an original Lincoln Republican, and was for many years an active campaigner, but retains his independence of party lines, and acts in elections according to his faith in respective candidates.

In 1865, at Albion, New York, Mr. Pinney was married to Miss Mary, daughter of John B. Lee, a prominent citizen of that town, which was Mrs. Pinney's birthplace. She died in 1872, leaving a son, William Lee Pinney, now in business at Phœnix, Arizona. In 1874 Mr. Pinney married Miss Mary E. Bowman, of Shawneetown, Illinois, a native of Kentucky, who has borne him three children, Harry Bowman, Sidney Breese and Nannie E. Pinney, aged, respectively, nineteen, seventeen and nine years.

# FRED E. R. JONES.

FRED ELLSWORTH RANDOLPH JONES. To what extent the character of an individual is molded by the circumstances and conditions which surround him is a problem that admits of almost unlimited discussion. But no student of human nature will attempt to deny that the environments of childhood exert a powerful influence upon the life of the future man or woman. A thorough business training, begun at an early age, and vigorously adhered to in mature years, while it may dwarf some of the finer sensibilities and smother many of the noblest attributes of a man's nature, seldom fails to develop a capable, systematic and successful business man.

Mr. Jones was born at Chelsea, Washtenaw County, Michigan, January 18, 1860, and is a son of Aaron C. Jones and Carrie R. Clarke. A. C. Jones was born in New York, and came, during his childhood, with his parents to Michigan. They settled near Adrian, where his father, Abner Jones, became a prominent farmer. The latter was a native of New York. Aaron C. Jones was a master marble-cutter, but being troubled with weakness of the lungs, which was aggravated by the pursuit of this calling, he abandoned it. In 1868 he came to Chicago and engaged in the fire-insurance business, which occupied his attention until the great fire. The spring following this disaster he contracted a severe cold, which developed consumption and terminated his life. His death occurred in 1874, at the age of forty-five years.

Mrs. Carrie R. Jones, who still resides in Chicago, was born in Goshen, Indiana, where her father's death occurred about the time she was eleven years of age. Her mother's maiden name was Randolph, and she was a relative of the noted Virginia family of that name—the Randolphs of Roanoke. Her grandfather, who was a man of considerable means and influence, devoted much time and money to the cause of the American colonies during the Revolutionary War. During the progress of that struggle he made an expedition to the West Indies in the interests of the Na-

tional Government, leaving his motherless children in charge of a neighbor and friend. His absence was unexpectedly prolonged, and during this time the neighbor moved across the Ohio River to the western frontier, and the family was never re-united.

The subject of this sketch attended the public school until twelve years of age, at which time, owing to his father's failing health, he was obliged to abandon his studies and begin the battle of life. He obtained employment in the insurance office of the late George C. Clarke, his first position being that of errand boy. Under the instruction and training of his kind employer, he rapidly developed an aptitude for business and was promoted to more responsible positions. At the age of twenty years he became the bookkeeper and confidential man of the concern, with which he continued to be identified until 1893. Few boys of his age had to contend with the stern, realistic problems of life to such a degree as he, but, with the advice and counsel of his employer and aided and sustained by his mother's counsel, he made the most of his opportunities. He attended night schools at intervals and subsequently became a teacher of bookkeeping to night classes at the Chicago Athenæum.

In January, 1893, he was made City Manager in Chicago of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company, which position he has filled up to this time with credit to himself and the mutual advantage of the parties concerned. He now occupies one of the finest suites of offices in the city, being located in the new and modern Association Building.

Few people who know Mr. Jones as an able, thorough-going business man are aware that beneath his calm, sedate and unemotional exterior, there are veins of sentiment, philosophy and enthusiasm which are seldom allowed to assert themselves during business hours. His more intimate associates, however, know him as a man of refined and cultivated tastes, who has given considerable attention to the study of vocal music and other arts. He is a member of the Apollo and Mendelssohn Clubs. He takes little interest in political or other public movements, but feels a deep concern in the development of the intellectual and spiritual sentiments of mankind.

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# BERNHARD M. WIEDINGER.

BERNHARD MARIA WIEDINGER, an educator of prominence and one of the oldest members of Chicago's German colony, believed in the brotherhood of man and the equality of all before the law, and this brief sketch of his life will show a little of the much he did for the emancipation of the down-trodden from oppression and slavery, as well as something of his efforts in educating and preparing for the responsibilities of after life many of the active and influential citizens of Chicago.

Professor Wiedinger was born at Engen, near Constance, in Baden, Germany, on the 15th of August, 1826. His ancestors, though not titled, were persons of property and influence, and were among the leading citizens of the municipality in which they dwelt.

Abraham de Santa Clara, a monk and author of distinction some centuries past, was a near relative of Professor Wiedinger's maternal ancestor of several generations ago. Among the hostages shot by General Moreau in the Napoleonic wars, and whose bones were recently interred with great honor, was an ancestor on the maternal side. For a political offense another gave up his life under the leaden prison roof of Venice.

His father, George, served as an officer in the French army in the famous Peninsular campaign, and with his brothers was in the Government employ, he being engaged in arboriculture and viti-

culture, and having charge of a large number of men. George Wiedinger died some time in the fifties, aged seventy-seven. His wife, Apollonia, *nee* Fricker, died in 1848, at the age of fifty-six. This couple were the parents of thirteen children, only three of whom grew up to years of maturity, all the others dying in early childhood. The eldest child was George, the second Julius Batiste, and Bernhard was the youngest.

Bernhard Wiedinger obtained at Constance the education afforded by the real school and gymnasium, and later attended the Heidelberg University. There he spent two years, and was noted alike for his knowledge of languages and musical versatility. The noted rebellion of 1848 broke out while he was a student at the university, he being then twenty-two years old, and enrolled as a soldier. Young Wiedinger had imbibed in his studies a fierce and unquenchable love of liberty, and hatred of all forms of oppression and tyranny, and did not hesitate to cast his lot with the Revolutionists and share in the dangers that the uprising brought to those who participated in it. He saw bloody work, and was several times wounded. A wound which he received in the head was of a serious nature. The collapse of the Revolution brought swift and summary punishment to many who had raised their hands for liberty. Among those who were taken was young Wiedinger. Until two days before his trial all who were tried were sentenced to death and executed. His punishment was severe, on account of his having been enrolled in the army. He received a sentence of ten years in prison, seven months of which were spent in solitary confinement. After spending something over a year in prison, by the aid of friends he escaped to Switzerland, and later went to France. In the latter country, on account of a speech he made at a demonstration by Republicans, he was compelled to leave the political asylum he had sought in Europe, and come to America, where his efforts in the cause of freedom were destined to be farther-reaching and more successful than they had been in countries where oppression had crystalized in monarchy.

Arriving in the United States in 1851, he remained for a time at Philadelphia, where he had distant relatives. He at once began to learn the language of the country, and in order to do so in what he thought would be the most successful way, he obtained employment on a farm where he would hear only English spoken. He remained on the farm one month, and in after life he often jocosely said that in that time he learned just five words, "breakfast, dinner and supper, horse and harness." He was not long, however, in acquiring a knowledge of English. Among his earliest acts was filing a declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the republic whose political institutions were so dear to him.

His first permanent employment was as traveling salesman for a Philadelphia book house, and in that business he remained for some time and traveled much. He early became an enthusiastic worker in the cause of the abolition of slavery. He was a delegate to the first Republican National Convention held at Cincinnati in 1854, and stumped the state of Indiana with Oliver P. Morton for that party, speaking in German. Later, he went to Kansas, where he thought his efforts in the abolition cause would be more helpful, and there had charge of a station of the "underground railroad," as it was called, for the aid of slaves escaping from the South. He spent some time in the law office of Sherman & Ewing, and was assistant Secretary of the famous Topeka Convention. John Brown numbered him among his band, and when he planned his historic raid on Harper's Ferry sent for him; but he arrived at the place of rendezvous twelve hours too late. In the early part of 1860 he started an abolition paper at St. Joseph, Missouri, but one night a mob visited his office, threw his type and presses into the river, and he was compelled to seek a more promising field of operations. Coming to Illinois, he recruited a company of one hundred men for the famous Hecker regiment, and was elected Captain. On account of defective sight, caused by injury to his eyes when a child, he was prevented from going to the front.

Soon afterward he came to Chicago and bought out a German school of small proportions and engaged in the work of education. He was very

successful as a teacher, and soon had three hundred pupils in attendance. Later he organized a company which built a schoolhouse on the corner of La Salle Avenue and Superior Street. His health failing, he was compelled to give up teaching in 1868 and seek outdoor employment. Subsequently he gave private lessons, was a clerk in the postoffice for a year, and also held a position in the City Clerk's office for two years. A portion of the time between 1868 and 1878, when his health permitted, he was engaged in teaching. He spent a part of this time in the school, but most of the time as a private tutor. In those years, beside the misfortune of bad health, he suffered the loss of his schoolhouse and household goods in the great fire.

In 1865 Mr. Wiedinger was married to Miss Mary D. Moulton, a native of Maine, and a daughter of Judge Jotham Tilden Moulton, of Chicago. Mrs. Wiedinger is a descendant of ancestors who helped build up the New England States. Her father, born October 8, 1808, was a graduate of Bowdoin College, where the poet Longfellow was one of his teachers. He graduated from Harvard Law School, where he was a classmate of Wendell Phillips and Charles Sumner, with the latter of whom he maintained a lifelong friendship. Coming to Chicago in 1852, he bought a third-interest in the Chicago *Tribune*, which he sold a year later. He held the office of Deputy Clerk of the United States Court, and United States Commissioner and Master in Chancery, which last office he held until after the fire. His death occurred in 1881. Mr. Moulton was the son of Dr. Jotham Moulton, and grandson of Colonel Moulton, who died in 1777, after serving one year in the struggle for independence. Mrs. Wiedinger has been a teacher for a large part of her life, rendering valuable assistance to her husband in his profession. She has also written for the press, contributing translations, original stories and poetry.

Mr. Wiedinger left three sons: George T., Bernhard M. and Frank A. The first of these is a lawyer, the second is engaged in real-estate work, and the third has chosen the newspaper profession.

Mr. Wiedinger was one of those earnest and tireless men whose energies keep them always employed. As a friend of freedom, he took an active part in the great moral struggle that preceded the appeal to arms, in which he was unable to engage on account of physical infirmity, but to the aid of which his most effective assistance in every other way was given. He aided in the organization of the Republican party, in order that a bulwark of freedom might be established, and stood in the forefront of progress of that party till 1888, when he considered the party had gone from the position it formerly occupied, and he then joined the ranks of the Democracy. As an educator, he took a place among the leading Germans of Chicago, and his worth as a teacher is often testified by the leading German-American citizens of Chicago, who were his pupils and life-long friends. He was liberal in his ideas and progressive in his work, and said that, if he had done nothing else, he had made it impossible to have a successful German school in Chicago without having an English teacher in it. In the organization of societies of various kinds he took a leading part. He was one of the organizers and President of the Turners' Association of Chicago, also one of the organizers of the Schiller Liedertafel, and its musical director. In recent years a bowling club, composed of his former pupils, assumed the name of "Wiedinger's Boys."

In physique Mr. Wiedinger was a powerful man, and a complete master of the art of self-defense. Once, when attacked by three ruffians, he knocked one down with his fist, kicked over another, and the third, seeing the condition of his companions, fled for safety. He was a prolific writer in his early years, and the habit of contributing to the newspapers he kept up through life. As a friend, a husband and father, he showed those rare characteristics that endeared him to his familiars. His gentle, confiding nature, his domesticity and devotion to his family were apparent to all.

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S. J. Jones

# SAMUEL J. JONES, M. D., LL. D.

SAMUEL J. JONES, M. D., LL. D., is a native of Bainbridge, Pennsylvania, born March 22, 1836. His father, Doctor Robert H. Jones, was a practicing physician in the Keystone State for a third of a century, and died in 1863. The mother, whose maiden name was Sarah M. Ekel, is a member of one of the pioneer families of the old town of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, of Swiss and Huguenot descent. At the age of seventeen, their son Samuel, having finished his preparatory studies, in the fall of 1853, entered Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated four years later with the degree of A. B. In 1860 he received the degree of A. M., and in 1884 was honored by his *alma mater* with the degree of LL. D. His choice of a vocation in life was no doubt influenced by his father's successful practice of medicine, and at an early age he determined to follow in his father's professional footsteps. Accordingly, on leaving college, he began the study of medicine, which he pursued for three years under his father's supervision. In the fall of 1858 he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, and after pursuing the studies prescribed in the curriculum of the medical department of that institution, took the degree of M. D., in the spring of 1860, just thirty years after the father had graduated from the same university.

The advantages and opportunities for observation and adventure presented by the United States naval service proved too attractive for the young practitioner to resist, and he became one of the competitors in the examination of candidates for the position of Assistant Surgeon. He successfully passed the examination, and received his appointment just before the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion, and entered upon a life which, for activity, change, excitement and opportunity for acquiring experience, should have fully satisfied his desires in those particulars. He first saw service on board the United States steam frigate "Minnesota," which sailed under sealed orders from Boston, May 8, 1861, as flag-ship of the Atlantic blockading squadron. Three months later he was present at the battle of Hatteras Inlet, which resulted in the capture of the Confederate forts with fifteen hundred prisoners, and ended the blockade-running there. This was the first naval battle ever fought in which steamships were used and kept in motion while in action. In January, 1862, Doctor Jones was detached from the "Minnesota" and detailed as Surgeon of Flag-Officer Goldsborough's staff, on the expedition of Burnside and Goldsborough, which resulted in the capture of Roanoke Island. Later he was assigned to duty as Staff Surgeon under Commander Rowan, and was present at the capture of Newbern, Washington and other points on the inner waters of North Carolina.

Soon afterward Doctor Jones accompanied an expedition up the Nansemond River for the relief of the Union forces engaged in repelling General Longstreet's advance on Suffolk, Virginia. This force was under the command of Lieutenant Cushing, of Albemarle fame, and Lieutenant Lamson. In the spring of 1863 Doctor Jones was assigned to duty at Philadelphia, there passed a second examination, was promoted to the rank of Surgeon, and assigned to duty at Chicago, where, among other duties, he was engaged as Examining Surgeon of candidates for the medical corps destined for naval service in the Mississippi River Squadron. While occupying this position he was ordered to visit various military prisons, and there examined more than three thousand Confederate prisoners who had requested permission to enlist in the Federal service, and who were accepted and assigned to men-of-war on foreign stations. He was ordered to the sloop-of-war "Portsmouth," of Admiral Farragut's West Gulf Blockading Squadron, in 1864, and was soon after assigned to duty as Surgeon of the New Orleans Naval Hospital, where he was at the close of the Rebellion. In the fall of 1865 he was sent to Pensacola, Florida, as Surgeon of the navy yard and naval hospital. In 1866 he was again assigned to duty at Chicago, where he remained until the marine rendezvous there was closed, in the same year. In 1867 he was ordered to the frigate "Sabine," the practice ship for naval apprentices, cruising along the Atlantic Coast, which was his last active service in the navy.

In 1868, after eight years' continuous service, Surgeon Jones resigned to devote his attention to private practice. Not long after he was elected delegate from the American Medical Association to the meetings of the medical associations of Europe, and was, at the same time, commissioned by Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, to report on hospital and sanitary matters of England and the continent. He attended the meetings of the societies at Oxford, Heidelberg and Dresden, and in the month of September, at the last place, participated in organizing the first Otological Congress ever held. Combining travel with study, he enjoyed the remainder of the year in visiting various parts of Europe and investigating medical and sanitary affairs, giving special attention to diseases of the eye and of the ear. On his return to the United States he resumed practice in Chicago in 1868. Soon after he was elected President of the Board of Examining Surgeons for United States Pensions at Chicago, and was also made a member of the medical staff of St. Luke's Hospital, and there established the department for the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, with which he has since been connected.

In 1870 Doctor Jones was again elected a delegate from the American Medical Association to the meetings of the European associations, and, during his stay abroad, spent some months in research and investigation. In the same year he was elected to the newly-established chair of Ophthalmology and Otology in Chicago Medical College, now Northwestern University Medical School, a position he continues to hold.. He also established the eye and ear department in Mercy Hospital and in the South Side Dispensary, having charge of each of them for about ten years. For a number of years he was one of the attending staff of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary in Chicago. In 1876 he was a delegate from the Illinois State Medical Society to the Centennial International Medical Congress at Philadelphia, and in 1881 represented the American Medical Association and the American Academy of Medicine at the Seventh International Medical Congress at London. The Ninth International Medical Congress was held in Washington, District of Columbia, in 1887, and of this Doctor Jones was a member. He was President of the section of otology, and was *ex-officio* a member of the Executive Committee, whose duty it was to arrange the preliminary organization of the congress.

In 1889 Doctor Jones was elected President of the American Academy of Medicine, whose objects, as stated in its constitution, are: "First, to bring those who are alumni of collegiate, scientific and medical schools into closer relations with each other. Second, to encourage young men to pursue regular courses of study in classical and scientific institutions before entering upon the

study of medicine. Third, to extend the bounds of social science, to elevate the profession, to relieve human suffering and prevent disease."

Doctor Jones, as may be inferred from the reading of the foregoing recital of his services in his profession, is an enthusiastic worker and an able physician, whose genial manner and success in practice have made him widely known. His labors in the many societies of which he has been a member have been ably supplemented by the product of his pen, which has been directed toward raising the standard of the practice of medicine. His writings have frequently appeared in medical journals, and for several years he was editor of the *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, one of the leading periodicals of the country. He has successfully applied himself to acquiring knowledge pertaining to his specialty, and for twenty years has been recognized by both the medical profession and the public as authority on all matters pertaining to ophthalmology and otology. He has always stood high in the esteem of the profession, and has been active and influential in its councils and deliberations. His fine personal appearance, genial manners, fund of entertaining conversation, and frank, manly deportment have made him a favorite, both as an individual and a practitioner, and drawn to him a large clientele.

He has never held any political office, but has preferred the reward which has come to him, unsought, in his profession and in literature and science. He has for a quarter of a century been a member of the Chicago Academy of Science, and he is one of its Board of Trustees. He is also President of the Western Association of the Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania, and of the Illinois Alpha Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa, the oldest Greek-letter society in the United States, founded in 1776, whose membership has always been restricted and conferred as a recognition of scholarship.

When the Illinois Naval Militia was organized as a part of the National Naval Reserve, he was solicited to give that organization the benefit of his large experience in the naval service in the War of the Rebellion, and he is now Surgeon of the First Battalion, and has taken an active interest in its development.

# WILLIAM O. KEELER.

WILLIAM O. KEELER, who after an active career is spending his declining years at the home of his only surviving son, No. 6818 Wright Street, Englewood, was born in Danbury, Conn., on January 1, 1819. His paternal grandfather, of Scotch descent, was extensively engaged in farming, and gave to each of his children as they married considerable tracts of land. His death occurred at the advanced age of ninety-five years. Abraham G. and Sarah (Dan) Keeler, parents of William O., were natives of Connecticut. The father followed farming in that locality until his death, which occurred December 23, 1836, at the age of sixty-two years. He was drafted for service in the War of 1812, but hired a substitute. His wife lived until 1860, passing away at the age of seventy-seven years. She was a member of the Baptist Church, under the influence of which church her children were reared.

William O. Keeler is the sole survivor of a family of eight sons and two daughters. He was reared in his native town, and at the age of seventeen began learning the hatter's trade. For some years he engaged in the manufacture of hats and in merchandising, devoting his time and attention to those enterprises throughout his business

career. He established the first hat manufactory in Yonkers, N. Y., employing eighty workmen, which was considered a large force at that time.

On the 26th of April, 1843, Mr. Keeler was united in marriage with Miss Abigail Stuart Clark, daughter of Sallu P. and Hannah (Benedict) Clark. Eight children were born of their union, six sons and two daughters. Ella, now deceased, was the wife of J. Deville Dennis. William P. married Miss Temperance Hayward, daughter of Ambrose D. and Martha (Wiley) Hayward, the former a native of Maine, and the latter of Massachusetts. They have two children, William P. and Martha Abigail. William P. Keeler has since April, 1872, held the responsible position of City Cashier in the wholesale house of Marshall Field & Co. He and his wife are members of the Englewood Christian Church. On the 11th of May, 1864, while yet a boy, he enlisted in the War of the Rebellion, joining the one hundred day men and becoming a member of Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry, U. S. A., continuing in the service until the 25th of October. Frederick S. and Isaac Ward were the next younger, but are now deceased, as also Frank, twin brother of Fannie. The latter is the wife of Walter Colby, of Chicago, and they have two children, Otis Keeler and Abigail Stuart. Susan C. and Charles L. have also passed away, and the mother of this family, who was a devoted member of the Christian Church, died May 17, 1889, in her sixty-seventh year.

In 1852, William O. Keeler went to California in search of gold, and after a two-years stay returned to Danbury, Conn., remaining there until the fall of 1854. He then came to Chicago and opened the first hat, cap and fur store on Randolph Street, under the old Matteson House, occupying this stand for a number of years. He afterward removed to a new block on the opposite side of the street, conducting the business until 1861. He then accepted a clerkship with a hat house on Clark Street, near Lake, and later at No. 77 Lake Street, in the Tremont Block, remaining there until 1866. In that year he went upon the road as a traveling salesman, which calling he pursued for a limited time only. His later years have been mostly spent in the manufacture of dress hats, but in the spring of 1894, after passing his seventy-fifth milestone, the infirmities of age compelled him to give up work. Father and son have never been separated in their lives except for comparatively brief intervals, the home of the one having always been the home of the other.

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# ALBERT WILSON KELSO.

ALBERT WILSON KELSO, of Chicago, occupies the responsible position of chief clerk in the office of the Assistant General Manager of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. The record of his life is as follows: A native of Shippensburgh, Pa., he was born on the 22d of October, 1859, and is a son of James W. and Anna B (Shade) Kelso. His father was also a native of Shippensburgh, and died in that town when the son was only six months old. By trade he was a painter and decorator, and did a good business along that line. After the death of her first husband, Mrs. Kelso married Henry High, and is now residing in Wilson, Kan.

Mr. Kelso whose name heads this record attended the public schools until fourteen years of age, thus becoming familiar with the common English branches of learning. His knowledge has since been greatly supplemented by reading, experience and observation, and he has thus be-

come a well-informed man. At the age of eighteen he emigrated westward, removing with the family to Wilson, Kan. From the age of eight years he had been accustomed to work in a brickyard, and also engaged in other labor, thus contributing to his own support. He is a self-made man, and whatever success he has achieved in life is due entirely to his own efforts.

While living in Wilson, Kan., Mr. Kelso sought and obtained a position as night clerk in a hotel. Later he removed to Russell, Kan., where he was employed in the same capacity. In May, 1880, he entered the service of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and removed to Wallace, Kan. For seven years he continued his connection with that road, becoming chief clerk in the Division Superintendent's office at Wallace, his merit and ability winning him a promotion to which he was justly entitled. Later he was in the office of the Superintendent of Bridges and Buildings of the Union Pacific Railroad Company at Omaha, and on the 27th of April, 1887, he engaged with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad at Topeka, Kan., occupying a position as clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Roadways. In August, 1890, he came to Chicago as chief clerk in the office of the Assistant General Manager, which position he now holds. He discharges his duties with promptness and fidelity, and wins the respect of all with whom he is brought in contact.

Turning from the public to the private life of Mr. Kelso, it is noted that in June, 1883, was celebrated his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Spahr, daughter of John and Mary Spahr, who were residents of Carlisle, Pa. The family circle now includes four children, a son and three daughters: Mary, Edith, Newton and Nora.

Socially, Mr. Kelso is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has taken high rank in the order, belonging to Topeka Commandery and Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. From his boyhood he has been an advocate of Republican principles, and since attaining his majority he has cast his vote for the men and measures of that party. He is an accurate and reliable scribe, who has won his way to his present responsible position by his own unaided efforts. His integrity, industrious habits and systematic business methods inspire the confidence of his superior officers, and his many admirable social qualities have gained him numerous personal friends.

# WALES TOBEY

WALES TOBEY, a leading citizen of Worth Township, claims New York as the State of his nativity, his birth having occurred near Plattsburg, on the 28th of September, 1831. His parents were Jesse and Statira (De Kalb) Tobey. The father, who was born in Champlain, N. Y., was an attorney by profession and became a large land-owner and iron-founder. He traveled extensively through the West, and in the community where he lived was recognized as one of its most prominent business men. His death occurred in Plattsburg, N. Y., in July, 1873, at the age of seventy-three years. The Tobey family was of English origin. Jesse Tobey, Sr., the grandfather of Wales, was one of four brothers who in an early day came to America. The others settled in Connecticut, Vermont and Ohio, respectively. Mrs. Statira Tobey was a native of the Empire State, but her parents were born in Pennsylvania, and were of German descent. Her death occurred in 1841.

Wales Tobey spent his boyhood days upon a

farm in Jay Township, Essex County, N. Y., and attended the public schools and an academy. Thus he acquired a good English education, which well fitted him for the practical duties of life. At the age of nineteen he left home and entered upon his business career as book-keeper and salesman in a mercantile establishment in Newport, Mich., where he was employed for three years. He believed it would be to his advantage to begin business in the West, and his judgment was not at fault, as the years have shown. He worked for the firm of E. B. & S. Ward, relatives of his grandmother. When the three years had passed, he went to Grand Haven, Mich., where he began business on his own account as a dealer in wood, furnishing steamboats on the lake. In 1851 he became a resident of Milwaukee, and thence went to Strong's Landing, Wis. The following spring he came to Cook County, Ill., settling in Worth Township.

In 1856, Mr. Tobey purchased his present farm near Worth Station. It was then a tract of wild land, but he at once began to clear and cultivate it, and now has a finely improved farm, supplied with all modern accessories and conveniences. He has bought and sold considerable real estate, and this branch of his business has also proved to him a good source of income. For ten years after locating on his farm, his nearest postoffice was Blue Island, a distance of nine miles, but through his efforts offices were established at Worth, South Mount Forest and Grosskopf. For a year after this result was attained the mail was brought from Blue Island by private enterprise, for the Government had not then established a mail route. Mr. Tobey, in connection with two other men, supported the mail route by subscription.

On the 8th of January, 1858, Mr. Tobey was united in marriage with Elizabeth Van Horn, daughter of A. C. Van Horn, of Homer, Ill. They had three children: John Dillon, a dealer in hay, grain and ice, in Chicago; Emma, wife of F. Hepperley, of Norfolk, Neb.; and Marion, wife of John Elliott, of Winside, Neb. The mother of this family passed away February 14, 1870, at the age of thirty years. She was a member of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Tobey was married to his second wife, Elizabeth M. Burt, daughter of Alvin Burt, of Westport, N. Y., January 8, 1874. She was the mother of one child, Charles Clifford Tobey. She passed away June 14, 1892, at the age of forty-seven years.

Mr. Tobey attends the services of the Methodist Church at Worth, which was built upon land contributed by him. In earlier years he was a Republican, but since the formation of the Prohibition party has been identified with that movement. He has never sought, nor would he accept, public office. He has witnessed the marvelous development of Chicago and Cook County for more than forty years, and has borne no small part therein, ever striving to promote the moral and intellectual growth of the community as well as its material prosperity.

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# HIRAM PRATT CRAWFORD

HIRAM PRATT CRAWFORD, a real-estate dealer of Crawford's Station, Chicago, is a native of the Empire State, his birth having occurred in Buffalo on the 3d of January, 1831. He is a son of Peter Crawford, whose biography will be found elsewhere in this work. He attended the public schools of Buffalo and Chicago. At the age of nineteen, he was established by his

father in a lumber-yard in Marengo; and when the railroad was extended to Belvidere, he removed to that place, whence he afterward went to Rockford, Ill. In 1855, he became a resident of Galesburg, where he carried on business for two years. Since 1857, he has resided at the old homestead, where he is engaged in looking after his extensive real-estate interests. The original farm purchased by his father has constantly increased in value, and now includes some of the most valuable suburban property adjacent to the city.

In 1870, Mr. Crawford married Miss Sarah A. Launt, daughter of Lewis Launt, of Hamden, Delaware County, N. Y., the birthplace of Mrs. Crawford. Three children graced this union, namely: Sadie B., wife of M. D. Broadway, of Chicago; Nettie S., and Jessie L., deceased. The parents and their children hold membership with the Baptist Church. In his political views, Mr. Crawford is a Republican, and stanchly advocates the principles of that party. He has filled various positions of trust, having been Assessor, Tax Collector and Superintendent of Public Works in Cicero Township. Mr. Crawford is a gentleman of rare physical strength for one of his years. He is kindly in manner, hospitable, and deeply interested in the growth and progress of Chicago.

# FRANK H. NOVAK.

FRANK H. NOVAK, a leading attorney of West Pullman, was born near Iowa City, Johnson County, Iowa, on the 16th of November, 1862, and is a son of Frank and Barbara Novak, who are still living on a farm near Iowa City. The former is a native of Vienna, Austria. He crossed the Atlantic to America in 1858, and became one of the pioneer settlers of Johnson County, Iowa. He is now one of its most extensive farmers and representative citizens. His wife, who was born near Praug, Austria, is a daughter of Frank and Mary Hiek, early settlers of Lynn County, Iowa, who emigrated to America from Praug, Austria, in 1855.

In taking up the personal history of our subject, we present to our readers the life record of one who is both widely and favorably known in this section of Cook County. After attending the common schools, he entered the Iowa City Commercial College, from which he was graduated in the Class of '85. He then engaged in teaching for several terms, and met with good success in that line of work. He afterward became a student in the Iowa State University, of Iowa City, and, on the completion of the collegiate course, entered the law department, having determined to become a member of the legal profession. He received his diploma in 1889, and was thereby entitled to admission to the Bar and to practice in the federal courts.

Immediately after completing his law studies, Mr. Novak opened an office in Iowa City, and was there engaged in business until August, 1893, when he crossed the Mississippi into Illinois and located at West Pullman, where he has since made his home, becoming the leading attorney of that growing suburb, and doing business as a lawyer and loan and collection agent. He is also interested in real-estate and in live-stock investments near Iowa City, where the breeding of English Shire horses and Red Polled cattle is made a specialty.

On the 28th of March, 1890, Mr. Novak was united in marriage with Miss Nellie M. Burke, daughter of Thomas Burke, a resident of Oxford, Iowa. The lady is a native of Ottawa, Illinois. Their union has been blessed with one child, Marie Barbara.

The parents both attend the Catholic Church. Mr. Novak is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Order of Red Men. In politics, he is a Democrat, and warmly advocates the principles of that party. He has held a number of public offices, was Township Clerk both in Lucas and Monroe Townships of Johnson County, Iowa, was Assessor of Monroe Township, and filled other positions of public trust. Mr. Novak is a gentleman of pleasing address, good business judgment and marked professional ability, making friends of all with whom he comes in contact in either business or social relations.

# JOHN J. LEAHY, M. D.

JOHN J. LEAHY, M. D., who is successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in Lemont, was born in April, 1863, and is a native of County Limerick, Ireland. His father, Thomas Leahy, was a native of Tipperary, and his mother, Margaret Leahy, of Kitteely. The Doctor acquired his primary education in the national schools of the Emerald Isle, and then began the study of medicine in the College of Surgeons in Dublin, where he remained for three years. In 1883, he emigrated from Ireland, and in September of that year reached Chicago, where he became a student in Rush Medical College. He there spent two years, and still another year in the Cook County Hospital.

In April, 1885, Dr. Leahy acted upon the advice given to the young men of America by the sage of Chappaqua and went West, settling at Delmar Junction, Clinton County, Iowa. Attracted by the inducements offered at Lemont, however, he, in the autumn of the year 1885 settled in this place, where he has enjoyed a large and constantly increasing practice. Much of the time Dr. Leahy has been employed by corporations working large forces of men. From 1886 to 1891, he was surgeon for the Santa Fe Railroad Company, and during the year 1892 he was physician and surgeon for the firm of Frazier & Chalmers, manufacturers of mining machinery at Chicago, where he was busily engaged, having in charge a thousand men and their families. Since the beginning of 1894, he has been physician and surgeon to the Illinois Stone Company, and also to Section 5 of the Drainage Canal at Lemont, in addition to his general practice.

In 1887, Dr. Leahy married Miss Margaret Reardon, of Lemont, daughter of Thomas and Helen Reardon, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Three bright and beautiful children, two girls and a boy, have blessed this union. They are Clara Louise, John J. and Marion. Dr. Leahy's cheerful disposition makes him many friends, professionally and otherwise, and he enjoys a large and lucrative practice. He has one brother in this country, Rev. Patrick Leahy, of Lyons, Iowa.

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C. H. McCormick

# CYRUS HALL McCORMICK.

CYRUS HALL McCORMICK, measured by his achievements and their influence upon mankind, must rank as one of the greatest benefactors of modern times. This statement is, perhaps, a comprehensive one, but it is not unwarranted by facts, and indeed was given an authoritative stamp when, in the latter years of Mr. McCormick's life, he was chosen a corresponding member of the French Academy of Sciences, on the ground of his having done more for the cause of agriculture than any other living man. Why this broad and generous tribute? Why is the name of Cyrus Hall McCormick remembered and honored, and why will his memory hold a sacred niche in Fame's enduring temple throughout all coming time? To answer queries of this nature we must give a brief sketch of the life, the influences, and the labors of him concerning whom they are asked.

The McCormick family lived in Rockbridge County, Virginia. They were descendants of an early settler in that portion of the State, who had been invited thither by the fertile fields lying in the broad valley between the Shenandoah and Blue Ridge mountain ranges. It was here that Cyrus Hall McCormick was born on the 15th of February, 1809. His parents were Robert and Mary Ann (Hall) McCormick, and their circumstances, while perhaps not warranting luxurious living, were, nevertheless, conducive to comfort and the peaceful enjoyments common to that period. It was an era when modern frivolities and diversions were comparatively unknown, and when the hearts of men and women found their sweetest solace in the regularly recurring services held in the little church. Light literature was there unknown, and books of travel, history and biography were almost equally scarce. As a consequence, the Bible was much read in the homes of the people, and its precepts were more carefully instilled into the minds of its students than is common in this push-and-hurry age of ours. The parents of young McCormick were recognized by their neighbors as the possessors of marked ability and integrity of character, and their lives and actions were shaped in conformity with the best ideals of Christianity.

It was amid surroundings such as these that the subject of this sketch acquired those traits which mark the career of the successful man, and to which men of all times and of all nations have paid the tribute of their admiration and their praise. This schooling of his character at home was supplemented by young McCormick's attendance upon the "Old Field" school, where the rudiments of book knowledge were acquired, and this was further enhanced by an evident desire for knowledge not found in books, a knowledge of the practical, of the common things about him. Genius is rarely an accidental trait, and it will be seen that the natural environments in which young Cyrus lived were shaping his destiny. His father was a man of more than ordinary ability, himself a student throughout all the years of his life, with an inclination toward invention, and indeed an inventor in fact, as several useful devices are accredited to his ingenuity in this line. He was extensively engaged in farming, and had upon his premises both blacksmith and wood-working shops for the prompt repairing of the various farm implements, as occasion demanded. He appears to have been fond of the workshop, and it was but natural that he should give considerable time and attention to the

construction of experimental devices as they suggested themselves to him. Among some of the improvements resulting from his experiments were a hemp-breaking machine, a threshing-machine, and a blacksmith's bellows. As early as 1809, he conceived the idea of a grain-cutting mechanism, and in the summer of 1810 his conception had assumed a tangible form and was taken into the field for practical test. The cutting device consisted of a system of rotary saws, revolving past the edges of stationary knives, so as to cut like shears. A witness who saw its performance in the grain field described it as "a somewhat frightful looking piece of machinery when moving." It failed to meet the expectations of its inventor and was laid aside, though the idea of the reaper kept possession of him for several years thereafter, and he in fact made one or two subsequent attempts to perfect the machine, but without success.

To his father's experiments and failures young Cyrus paid much attention, and it is not unlikely that at an early age he brought himself to believe that he would some time bring order out of the chaos which had marked the elder's reaper-inventing career. He had a natural liking for mechanical inventions, and spent a goodly portion of his time in his father's workshops, becoming quite an adept in the use of the various tools. At the age of fifteen he made a grain cradle, by the use of which he was enabled to go into the harvest field and keep pace with the older laborers. A little later he constructed a hill-side plow, a practical and useful invention, which threw alternate furrows either right or left. This was patented, but was in turn superseded by his horizontal self-sharpening plow. It was at the age of twenty-two that he determined to devote his energies to the reaper; and with his father's failures before him plainly showing what was impracticable, and perhaps offering vague suggestions as to what the practicable machine must be, he dreamed, he thought, and he worked. He first convinced himself that the principle adopted by his father was fundamentally wrong, he believing that the cutting device should give way to a horizontal reciprocating blade, which should operate upon the grain in mass. Deciding upon the details of such a machine, he set to work with his own hands to combine them in wood and iron. He became so deeply absorbed in his work that his father, remembering his own futile attempts in the same line, sought to discourage the boy, telling him that he was wasting both his time and talents. Happily, however, Cyrus saw deeper, and with that persistence which was an inborn trait of his character, continued on in his work, and in the summer of 1831 went into a field of grain with the first successful reaper that was ever built. The distinguishing features of that machine were the reciprocating blade, operating in fixed fingers; the platform for receiving the falling grain; the reel to draw the grain back to the knives; and the divider, to separate the grain to be cut from that left standing. These features and their combination must be credited to the genius and skill of Cyrus Hall McCormick. They are found in all grain-cutting machines now extant, of whatsoever name or nature, and to dispense with them "would be to wipe every reaper out of existence." The words quoted are from "Knight's New Mechanical Dictionary," compiled and edited by Edward H. Knight, A. M., LL. D., in charge of the classifications and publications of the United States Patent Office.

When the field experiment had demonstrated the practical utility of his invention, it was temporarily relegated to a secondary place in the mind of its inventor. To enter at once upon the work of building machines for general use would involve an expenditure and obligation which, at that time, it was felt, could not be assumed; and therefor, more perhaps as a stepping-stone than otherwise, Mr. McCormick entered into a partnership for the smelting of iron ore, a business which appears to have moved along smoothly and with some degree of success until the panic of 1837, when it went down in the general crash which carried with it so many older and more pretentious enterprises. Looking out upon the wreck, Cyrus McCormick saw all material interests receding from him; looking within, he saw a sturdy young manhood, and felt the red blood of ambition coursing through his veins. Little time was spent in repining. The first thing to be done—

or at least to be provided for—was the payment of every obligation which the firm had assumed, and to this end Mr. McCormick sacrificed all his possessions, including the farm which his father had given him. Then, with his face turned toward the light, with faith in himself and the reaper, he cast about him for ways and means for the further improvement of his machine, its manufacture and sale. Like most stories of great successes, this is the story of small beginnings, many vicissitudes and perplexities, and some anxiety; but over all the rainbow of hope. The shops of the old Virginia farm were utilized as "factories" during the first few years, and, as may be imagined, the annual output of machines was insignificant until the year 1845, when it was decided to start a plant at Cincinnati, Ohio. Arrangements were also made at this time with a firm at Brockport, New York, for building the reaper on a royalty. It was thought that from these two points the East and West could be supplied, but the popularity of the grain cutter outran the expectations of its inventor, and, to accelerate the development of the regions farther west, a demand for it sprang up and became so general that it was decided to again enlarge the plant, increase the facilities, and locate near the great and growing market of the West. Accordingly, in 1847, the McCormick Reaper Works became one of the great industries of the young city of Chicago. In 1848 seven hundred machines were built and sold, and from that time to this the business has shown a steady growth, until its proportions are well nigh amazing. The present capacity of the McCormick Reaper Works exceeds 150,000 machines every year; and, with the possible exception of India, there is no grain and grass growing country beneath the sun where the McCormick machines are not employed in garnering the crop.

After the assured success of the reaper at home, Mr. McCormick took measures to bring it to the attention of the agriculturists of the Old World. As an initial step in this direction, the machine was placed on exhibition at the first World's Fair, held in London in 1851. It was at a time when English eyes were given to the casting of unfriendly glances toward whatever emanated from Yankeedom, and the McCormick reaper was not allowed to escape the ridicule of the press, the London *Times* characterizing it as "a cross between an Astley chariot and a wheelbarrow." Before the Exposition season closed, however, the reaper completely conquered prejudice and the *Times* made the *amende honorable* by stating editorially that it was "alone worth the entire expense of the Exhibition," and the Great Council Medal was awarded to Mr. McCormick on the ground of the originality and value of his invention. From this moment fame and fortune were assured, and there were no fields either at home or abroad in which McCormick was not conqueror. At the UniversalExposition at Paris, in 1855, he was awarded the Grand Prize. Again at Paris in 1867 he gained the Grand Prize and decoration by the Emperor with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. It was at this time that M. Eugene Tisseraud, Director-General of the Imperial Domains, said: "The man who has labored most in the general distribution, perfection and discovery of the first practical reaper is assuredly Mr. McCormick, of Illinois. Equally as a benefactor of humanity and as a skillful mechanician, Mr. McCormick has been adjudged worthy of the highest distinction of the Exposition." A third triumph was secured at Paris in 1878, when the Grand Prize was once more bestowed upon Mr. McCormick, and he was also honored by the French Academy of Sciences, as was referred to in the opening paragraph of this sketch. Many personal tributes might be given illustrating the high regard in which Mr. McCormick was held, and showing the recognition of the value of his invention. During his life-time honors came to him thick and fast, and it is not untimely to add here that since his death the business which he founded, and the harvesting machines which still bear his name, stand first and foremost in the business and agricultural world. Honors have continued to come to the McCormick, not the least of which were those secured at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

Cyrus Hall McCormick encountered obstacles which only a matchless energy and ability could have overcome. At the beginning of his career,

and for a long time afterwards, he was inconvenienced by a lack of capital and by his isolation from centres of communication and trade. He was forced to overcome the opposition originally brought to bear against all labor-saving machines. Congress refused to give him just patent protection, for the reason that his invention was so valuable that all should be allowed to make it! But against all these odds he came out conqueror. Steadily he overcame every obstacle and established his claim to be a benefactor of the industrial world.

Man's better nature, his human side, his kindlier, gentler self, cannot be always seen to advantage in the hurly-burly of an active business career, and it is pleasant to recall the memory of Cyrus Hall McCormick as he appeared to those who knew him in social life, in his home, in his church relations, and in all those varied walks that lead away from business and touch the strings of human hearts. Mr. McCormick had this gentler nature, and, while it is not our purpose here to rehearse the many ways in which this characteristic evinced itself, still a sketch of his life should contain a brief mention of those more conspicuous acts wherein are shown the trend of his benevolence and the munificence of his philanthropy. In 1859, at the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church held at Indianapolis, he made a proposition to endow the professorships of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest, on condition that it be located at Chicago. The conditions were accepted, and the seminary, which, in addition to the original endowment, received from Mr. McCormick numerous other magnificent donations, is to-day a proud monument to his liberality and nobility of heart. On the educational and religious lines of his work was also his purchase of the *Interior*, a newspaper established in Chicago to represent the Presbyterian Church. In the hour of its financial struggles he purchased it, placed it upon a sound financial basis, and it is to-day one of the most able and influential religious journals published. He was also a liberal contributor to various schools and colleges in different parts of the country, those of his native Virginia coming in for generous recognition at his hands.

In 1858 Mr. McCormick married Miss Nettie Fowler, daughter of Melzar Fowler, Esq., of Jefferson County, New York. Four sons and three daughters were born to them, two of whom, a son and a daughter, died in infancy. The surviving children are: Cyrus Hall McCormick, now President of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company; Mary Virginia; Anita, widow of the late Emmons Blaine; Harold and Stanley.

Mr. Mc Cormick died on the 13th of May, 1884. His life was rounded out by something more than the three-score and ten years of scriptural allotment; but we live in deeds, not years, and, measured by this standard, the life of Cyrus Hall McCormick was long, and ever longer groweth.

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# JOHN BICE TURNER.

JOHN BICE TURNER, founder of the great railway system now known as the Chicago & Northwestern, will ever deserve the gratitude of Chicago for his public spirit and perseverance in carrying out his enterprises in the face of great financial and other difficulties. The pioneers of Chicago, whose number is rapidly growing small, speak of him in the most kindly and approving terms. Probably but a very small percentage of the thousands who daily ride to and from

the city on the "Northwestern" suburban trains ever consider the hardships endured by those who first undertook to construct a railway to the West from the struggling young city by the lake. It had no double track at first, and no "parlor" or "palace sleeping" cars followed its strap rails. The generation which found a modern-equipped line ready for its accommodation can little understand the conditions that obtained when John B. Turner laid the first "T" rails in Illinois.

The subject of this biography was born in Colchester, Delaware County, N. Y., on the 14th of January, 1799, less than a decade after the establishment of the present United States Government. His father, Elisha Turner, died when he was but two years old, and his mother when he was fourteen. Her maiden name was Patience Coville, and she was of Dutch origin. The Turners are of English lineage. Soon after his father's death, J. B. Turner was adopted by David Powers, and passed his youth on a farm and about a tanyard operated by his foster-father, in the meantime receiving such instruction as the country schools of the time afforded. In 1819, he married Miss Martha Voluntine, and settled down at farming. Five years later, he sold out his interest in the farm and purchased a mill and store, and built a distillery at Maltaville, in Saratoga County, which he operated six years. Financial reverses caused him to abandon these interests, and his attention was first turned to railroad construction in 1835, when he took a contract to build seven miles of the Ransom & Saratoga Railroad. After its completion, Mr. Turner was placed in charge of this road, most of whose trains were hauled by horses, of which the company owned thirty head, and he constructed barns every ten miles for the accommodation of the motive power. It was on this line, under Mr. Turner's management, that the "Champlain," an engine of five tons' weight, was placed in commission, being the second of its kind in use.

In November, 1835, Mr. Turner, with a partner, broke ground on the Delaware Division of the New York & Erie Railroad, but was forced to suspend operations when the financial disasters of April, 1837, crippled the owners, and the capital of the contractors appeared to be swallowed up. The subsequent resumption of the company restored to Mr. Turner the $16,000 which he regarded as lost, and with a brother-in-law, John Vernam, he engaged in building the Genesee Valley Canal. The suspension of operations by the State on the canal in 1840 again caused a heavy loss to Mr. Turner, but on the resumption of construction this was, in part, restored to him. By the spring of 1843, he had completed a section of the Troy & Schenectady Railroad with profit, and he turned his attention toward the growing West as the most desirable field for the investment of his capital. With his wife, he made a trip as far West as the Mississippi River, and decided to locate at Chicago, returning East at once for his family.

The 15th of October, 1843, found him again in Chicago, and he took up quarters at the old Tremont House. His active mind readily grasped the opportunities for investment, and one of his first moves was the purchase of one thousand acres of land near Blue Island, on which he placed a herd of sheep, brought from Ohio in the spring. An attempt at railroad building had been made as early as 1837, and a few miles of strap rails had been laid, terminating on the prairie not far from the present western limits of the city of Chicago. In 1847, Mr. Turner and William B. Ogden, the first mayor of Chicago, organized a company to construct a road westward from Chicago, and on the 5th of April in that year, Mr. Ogden was elected President, and Mr. Turner Acting Director of the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad, the objective point being Galena—a town little less than Chicago in size and importance at that time. Both the gentlemen above named were enthusiastic in the interest of the enterprise, and by their untiring labor in soliciting subscriptions to stock and securing right of way from the people most benefited by its construction, said construction was made possible. At the election of officers in December, 1850, when Mr. Turner was made President, the track was completed beyond Elgin and reached Freeport, where it connected with the Illinois Central in September, 1852.

By this time, it had been demonstrated that the

western prairies were destined to support an immense population, and attention was turned to the construction of the "Dixon Air Line," from Turner Junction west to the Mississippi River. This was rapidly completed under Mr. Turner's active and able management, and a portion of the line across the State of Iowa was also completed under his presidency, before he resigned in 1858. He continued an active director of the road, and in the Chicago & Northwestern, after the consolidation of the different lines, until his death. In 1853, he organized the Beloit & Madison Railroad Company, which became a part of the same system, being now a part of the Madison Division, and on the consolidation, in June, 1864, of these various lines, he was chairman of the committee having the arrangements in charge, and was afterward a member of the Executive Committee of the Chicago & Northwestern. Mr. Turner was also a director of the North Side Street Railroad, incorporated in February, 1859, and continued to hold stock during his life.

In 1853, Mr. Turner was called upon to mourn the death of the wife who had shared in his early toils and successes, and in 1855 he married Miss Adeline Williams, of Columbus, Ga. Three sons and three daughters were given to him. He was vigorous and active to the day of his death, which was the 26th of February, 1871, more than seventy-two years of life having been his allotted time. The end came peacefully and quietly, and on that day Chicago lost one of her most valued and upright citizens, who did what he could to benefit his fellows. On the day of his funeral, the offices of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway were closed out of respect for the "judicious and faithful counselor, genial companion, considerate friend and Christian gentleman. His devotion to the material interests of the country was exceeded only by the patriotism which never lost sight of the highest duties of citizenship. His great works live after him, and will keep his memory green forever."

# E. F. L. GAUSS.

E. F. L. GAUSS is First Assistant Librarian in the Chicago Public Library, and the responsible position which he occupies finds in him a capable incumbent. He is also a patron of literature and music, and indeed is a friend to all those arts which are calculated to elevate and benefit mankind. He claims Germany as the land of his birth, which occurred in Stuttgart in 1842. He came of one of the old aristocratic families of that country, and was reared accordingly. The father died in 1848, and the mother was called to her final rest in 1845.

Mr. Gauss whose name heads this record attended school in his native land for a number of years, and in 1859, at the age of seventeen, he crossed the Atlantic to America, settling in New York City. When the war for the Union broke out, and President Lincoln called for volunteers to aid in crushing the rebellion which threatened to destroy the nation, he at once enlisted, joining the boys in blue of Company K, First New York Infantry. After two years of valiant service he was honorably discharged, in 1863.

Mr. Gauss on leaving the army went to Missouri, where he studied theology in the Missouri Evangelical School, and later he pursued his studies in an Episcopal academy in Ohio. In 1871, in St. Louis, he was ordained as a minister, and was given charge of the church in Bunker Hill, Ill., where, as there were many German

settlers in that locality, his services were conducted in his native tongue. In 1874 he went to Europe in order to complete his studies, and from 1875 until 1878 was a minister in the State Church of the Canton of Zurich, Switzerland. In the latter year he again crossed the Atlantic to America, and took up his residence in Galena, Ill., being called to the pastorate of the church at that place, of which he continued in charge for two years. In 1880 he came to Chicago, and engaged in literary work while in the employ of the Government, in which employ he continued until 1885. In 1887 he entered the Chicago Public Library. He was afterward made First Assistant Librarian, and still fills that position. He also continues his ministerial work to a limited extent, although he accepts no pastorates.

In 1867 Mr. Gauss was united in marriage with Miss Henrietta Stehlin, and to them has been born a family of five children. The parents and their children are all members of the Congregational Church, and take a most active interest in church work, doing all in their power for its promotion and success.

Mr. Gauss has won a high reputation as a public speaker, and at one time delivered many addresses in support of the Republican party, the principles of which he warmly advocates. He has, however, never aspired to public office. He has also won note as a metrical translater. He is a man of most liberal education, and during the famous Anarchists' trial served as official interpreter. Socially, he is connected with the Schiller Club, of which he is Secretary, and also belongs to the Royal Arcanum, the National Union and the German Press Club, which latter he is now serving as Treasurer. He is also President of the Chicago Library Club.

# ROBERT S. HILL.

ROBERT S. HILL, who is successfully engaged in the practice of law in Chicago, was born in Buxton, York County, Maine, on the 31st of August, 1851. His ancestors on his father's side came from England. Three brothers of the name of Hill crossed the Atlantic with the early English colonists and settled in Massachusetts. One of them afterwards removed to the district of Maine, and from this branch of the Hill family the subject of this sketch is directly descended. The members of the family were prominent land-owners and business men, and often bore an important part in the events which went to make up the history of colonial days. Mr. Hill's great-grandfather was the owner of the property in Buxton, Maine, now occupied by his father. The grandfather was a resident of Buxton, and took part in the War of 1812, during which he was commissioned as an officer by the Governor of the Pine Tree State. Another of the ancestors of the subject of this sketch was an officer in the Revolution, and was numbered among the heroes of the battle of Bunker Hill. Another was captured by the English and taken to Canada, where he was forced to live among the Indians for an entire winter, during which time he was subjected to great hardships and suffering. He finally escaped and returned to his home in Maine,

much to the surprise and pleasure of his wife and family, who supposed him dead.

On his mother's side Mr. Hill traces his ancestry back to the "Mayflower," being descended from Moses Fletcher, who crossed the Atlantic in the vessel which brought the Pilgrim Fathers to the shores of the New World. The latter was a member of the Council of Plymouth, and now lies buried at Plymouth Rock, Massachusetts, where his name appears on the monument erected in memory of those old heroes.

Mr. Hill's father, now retired from business with a competency, was an active lumberman and farmer in Buxton, Maine. He has always taken a keen interest in the religious, educational and political matters pertaining to his town, state and country. He was a great admirer and a warm friend of the late Hon. James G. Blaine.

The boyhood days of R. S. Hill were pleasantly passed in his native town, and he was given good educational advantages by his father. After leaving the common schools in Buxton, he attended Limington and Gorham Academies, both of Maine, and his first effort in life after leaving the latter institution was to engage in school teaching in his native state, being then twenty years of age. After a brief and successful experience as a school teacher, he came to the West with his uncle, and entered Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, being graduated from the law department of that institution in the Class of '74. He then returned to New England, and for one year studied law in the office of an attorney in Boston. The year 1876 witnessed his return to the West and saw him located in Chicago. He immediately embarked in practice, which he has carried on continuously since. He makes corporation law a specialty, and has been very successful, winning many important cases. At the present time he is employed as attorney for a number of corporations.

On the 26th of January, 1877, Mr. Hill was married in Buxton, Maine, to Miss Fannie S. Owen. Her ancestors came from England and aided the colonies in their struggle for independence, taking a leading part in the War of the Revolution. One of the number was captured by the British in 1807, taken on board a man-of-war, and forced to serve as a part of the crew. After a few weeks' service, while the ship was cruising off the coast of Massachusetts, he took advantage of a favorable opportunity, jumped overboard, swam safely ashore and returned home. To Mr. and Mrs. Hill have been born five children, as follows: Harry Robert, who died of diphtheria in 1882; Owen T., now a student of the Fuller School, Hyde Park; Helen M. and Alice, who attend the same school; and Robert S., a little lad of three and a-half years.

Mr. Hill is a great admirer and firm supporter of the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, who is his choice for the presidency. He has known Mr. Reid all his life, and on account of a knowledge of his character, ability and political proclivities, he supports him as a presidential candidate. Mr. Hill takes a very warm interest in political affairs, and labors earnestly to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. He is recognized as a good parliamentarian and, because of his knowledge of the rules of parliamentary usage, has often been called upon to preside over political meetings where trouble and turbulence were anticipated, and as such presiding officer has been able, even in very exciting meetings, to maintain order and discipline where one less skilled would have failed.

Mr. Hill is a member of the Sons of Maine. He contributes liberally to benevolent institutions, yet makes no display of his charity. In his tastes he is domestic and enjoys the companionship of his family much more than that of general society. In his religious belief he is liberal, broad minded and charitable, believes in his children attending church and Sunday-school and having instilled into their minds the principles of Christianity. In both business and social circles he is well known as an honorable, upright man, and is held in the highest regard by his many acquaintances and friends.

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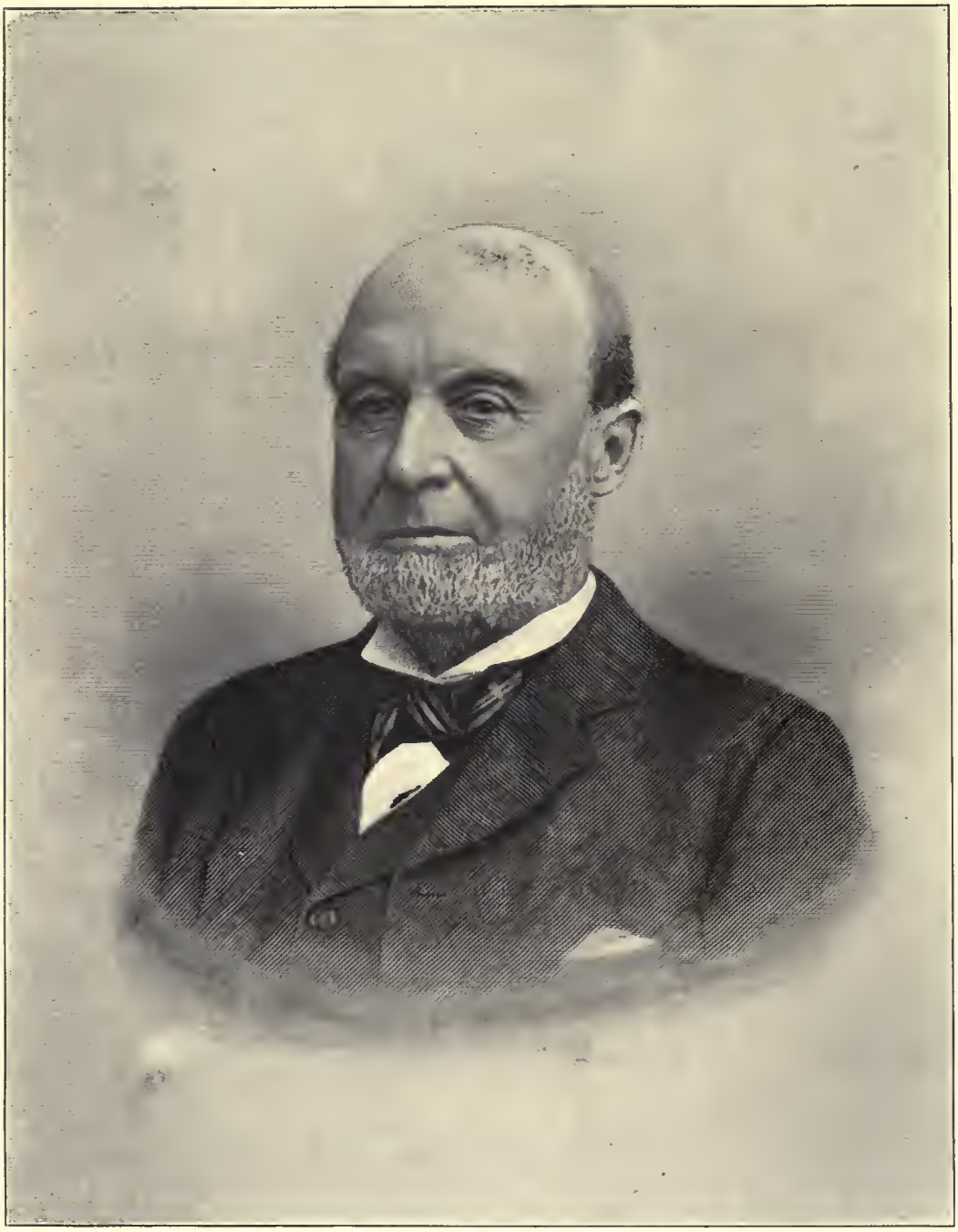

Jesse Spalding

# JESSE SPALDING

JESSE SPALDING is a descendant of one of the oldest American families. The environment of the New England fathers was calculated to bring out and develop all that was sturdy and vigorous in both mind and body, and their descendants continue to manifest the traits of character which enabled them to survive the hardships which they were compelled to endure, and which rendered prosperity possible in the face of the most forbidding conditions.

The town and family of Spalding are known to have existed in Lincolnshire, England, in the twelfth century. Between 1630 and 1633, Edward Spalding left that town and settled in Braintree, in the then infant colony of Massachusetts. From him the line of descent is traced through Joseph, Nathaniel, Joseph, Joseph and John to Jesse.

The Spalding family first settled in southern Connecticut, early in the seventeenth century. Its members shared in the work of subduing the wilderness, as well as defending their homes from the aboriginal savages. Some of them achieved distinction in the heroic defense of Fort Groton, Connecticut. Many served in "King Philip's War," and fifty-two were active in the Revolution, of whom nine participated in the battle of Bunker Hill, where one fell from his dying horse.

Joseph Spalding, grandfather of Jesse, was born in Plainfield, Connecticut. He was an officer of the Revolutionary army, and removed to Pennsylvania in 1780, settling on land near Athens, Bradford County, on the upper waters of the Susquehanna River. This land was claimed by both Connecticut and Pennsylvania, and Mr. Spalding was obliged to pay tribute to both commonwealths before he could secure a clear title. This was a great hardship, but he went to work with characteristic energy, and shortly thereafter, despite all discouragements, became a prosperous farmer and leading citizen of the community.

John, father of Jesse Spalding, was active and influential in Bradford County affairs, and at one time occupied the office of Sheriff, winning universal approbation by the intrepid and vigorous manner in which he discharged his official (and often perilous) duties in a new and somewhat lawless community. His wife, Elizabeth, was a daughter of Dr. Amos Prentiss, a distinguished physician of Groton, Connecticut, and a representative of a prominent Colonial family.

Jesse Spalding was born at Athens, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1833. While assisting his father in farm work, he found time to acquire such education as the common schools and the academy of his native town afforded. On attaining his majority he engaged in lumbering on the north branch of the Susquehanna, and became a woodsman and raftsman. At the age of twenty-three he began to deal in lumber on his own account, and was successful. His product was rafted to Middletown, Columbia and Port Deposit, and marketed in Washington, Alexandria, Norfolk and Richmond, Virginia, and other points.

Foreseeing the rapid growth of the young city of Chicago, he removed hither in 1857, and soon after bought a sawmill at Menekaunee, at the mouth of the Menominee River, in Wisconsin, where he commenced the manufacture of lumber. This mill was burned in 1870, rebuilt and burned in 1871, rebuilt in 1872, and is now finely equipped with gang, band and circular saws and modern machinery, being thoroughly complete in all its appointments. For a time business was conducted by the firm of Wells &

Spalding, the firm name later becoming Spalding & Porter, and subsequently Spalding, Houghteling & Johnson. In 1871, the concern was incorporated as the Menominee River Lumber Company, and in 1892 Mr. Spalding purchased the interest of his partners, and has since been the sole owner. Shortly after he bought out the New York Lumber Company at Menekaunee, he secured a milling property at the mouth of Cedar River, about thirty miles above the city of Menominee, and in 1882 he organized the Spalding Lumber Company, of which he became President, being at the same time its active manager. His purchases of timber-lands in Wisconsin and Michigan to supply the mills of these companies with logs have aggregated two hundred and sixty-five thousand acres. Besides its value for timber, this land has proven rich in iron ore, and three mines are now successfully operated on the property. The output of the mills at Cedar River is shipped in boats owned by the Spalding Lumber Company direct to Chicago, whence it is distributed from the Chicago yards to the western and southwestern markets in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. Lumber has also been shipped recently, in large quantities, direct from the mills at Menekaunee to Detroit, Buffalo, Rochester, Albany and Boston. The companies of which Mr. Spalding is the head are among the largest of their kind, and annually produce from sixty to seventy-five millions of feet of lumber.

Although he cannot be said to have been a pioneer in the lumber business of Chicago, few men have been more closely identified with its growth than Mr. Spalding. In fact, his name is indissolubly linked with the political, social and business interests of the city and the Northwest.

Mr. Spalding is amply fitted by nature and training for the manipulation of large interests, and his success is in no small degree due to the fact that he does not despise small things. All the minutiæ of his extensive interests are familiar to him, and his practical experience enables him to give attention to the smallest details. His investments in banking and other financial concerns are made with the same judicious care, and are equally successful with his other undertakings. He is a director in many large corporations of the city, and his advice is frequently sought in the conduct of many important enterprises. It is not strange that his fellow-citizens should discover in him a capable man of affairs; and when the city was destroyed by fire in 1871, he was sought out as one who would be useful in adjusting public business to existing conditions, and in raising Chicago from its ashes and reviving business activity. He was three years in the City Council, and while Chairman of the Finance Committee, he, by judicious management, aided in the restoration of the city's financial credit, materially furthering the establishment of good municipal government. In 1861, when the Nation was threatened with destruction, Mr. Spalding was among its most active defenders. He was requested by the Adjutant-General of the State of Illinois to build and equip barracks for the Government soldiers (afterward known as "Camp Douglas"), besides which he built barracks the following year on the North Side for returning soldiers. He furnished all the material for these structures, receiving in payment the State Auditor's warrants, there being no funds in the Treasury to be applied to this purpose.

Mr. Spalding has been an active worker in the interests of the Republican party from its inception, because he believed the weal of the Nation depended upon the success of the principles maintained by that party. He was a personal friend of Grant, Arthur and Conkling, as well as other now prominent National leaders, and gave counsel in many grave exigencies. He presided at the unveiling of the Grant monument in Lincoln Park. In 1881 he was appointed by President Arthur Collector of the Port of Chicago, and filled that office in a manner most acceptable to the Government and the people of the city. With him a public office is a trust, to be executed with the same faithful care which one bestows on his own private affairs; and when he was appointed Director of the Union Pacific Railroad on behalf of the Government by President Harrison, he made a personal investigation of the property in his own painstaking way, submitting the report to the Secretary of the Interior. This report, which

gave a careful review of the resources of the country traversed by the line, and its future prospects, was ordered printed by Congress, and commanded careful attention from financiers and those concerned in the relations of the Pacific roads to the Government. It was also embraced in the annual report of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company.

Mr. Spalding was associated with William B. Ogden and others in the project for cutting a canal from Sturgeon Bay to Green Bay, by which the danger of navigating "Death's Door" (as the entrance to Green Bay is known) could be avoided, as well as saving a distance of about one hundred and fifty miles on each round trip between Chicago and Green Bay ports. This was completed in 1882 by the Sturgeon Bay & Lake Michigan Ship Canal and Harbor Company, of which Mr. Ogden was the first President, succeeded on his death by Mr. Spalding. During the first year of its operations, 745,128 tons of freight passed through the canal, and in 1892 the business amounted to 875,533 tons. In 1891 4,500 vessels (trips) passed through, and the next year the number was 5,312. Congress having passed an act to purchase the canal and make it free to all navigators, it was turned over to the United States Government in 1893.

# HON. SAMUEL P. McCONNELL.

HON. SAMUEL PARSONS McCONNELL was born in Springfield, Illinois, July 5, 1849. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Parsons) McConnell, still reside at Springfield. James McConnell, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came from County Down, Ireland, about 1810, and engaged in the manufacture of gunpowder in New Jersey. He afterward removed to Sangamon County, Illinois, where he became an extensive farmer and wool-grower. He was one of the first to cultivate the prairie soil of Illinois, demonstrating its fertility and general advantages to his neighbors. He amassed considerable property, and died in 1867.

John McConnell was born in Madison County, New York, but went with his parents to Illinois in his youth. When the United States became involved in civil strife, he recruited a company of soldiers, and entered the military service as a Captain, rising by promotion to the rank of General. Since the close of the war he has been engaged in the insurance business in Springfield. Mrs. Elizabeth McConnell was born in Connecticut, and is descended from English emigrants who located there about the middle of the seventeenth century. Her grandfather, John Parsons, was a Captain in the Continental army.

Samuel P. McConnell was educated at the Springfield High School and Lombard University at Galesburg, Illinois, graduating from the latter institution in 1871, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He read law with the firm of Stewart, Edwards & Brown, of Springfield, and was admitted to the Bar in 1873. In December of the same year, he came to Chicago, where he has since been a prominent member of the Bar, and has occupied an honorable position upon the Bench.

In 1889 he was elected a Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge McAllister, and, upon the expiration of the term in 1891, he was re-elected. In 1894 he resigned this office, and resumed his private practice. He was led to take this step by the inadequacy of the salary paid a Circuit Judge. It is much to be regretted that almost any man

fitted to grace and honor the Bench is able to earn several times the salary of a Judge in private practice.

Among the most prominent cases tried before Judge McConnell may be mentioned the first Cronin trial, the case of Ross *versus* White, the Chicago City Railway Company *versus* Springer, and the receivership of the J. H. Walker Company, in which property to the amount of five millions of dollars was involved. His impartial and equitable decisions earned him the respect of attorneys, jurors and litigants, and his departure from the Bench was widely regretted.

In 1876 he was married to Miss Sarah Rogers, daughter of Judge John G. Rogers, of whom extended mention is made on other pages of this volume. Judge and Mrs. McConnell are the parents of three children, named, respectively, Julia, James and Eleanor.

From youth Judge McConnell has been a Democrat, departing from the precepts and example of his father. He has never been a candidate for any other office than that of Judge, though repeatedly importuned by party managers to become a political leader. Among the social and fraternal associations into which he has naturally been drawn, may be mentioned the Iroquois, Literary and Waubansee Clubs. While President of the first-named organization, he took a decided position on the silver question, which was antagonistic to that of many members, and he felt it incumbent upon him to resign, but this act aroused such a strong protest in the club, that he was induced to withdraw his resignation.

He presided over the city convention which selected delegates to the State Democratic Conference, held at Springfield in June, 1895, to determine the attitude of the party on the silver issue. He was made Permanent Chairman of this conference, which wholly sustained his views upon the question at issue. In this, as in all other matters affecting public policy, he has been actuated by a desire to promote the general welfare, and without wish to occupy office.

# REV. MINER RAYMOND, D. D., LL.D.

REV. MINER RAYMOND, D.D., LL.D., the oldest college professor in the Methodist denomination, both in respect to age and length of service, and one of the oldest teachers of theology now living, is a resident of Evanston, and until a short time since was active in educational work, in which he had been engaged for more than sixty years. He is a native of New York City, and was born on the 29th of August, 1811. His father was Nobles Raymond, and the genealogist of this family has traced its descent from Raimonde, Count of Toulouse, France, and demonstrated that, on account of its espousal of the Huguenot faith, its members were expatriated, and some fled to Essex, England, whence the emigration to America occurred. The Raymonds became settlers in New England, and now a host of this name, many of them prominent in commercial and educational affairs, trace their descent to the two or three who came to the colonies in very early times.

Nobles Raymond married Hannah Wood, and they became the parents of nine children, of whom Miner was the eldest. Soon after his birth his father removed with his family to the village of Rensselaerville, New York, and there the boy, when of school age, began to receive the rudiments of his education, remaining in school until twelve years of age. At that time his services were required in his father's shop, and he spent

the following six years in learning the art of making shoes, in which he became so proficient that his handiwork was second to that of no other workman in style or finish. The same rule of doing well whatever he did was as rigidly adhered to when he was a mechanic as it has been since he has held a position in the forefront of educators.

The event in his youth most far-reaching in its results on character and fortune was his conversion and union, at the age of seventeen years, with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he was to be so conspicuous and honored. His father and mother were faithful adherents of that creed. For more than twenty years they were the only permanent residents of Rensselaerville who were connected with that church, and their house was ever a home for Methodist ministers. The account of the great revival at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, kindled in Miner Raymond a desire for knowledge; it was the turning-point in a great life, starting him on a new course and bringing him into intimate and helpful relations with an educational institution. Through the efforts of the Presiding Elder of the district in which he resided, he began his advanced education in the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, then the only Methodist institution of learning of any magnitude on this continent, of which only three or four were then in existence. Like many another student, he added to his limited means by the labor of his hands; and the proceeds of his work on the bench, mending the boots and shoes of his fellow-students, helped to meet the expenses incident to his education. But this did not continue long. It was soon discovered that he was endowed with the gift of teaching, and he was made assistant teacher, a position which he held for three years, while still a student in the academy. His especial faculty for elucidating the principles of arithmetic, which were then very imperfectly treated in the textbooks, led to his selection as teacher of a class of teachers, and this was the starting point of his long career as an educator.

Graduating in 1831, he was immediately made a member of the faculty, and taught in that institution with marked success for ten years. In 1833 his name appears in the catalogue as usher, and it was then he began his remarkable pedagogic labors. In 1834 he was advanced to the charge of the English department, where he labored with great success and growing popularity for four years. During this period he had been a diligent student and had delved deep into the mysteries of ancient languages, the natural, mental and moral sciences, and the higher mathematics, for which he discovered a taste and aptitude. When the degrees were conferred by the Wesleyan University upon the students he had taught at the academy, he received, in recognition of his high ability and efficient services, the honorary degree of Master of Arts. In 1838 he was promoted to the chair of mathematics, which he filled with distinction for the three years he remained as a teacher in the institution.

While yet engaged in teaching, Professor Raymond joined the New England Conference, in 1838, and three years later entered upon pastoral work. He served two years at Worcester, Massachusetts, four years at Church and Bennett Street Churches, Boston, and in 1847 went to Westfield, where he remained one year.

Upon the resignation of Robert Allyn as Principal of the Wesleyan Academy, Professor Raymond was requested by the trustees to take the position at the head of that institution. The pastorate was the ideal life work to which he was attached and for which he had educated himself, but, after mature consideration, he decided to put aside preference, and accept what he considered a call of duty, and entered upon the work with a devotion and energy that left a very deep impression upon the school at the head of which he stood.

The first two or three years of Dr. Raymond at Wilbraham were tentative and preparatory. New buildings were necessary to the success of the school, and how to get them was a problem, the solution of which demanded his full strength; but he met the difficulties and conquered where most men would have failed. In spite of debt and other obstacles, he succeeded in erecting Fisk Hall, in 1851. In the two years following

the number of pupils greatly increased, and in the year 1853 rose to over six hundred, nearly double the attendance of previous years. Through the efforts of Dr. Raymond, Binney Hall was built, in 1854. The principal building of the institution, including its dormitory and boarding apartments, was destroyed by fire two years later. Nothing daunted by this calamity, he set about obtaining the means to rebuild it in still nobler proportions, and that same year succeeded in completing a structure costing fifty thousand dollars. By the act of an incendiary, in 1857, this structure was also destroyed, but Dr. Raymond and a few brave aids rose superior to the discouragements that had beset them, obtained money by popular subscription, aroused the friends of education throughout the state, and, by petition and strong personal influence, secured legislative aid, by which means a third building, more commodious, more beautiful and more costly than its predecessors, rose upon the site of their ruins, and to-day is the chief ornament of this seat of learning, a monument to the faith and indomitable courage of Dr. Raymond.

In 1864 he was elected to the chair of systematic theology in Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Illinois, and resigned his position at the head of the academy, which he left enjoying a high degree of prosperity. Coming to Evanston, he entered upon a work which his long experience as a teacher, ripe scholarship, and devotion to his profession have made eminently successful and gratifying in its results. For thirty-one years he filled a position in which he was eminently useful as a teacher, and during three years of that time was also pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Evanston. Soon after entering the institute, he became convinced that he was spending one-third of his time in telling the students what the meaning of the theological authors was. Then came the determination to write out his lectures and make the expression as plain as possible, so that theology might be clearly taught and readily understood. In due time appeared his "Systematic Theology," in three volumes, intended for students preparing for the Methodist ministry, which has proved to be a very popular book. One distinguished authority is quoted as saying: "It is the strongest defense of Arminianism we have seen." Besides his pastoral work, Dr. Raymond has helped to direct the work of the church in its national councils. Six times he was elected as a delegate to the General Conferences, as follows: Pittsburgh, in 1848; Boston, in 1852; Indianapolis, in 1856; Buffalo, in 1860; Philadelphia, in 1864; and Brooklyn, in 1868.

Dr. Raymond was married, August 20, 1837, to Elizabeth Henderson, of Webster, Massachusetts, who died September 19, 1877. Five children were born of this union, all of whom are now living. Mary is the widow of Philip B. Shumway, the builder of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad, and now resides in Evanston. William is in the employ of that railroad. Samuel B. is a prominent citizen and prosperous sugar broker in Chicago. James H. is a well-known and successful patent lawyer in Chicago. Frederick D. is Secretary and Treasurer of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway Company.

On July 28, 1879, Dr. Raymond was united in marriage with Isabella (*nee* Hill), widow of Rev. Amos Binney. Dr. Raymond's domestic life has been a pleasant one; his house has been the dwelling-place of peace and happiness. His exemption from illness up to the past winter, and the contentment of his mind, have conspired to preserve his physical vigor, which is evidenced by the full head of hair, now of flowing whiteness, and the clear, bright eye which lends vivacity to his countenance.

Rev. David Sherman, D. D., author of the "History of the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham," has thus written of Dr. Raymond:

"His first essays in teaching reveal the born schoolmaster, destined to advance to the forefront. No one who attended his classes can ever forget his clear and forcible instructions. The principles involved in the study were seized upon and traced onward through intricate problems as in lines of light. No one could fail to see or to be carried with the demonstration. But his superiority as a teacher was not simply in the extent and accuracy of his knowledge, or even in

his ability to make truth visible; it was rather in that higher ability to develop the student and to create in him the capacity to investigate and master truth. It was not simply the amount of knowledge he communicated, it was the way he impressed himself upon other minds coming under his instruction. The man, even more than the pedagogue, was behind his utterances."

The same writer, in speaking of him as a preacher, says:

"With him religion was the main consideration, and his convictions on the subject were deep and strongly expressed. He spoke with the demonstration of the spirit and power. If his prayers and exhortations were thoughtful and intellectual, they were, at the same time, intense and fervid, enlisting the emotions of the heart as well as the accurate formulations of the brain. * * * * Though gifted with large capacity for astute and accurate thought, he was gladly heard by the people, because his logic usually came to a white heat. To the religious people of Wilbraham he was for a quarter of a century the oracle. No other principal, certainly after Dr. Fisk, obtained so firm and enduring a hold upon the people as Miner Raymond."

What was said in those days may be repeated with emphasis concerning his labors in later years, when in the enjoyment of his full intellectual strength and the knowledge and experience gained in more than half a century of continuous mental activity.

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# JAMES McMAHON.

JAMES McMAHON. Few people in Evanston are as well known, or regarded with as much sincere respect and admiration, as the subject of this notice and his excellent wife. During their residence of over thirty years in Cook County, they have been almost constantly identified with charitable and philanthropic enterprises, and have won the friendship of both rich and poor to an unusual degree.

Mr. McMahon was born at Belfast, Ireland, June 4, 1813. He is a son of Alexander McMahon and Mary Ann Douglass, both of whom were of the stanch Scotch-Irish blood which has ever been active in promoting the best interests of mankind. Alexander McMahon was the descendant of a family which had been for many generations engaged in the linen trade. Two of his brothers were extensive merchants at Belfast, Ireland, and amassed a fortune there. Alexander turned his attention to agriculture, and in 1819 came to America. After living for a time near Watertown, New York, he removed to a farm near Kingston, Canada, upon which he resided for fifty years, departing this life in 1883, at the age of ninety-three years. He was the father of fourteen children, of whom James was the eldest. He was an honorable and thrifty business man, and accumulated a competence, in the enjoyment of which his later years were spent. He and his wife were devout Presbyterians. The latter died at Kingston, several years later than her husband.

James McMahon enjoyed excellent educational advantages, pursuing courses of study successively at Andover Academy; Cheshire Academy, at Cheshire, Connecticut; and Washington (now Trinity) College, at Hartford, Connecticut. His parents designed to fit him for the Presbyterian ministry, but, while a student at Washington College, he became converted to the Episcopal faith, and abandoned his theological studies, to their great disappointment. While a young man, he spent considerable time in travel, visiting Eu-

rope three times, and becoming quite familiar with the ways of the world and its business methods. In 1849, in company with a party of young men of his acquaintance, he went to California, by way of the Isthmus. He remained three years in that state, during which time he mined successively at Hangtown, American Valley and Big Bar, and also recovered his health, which had become considerably impaired before his departure from the East. At the last-named mines he gained a rich reward for his labors, and thence returned to the East, again making the voyage by way of the Isthmus, a regular line of steamers having been established since he first made the journey.

He landed at New Orleans, thence went to Dallas County, Alabama, where he purchased an extensive cotton plantation with a retinue of slaves, and had just established a profitable business when the Civil War broke out. On account of his political views, he found it impracticable to remain there, and in 1860 he was obliged to abandon his property and remove to the North. He located in Chicago, where he became associated with the insurance agency of Thomas B. Bryan, and continued to carry on that line of business for a number of years, representing the Mutual Life, the Mutual Benefit and the Equitable Life Insurance Companies. His business ventures were fairly successful, and he had accumulated considerable property when the great fire of 1871 visited the city. Most of what he saved from that disaster was swept away by the panic of 1873. At the latter date he moved to Evanston, and for a few years conducted a restaurant in Davis Street. Since 1882 he has filled the office of Township Supervisor, being re-elected each season without opposition. In addition to his official duties, he acts as a purchasing agent for Evanston merchants, making regular trips to Chicago in their interests.

He is a thirty-second-degree Mason, and is held in the highest regard by his brethren of that order, from whom he has received many testimonials. He first joined Oriental Lodge, and is now identified with Evans Lodge, Evanston Chapter, Evanston Commandery and Oriental Consistory, his duties as Tyler of these several bodies taking up considerable of his time.

Mr. McMahon was married, in 1865, to Martha Cornelia Converse, daughter of Samuel Augustus and Anna (Easton) Converse, of Stafford, Connecticut. Mr. Converse, who was a descendant of the French Huguenots who located in America during the Colonial period, died in Connecticut, at the extreme old age of ninety-three years. He was an influential citizen of Stafford, and a pensioner of the War of 1812. Mrs. McMahon came to Chicago in 1860, and was associated with Mrs. Mary A. Livermore in conducting the great Sanitary Fair. Mr. McMahon was also one of the promoters of this undertaking, and sold thousands of tickets in its support. Though not blessed with children of their own, Mr. and Mrs. McMahon have adopted and partially reared several children, one daughter, Harriet Wilmina, having been a member of the family from infancy. She was first married to Professor W. W. Graves, an instructor in the Northwestern University, and since his death has become the wife of Edwin O'Malley, of Chicago. Jennie, another adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McMahon, is now Mrs. Cameron, of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

When he first located in Chicago Mr. McMahon resided on the South Side, near the home of Stephen A. Douglas, who became his intimate friend. He helped to organize St. Mark's Church, on Cottage Grove Avenue, and was for some years one of its most active and influential members. He served four years as Superintendent of Trinity Mission, and he and his wife have been communicants of St. Mark's Church of Evanston since removing to that city. Previous to the Great Rebellion, he was a Democrat, but since coming to Chicago has been a consistent Republican. He is a life member of the Masonic Veterans' Association of Chicago, and during the war acted as agent for the numerous Masonic charities of the city of Chicago, securing relief and transportation for many indigent members of the order belonging to the Union army. The retrospection of his long and useful life may well afford comfort and satisfaction in his declining years.

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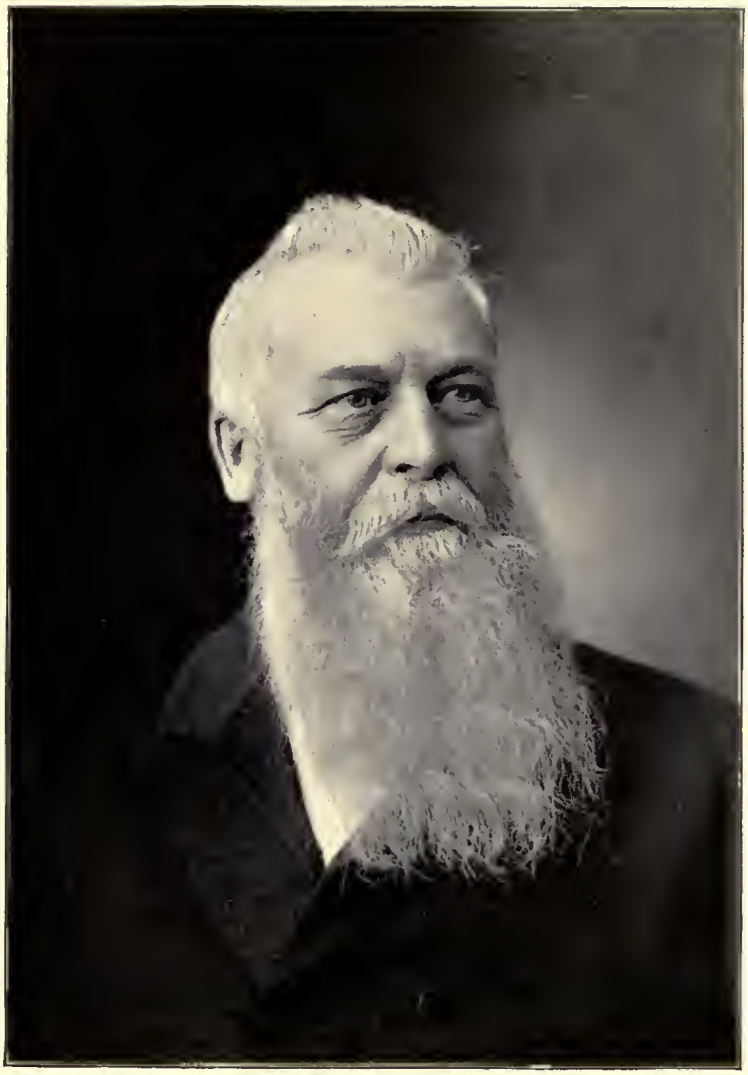

JONATHAN CLARK

# JONATHAN CLARK.

JONATHAN CLARK, prominent among Chicago contractors and builders, was born at West Walton, in the county of Norfolk, England, May 28, 1828. His parents were William and Christina Clark, and his father died when Jonathan, the eldest of four children, was only seven years old. At the age of eight he was put to work herding sheep on the Norfolk commons and keeping the birds off the fields of grain, for which he received two shillings (fifty cents) per week. He went out to service on a farm at twelve years of age. His earnings during the last year of service he saved to pay his way to America. Previous to that time he had contributed his wages to the support of his widowed mother and his younger brothers.

On the 21st of September, 1848, Mr. Clark sailed from England, and arrived in Chicago on the 27th of November, via New York, being nearly ten weeks on the journey. He came by way of the Lakes directly to Chicago, penniless and friendless, but resolute and ready for whatever came. His first employment was hauling wood into Chicago. The winter was very severe, and he froze his feet, and, through the dishonesty of his employer, he lost his wages. In the spring of 1849 he worked six weeks for Jefferson Munson, of Downer's Grove, and then returned to Chicago and became an apprentice to P. L. Updyke and John Sollitt, with whom he spent three years, learning the trade of carpenter and joiner, and at the expiration of that time receiving the sum of $200 for his services. He spent six months as a journeyman, and then began contracting on his own account, and was successful, accumulating money from the start. By saving his earnings, he was able to pay his brother's passage to America in 1849, and in 1850 the two brought over the remainder of the family.

In 1860, in company with his brother, Mr. Clark went overland to Denver, where they fitted up the first express building and the post-office. After spending the summer there, they returned in the fall by team, as they had gone. On the Platte River Mr. Clark's horse was stolen, and while trying to recover it, he traveled on foot in the night, and was surrounded by wolves, barely escaping with his life. The thief was captured, and Mr. Clark's companions wanted to try him, but as that meant conviction and hanging, he refused to allow it, and the offender was permitted to accompany the outfit to Omaha, and to go unpunished. In 1867 Mr. Clark was appointed by Gov. Oglesby to superintend the construction of Illinois buildings at the Paris Exposition. There the United States Government, recognizing his worth, secured his services in the Department of Works, and appointed him assistant to the Superintendent of the American portion of the exposition. Before returning to the United States, he visited his old home and portions of Switzerland and Germany.

During the years he was engaged in contracting, Mr. Clark did an immense business, and erected many residences, stores and business houses. Among them were the Bowen Block, McCormick Hall Block, Kingsburg Music Hall, Kingsburg Block, the Chicago Water Works, Bigelow Hotel, the Young Men's Christian Association building and Academy of Design, the

Brother Jonathan building and the First National Bank building. The reconstruction of the Chicago Water Works was the first job he did after the fire, and the embers were still hot when he began work on it. The Bigelow Hotel occupied the site of the present postoffice, and disappeared in the great fire. Mr. Clark was both builder and owner of the Academy of Design, which was the first building ever erected in Chicago for a fine-arts exhibit.

In 1852 Mr. Clark married Miss Alice Sardeson, a native of Lincolnshire, England, but then a resident of Chicago. Of the marriage, five children were born and all are now living in Chicago. They are: Euna, the wife of Shea Smith, of Shea Smith & Co.; F. W.; George T.; Retta M., now the wife of Dr. Kauffman, of Chicago; and J. Y. The sons F. W. and G. T. are members of the firm of Jonathan Clark & Sons Co., contractors, who have erected many buildings, notable among which are the Art Institute and the Government buildings at Ft. Sheridan. The senior member of this firm is not now actively connected with the company, but is employed in erecting and managing buildings, of which he has about a score, built on ground held on ninety-nine-year leases.

Mr. Clark is a Republican, a member of the Union League and Sunset Clubs, and a Thirty-second Degree Mason, in which order he has held many high offices. He attends, but is not a member of, Dr. Thomas' Church. In his later years he has traveled largely through the United States, including the Pacific Coast and Florida. He has a fruit farm and an elegant residence at Fruitland Park, in the latter State.

Jonathan Clark is numbered among the men who have made Chicago, and given it the character which it bears. Through trials, by perseverance and an honest course, he has risen to prominent place in the city which he has made his residence for almost half a century, and where he is an honored citizen, who bears his years with dignity, and grows old gracefully in the midst of a large circle of devoted friends.

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# GEORGE GRANGER CUSTER.

GEORGE GRANGER CUSTER, who is now serving as Auditor of the City Board of Education, was born on the 6th of December, 1838, in Sanford, Edgar County, Illinois. His father's ancestors bore the name of Granger, and came from England to America, locating in Connecticut. His father was a physician, and in Newark, Ohio, married Nancy Link. His death occurred at the early age of twenty-eight years, and soon after our subject, then a child of six months, was taken for adoption by Isaac D. Custer, of Terre Haute, Indiana, whose name he then assumed. He found in his foster-father a kind-hearted and liberal man, who could not have treated an own son with more kindness and consideration. The maternal ancestors of the subject of this sketch were of French origin, and on emigrating to the New World settled in Fredericksburg, Virginia, about the middle of the eighteenth century. From there the maternal grandfather with his family removed about the year 1825 to Newark, Ohio.

When George was a child of six years, the Custer family removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and for five years he attended Wyman's private school. Soon after he accompanied his father on a trip to California, where they remained for one year. Mr. Custer went to the West to see the

country, and took his adopted son on account of his poor health. The result of the trip proved the wisdom of the father, as the son became a strong, hearty boy, and now enjoys a vigorous manhood. He made the journey across the plains on horseback, leaving St. Louis on the 4th of April, 1850, on the steamboat "Princeton," and arriving at old Ft. Kearney, Nebraska, fifteen days later. There they remained until the early part of May, when, the grass having grown sufficiently to furnish feed for horses and mules, they resumed their journey. They were eighty-six days in making the trip from the Missouri River to Hangtown, now Placerville, California. Their next resting-place was Sacramento, from whence they went to San Francisco. They suffered the usual hardships and privations incident to the trip across the plains in days of the gold excitement, being sometimes for days with very small rations of food, and only water sufficient to moisten the lips; but, notwithstanding, no illness fell to the lot of father or son during the trip to and from California. Mr. Custer had no mining experiences, for he was then too young to dig for gold. After a sojourn of a few months in California, he returned home, by way of the Isthmus, stopping on the way at the island of Jamaica and in New York City, from whence he came West, by way of the Hudson River to Albany, thence to Buffalo by rail, by lake to Chicago, by canal to La Salle, and on the steamer "Robert Fulton" to St. Louis.

Mr. Custer then attended Jones' College until eighteen years of age, and resided in St. Louis until 1854, when the family removed to a farm near Davenport, Iowa. In the fall of 1855, he returned to St. Louis and accepted a position as assistant book-keeper in the retail grocery house of Ellis & Hutton, at that time the largest establishment of the kind in the city. In the summer following he returned to Davenport and entered the employ of Thomas H. McGee, wholesale grocer, as chief clerk and book-keeper, and in the spring of 1857 took charge of the office of the Burtis House, then the best-equipped hotel west of Chicago. After a few months he was taken sick and returned to the farm, where he remained until coming to Chicago, in April, 1862.

In the mean time Mr. Custer was married. On the 4th of October, 1860, he wedded Miss Sarah Ann Kelly, of Davenport. The lady was born in Mt. Carmel, near Cincinnati, Ohio, September 7, 1842. Her father, Daniel C. Kelly, a native of Cincinnati, is now living in Davenport, Iowa, where the foster-father of this subject also resides. They are aged respectively eighty and eighty-three years, and still active and in good health. Four children have been born to Mr. Custer and his wife: Tillie, who is now the wife of Robert J. Clark, and has one child; Hattie Winchell, wife of William G. R. Bell; Sadie Belle; and George G.

On leaving the farm in Iowa, Mr. Custer came to Chicago and accepted a position as assistant commercial reporter on the *Morning Post*, edited by J. W. Sheahan, with which he was connected for a year. He then entered the employ of Hobbs, Oliphant & Co., commission merchants, and at the end of three years started in business for himself as a member of the firm of Olcott, Lash & Co., in the same line of business. This venture proved unsuccessful, on account of the credit given country customers. Mr. Custer then engaged in the brokerage business, but during the great fire again met with losses, after which he spent three years with Hall & Winch, sash and door manufacturers. He then returned to the Board of Trade, and was quite successful in business for several years, but at length lost his fortune in a "big corner."

At that time Mr. Custer left the city, removing to Nevada, Illinois, where he took charge of an elevator owned by A. M. Wright & Co. On his return in 1880, he accepted a position with James H. Drake & Co., commission merchants, with whom he remained for a year and a-half, when failing health forced him to abandon that work. Farm life had previously proved beneficial, and he again resorted to that cure, carrying on agricultural pursuits until his health was restored. Once more he entered the employ of Hall & Winch, with whom he continued until the death of the junior partner, when the business was closed out. He was then with the firm of Garvey & Jenkinson until they retired from business.

In May, 1886, Mr. Custer became Auditor of

the Board of Education, and has been unanimously re-elected since that time. He was the candidate for the office of Assessor of West Chicago, on the Democratic ticket, in 1871, but never sought political preferment, although he took an active part in politics in early life. He is known as a conservative Democrat. Socially, he is connected with the Royal Arcanum and the Royal League, and is the First Vice-President of the California Pioneers. In early life he joined the Baptist Church, but as its doctrines were not in accordance with his broad and liberal views, he joined the Third Unitarian Church, and was, until his removal from the West to the South Side, one of its active and respected members. He is socially inclined, possessed of a genial nature and pleasant disposition. He is popular among his acquaintances, and is one who makes and retains friends. He possesses a sanguine temperament, is an energetic worker and not easily discouraged. Fond of home and family, he is true to those who rely upon him, and his faithfulness and sterling worth have won him warm regard.

# WILLIAM WEST.

WILLIAM WEST, one of the enterprising citizens of Cook County, now successfully engaged in farming on section 30, Niles Township, is numbered among the early settlers of the State, having come to Illinois with his parents in 1836. He is a native of Yorkshire, England, born on the 21st of June, 1814. His father, James West, was born in Shipton, England, in 1768, and died in the fall of 1838, two years after his emigration to America. His wife bore the maiden name of Jane Hodgen, and was a daughter of Thomas Hodgen, a shoe-maker of Great Husband, England. As above stated, James West, accompanied by his family, bade adieu to friends and native land and sailed for America in the good ship "Sylvenus Jenkins," which brought him to New York after an uneventful voyage of thirty-one days. He was detained in New York quite a while on account of the sickness of a relative, John Dewes, but at length resumed his journey and traveled toward the setting sun until he reached Cook County. He became the first settler of Jefferson Township, and it was his intention to purchase a claim as soon as the land came into market, but death frustrated his plans.

William West pre-empted a quarter-section of land in Jefferson Township, on which he resided until 1856, when he came to Niles Township, his present home. One of the most important events of his life occurred in 1843, when was celebrated his marriage with Mrs. Isabella Mosley, a daughter of John Kendel, who was a native of Yorkshire, England, and a farmer by occupation. Mrs. West was born in Yorkshire, December 18, 1821, and died January 28, 1864. Their union was blessed with four sons and five daughters, and five of the number are still living, namely: William, who was born June 11, 1850, and now resides in Chicago; Mary Jane, who was born April 27, 1852, and is the wife of Robert Robinson, of Avondale; Isabella E., who was born August 27, 1857, and is the wife of John Proctor, a resident of Arlington Heights; Martha Ann, who was born February 20, 1860, is the widow of Emil Haag, and resides in Niles; and Edward, who was born January 18, 1864, and is now engaged in the flour and feed business in Chicago.

In 1866, Mr. West was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Frances Ollinger, who is now deceased.

Mr. West cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison and has voted at each Presidential election since that time. He now affiliates with the Democracy, but from 1860 until 1892 supported the Republican candidates. He received no special advantages in life, his school privileges being obtained previous to his tenth year, and his education from that time was acquired through contact with the world. He had no capital or influential friends to aid him in business, and the success which has crowned his efforts is the just reward of his own labors. As a citizen he is public-spirited and progressive and devoted to the best interests of the community, and by those who know him he is highly respected.

# JOHN D. TOBEY.

JOHN DILLON TOBEY, who is doing an extensive business as a dealer in hay and grain in Chicago, was born at Worth Station, Cook County, on the 3d of September, 1859, and is a son of Wales and Elizabeth Tobey, who are represented on another page of this work. He spent his early boyhood days upon his father's farm, and acquired his education in the district school of the neighborhood and in the High School of Blue Island. At the age of seventeen he left home with $2.85 in his pocket. From that time he has made his own way in the world unaided, and the success he has achieved is therefore due entirely to his own efforts. He began work as a farm hand, receiving $15 per month in compensation for his services. With his first season's wages he bought a half-interest in a threshing-machine, and the following winter started a hay press.

Fifteen months after leaving home, Mr. Tobey had accumulated $3,300, besides a hay-press, teams, etc. In connection with his other work he also did road contracting in Worth Township. For one year after coming to Chicago he was in the employ of Nelson Morris & Co., buying supplies of feed for the stock. Since 1886 he has engaged in his present business as a dealer in hay and grain at No. 309 Twenty-sixth Street. He also handles ice. His business has steadily increased in volume, until it has now assumed extensive proportions, and on the 1st of June, 1894, the J. D. Tobey Hay and Grain Company was incorporated. Of this Mr. Tobey is president and general manager. For some years he has been the best known dealer in his line on the south side and is now the largest retail dealer in the United States. He also deals in city real estate and farm property, and has invested to some extent in western lands.

On the 10th of September, 1885, Mr. Tobey was united in marriage with Miss Clara M. Burt. The lady is a native of Westport, Essex County, N. Y., and is a daughter of Alvin Burt. Their union has been blessed with one child, Gracie. They also lost two sons who died in infancy within two weeks of each other.

Mr. Tobey takes considerable interest in civic societies, and is a member of Golden Rule Lodge No. 726, A. F. & A. M.; a life member of Chicago Commandery No. 19, K. T.; and also belongs to Medinah Temple and the Mystic Shrine; to Acacia Club; to America Lodge No. 271, K. P.; Longfellow Lodge No. 708, R. A.; George B. McClellan Council of the National Union; Chicago Heavy-Weight Base Ball Club, the Sudseite Turngemeinde, and several other social and

insurance orders. He votes with the Republican party, but has never sought or desired political preferment, in fact has several times refused public office. Physically, Mr. Tobey is the picture of health and strength. He is of a social, genial nature, and is a gentleman of rare business ability, having attained success through good judgment, ready decision and energetic determination.

# ALEXANDER McDANIEL.

ALEXANDER McDANIEL, of Wilmette, is now living a retired life, enjoying a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves. He has for many years resided in Cook County, and is so widely and favorably known that he needs no special introduction to the readers of this volume. This work would be incomplete without the record of his life, which is as follows: He was born February 13, 1815, in Bath, Steuben County, New York, and is a son of Daniel McDaniel, who was of Scotch descent, but was born in the State of New York and made farming his life work. He married Rachel Taner, a lady who was born and reared in the Mohawk Valley, and was a descendant of the Mohawk Dutch. They became the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters.

Alexander McDaniel is the eldest son. The days of his boyhood and youth were spent in his parents' home and he became familiar with all the duties of farm life. He aided in the cultivation of the old homestead until he had attained his majority, when he started out for himself, and, leaving the East upon the tide of emigration which was steadily moving westward, he came to Chicago, arriving in this city on the 27th of May, 1836. Here he worked until the 14th of August, when he went to New Trier Township, spending several days looking up lands on the Ouilmette Indian reservation. He then returned to Chicago, where he continued until October, when he again came to New Trier Township, and pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of Government land where the town of Winnetka now stands. The land in the reservation had not then been surveyed. Mr. McDaniel deposited the price of the property with the Government agent until it should be surveyed and placed upon the market, which was four years later. He built a log cabin, one of the first four houses which stood between Chicago and the present site of Winnetka, and there he kept bachelor's hall for four years. The only neighbors he had for the first year, except Erastus Patterson, were Indians, and he was the only young man in that locality. Speaking of the Indians, he said the Ouilmettes were quite enlightened and good neighbors, always being peaceable. Mr. McDaniel purchased three forty-acre tracts of land, paying the usual price of $1.25 per acre, and forty at twenty shillings per acre. Upon this land a part of the town of Evanston now stands. When he first came to Cook County there were only three small log cabins north of Chicago, and many of the now thriving villages and cities had not sprung into existence, while the work of progress and civilization seemed hardly begun.

On the 27th of November, 1842, an important event in the life of Mr. McDaniel occurred, his marriage with Miss Emeline Huntoon. The lady was born in Champlain, New York, March 11, 1824, and is a daughter of George W. and Lucinda (Bowler) Huntoon, whose family numbered ten children. The father was a ship carpenter, and was born in Vermont, December 9, 1791. The mother was born January 9, 1796. With their family they came to Cook County in 1840,

settling on the present site of South Evanston. Mr. and Mrs. McDaniel became the parents of six children. Jane, who was the wife of William H. Kinney, Postmaster of Wilmette, is now deceased; Ellen, widow of A. B. Balcam, resides with her parents; Charles, who enlisted at the age of sixteen and served three years in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, is now a carpenter and contractor of Wilmette; George is interested in mining in Colorado; Henry is a policeman of Wilmette; and William Grant is a fireman on the North-Western Railroad.

Mr. McDaniel exercises his right of franchise in support of the Republican party. His first vote was cast on the 4th of May, 1837, for William B. Odgen, first mayor of Chicago, and his first presidential vote supported William Henry Harrison. Soon after the village of Wilmette was started, he was appointed the first Postmaster, holding the office for nineteen successive years, when he resigned in favor of Mr. Kinney, the present incumbent. He has never sought or desired political preferment, his time and attention being largely occupied by his business interests. His wife, a most estimable lady, holds membership with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and takes an active part in its work and upbuilding. For twenty-six years Mr. McDaniel has been a resident of Wilmette. His first home at this place, located on Center Avenue, was the fourth house built in the town, and in it he resided for twenty-three years. In 1891, he erected a more substantial and modern dwelling on the same street, and there spends his declining days. He has witnessed almost the entire growth and development of the county, the best interests of the community ever find in him a friend, and his hearty support and co-operation are given to those enterprises which are calculated to advance the general welfare. His sterling worth and strict integrity have made him a leading citizen of the community and one well worthy of representation in this volume.

# WILLIAM R. DERBY.

WILLIAM R. DERBY, who was for many years prominently identified with the history of this community, was numbered among the honored pioneer settlers, having become a resident of Cook County in 1834. He was born in Dorset, Bennington County, Vermont, on the 17th of March, 1805, and was a son of Sylvester Derby, whose birth occurred in the same locality in 1780. In 1816 the father removed with his family to Genesee County, New York, where he remained until his death, which occurred at the ripe old age of ninety years.

William Derby spent the first sixteen years of his life at his parents' home, and then began to learn the trade of a wool carder and dresser, which he followed for nine years. He later engaged in the hotel business for nearly two years, and in 1834 he emigrated westward to try his fortunes on the broad prairies of Illinois. He settled on section 34, township 37, range 11, about three miles southeast of the village of Lemont. At that time there were only two houses between Joliet and Chicago. The latter place was a small village, and the most far-sighted could not have dreamed of the prominence and importance which were to make it the metropolis of the West and one of the important cities of the world. Mr. Derby had for neighbors a brother-in-law, Jeremiah Luther, Orange Chauncy and Joshua Smith, all natives of Vermont except Mr. Luther, who

was born in New York. When Mr. Derby came to Cook County he had a span of horses, harness and wagon, some household effects and $40 in money. He disposed of his team in order to pay for his land when it came into market, and he was thus enabled to purchase one hundred and forty acres. It was wild land, but with characteristic energy he began its development, and in course of time transformed it into a fertile farm. He built a log house, in which he lived for about twenty-five years, and then erected a two-story brick residence, which he made his home until 1879, when he sold his farm (then containing two hundred acres) and removed to Lemont.

Mr. Derby was married on the 28th of June, 1830, in Castile, New York, to Miss Eliza N. Luther. Together they traveled life's journey for about half a century. On the 5th of April, 1880, Mrs. Derby was called to the home beyond. She was beloved by all who knew her and her friends were many, By their marriage were born four children, of whom two are now living. Sylvester L., the elder, was born in Castile, New York, September 18, 1836, and at a very early age was brought to Lemont, where he has since made his home. He graduated from the high school of Chicago, and during his early business career followed farming, but in 1879 he disposed of his land and removed to Lemont, where he embarked in the lumber trade, and also in the manufacture of lumber in Michigan. His standing as a business man is above reproach. His systematic methods, his enterprise and his fair and honorable dealing have gained him the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has been brought in contact. He enjoys a liberal patronage, and has a well-equipped lumber-yard. On the 24th of September, 1855, he was married to Charlotte D. Russell, of Dover, New Hampshire, and to them were born five children, four yet living, namely: Mrs. Ida E. Brown, Sylvester O., O. R. and J. A. L. The three sons are associated with their father in the lumber trade. They are thorough business men, of sterling integrity, and the firm is one of prominence in the community. Sylvester L. Derby has been honored with several offices of trust, the duties of which have ever been discharged with promptness and fidelity. In politics he is a Republican. In 1892 he was President of the Illinois Retail Lumber Dealers' Association. Although he is now nearing his sixtieth birthday, he is still hale and hearty as a young man of twenty-five, and is recognized as one of the leading citizens of Lemont.

John T. Derby, the younger son of William R. Derby, was born in Lemont, October 29, 1840, acquired his early education in a log schoolhouse at Gooding's Grove and later was graduated from Castile University. He began life as a school teacher in the town of Palos, Cook County, and for several years continued teaching in Cook and Will Counties. He studied law with Judge J. P. Atwood, of Chicago, where he was admitted to the Bar, and in 1873 was chosen Assistant County Superintendent of Schools under George D. Plant, which position he held until the close of Mr. Plant's official term. He was the first City Attorney of Lemont, and was a member of its first Board of Education. On the 7th of May, 1862, was celebrated his marriage with Clara H. Dakin, of Millerton, Dutchess County, New York, and by their union were born three children, of whom Nettie E. and Edward D. are now living. Mrs. Derby died February 1, 1885, and in 1886 Mr. Derby married Miss Abbie E. Jones, of Du Page, Will County, Illinois. He is at present engaged in the practice of law, and is a radical temperance man, who supports by his ballot the Prohibition party.

William R. Derby, whose name heads this record, was an advocate of Democratic principles and was often called to office by his fellow-townsmen. He served as Supervisor, was also Justice of the Peace for five years, was Township Treasurer sixteen years and Township Clerk for several years. In these various offices he was ever true and faithful. All who knew him respected him for his upright life and straightforward dealings and for a public and private career which were alike above reproach.

# JOHN VOSBURGH STEVENS, M. D.

JOHN V. STEVENS is a native of New York, born at Lysander, Onondaga County, November 23, 1851, the son of George B. and Sarah (Kellogg) Stevens. His paternal grandfather was of English descent, and came to this country before the Revolutionary War, his maternal grandfather being also of an old family and of Holland-Dutch extraction.

When he was very young his parents removed to Cook County, Illinois, where they remained about four years. The health of the mother becoming precarious, the family returned to New York, to Oswego County, where she died in 1858, leaving a daughter seven months old, who grew to womanhood, and died in Wisconsin in 1883.

After his mother's death, the subject of this sketch was left largely to the care of his grandmother and mother's sister. During his early boyhood he attended regularly the public school and also received considerable benefit from study at home. Later he entered the academy at Mexico, New York, an institution of high grade, and made such good use of his opportunities that he succeeded in passing the regents' examination, which entitled successful contestants to admission to any college in the State in 1866. While still in his teens, young Stevens found his health giving away under continued and close application to study, and on the advice of the family physician to seek an outdoor life for him, his father again came to Illinois, in 1866, settling near Barrington, in Cook County, having in the same year married, this time to his former wife's youngest sister, Frances Kellogg.

Here for four years the young man remained with his parents, attending school and pursuing his studies at home, at the end of which time, or when about eighteen years of age, he obtained a teacher's certificate in Lake County, and in the winter of 1870 taught his first term of school with success. In February of the following year he came to Chicago and engaged in bookkeeping, but soon bought out an interest in a grocery and crockery store on the North Side, and was beginning to see good business prospects ahead when the great fire of October, 1871, swept away the store and all its contents. Without a dollar, young Stevens returned to Lake County soon after the fire and again taught school during the winter term. Soon after the conclusion of his school he became the agent of the American Express Company at Barrington, and on January 1, 1873, was transferred to the messenger service of the company at Green Bay, Wisconsin, in which service he remained until the following June, when he resigned to engage in a business of his own at Green Bay, and in which he continued with varying fortunes until 1876.

In the latter year he returned to Illinois and engaged in teaching in McHenry County. With the exception of the following year, spent as a bookkeeper in Chicago, Mr. Stevens continued in the work of teaching until 1883, most of the time in the high schools of Libertyville and Wauconda. He had long cherished the desire to enter the medical profession, and now, seeing his way clear, he left his position at Wauconda in the fall of 1883 and, coming to Chicago, entered Ben-

nett Medical College, where he was a close student, and in March, 1885, graduated with much credit to himself.

His attainments were evidently appreciated, for upon graduation he was offered a professor's chair in the college. This he declined, however, preferring to enter upon the exclusive practice of his profession, for which a good opportunity offered in partnership with an old-established physician in Wisconsin, with whom he remained for two years. The partnership was then dissolved, and Dr. Stevens continued an independent practice in the same location for over six years, during which time he built up a large practice and became well and favorably known by the profession throughout the State. While here he became President and later the Secretary for two years, of the State Eclectic Medical Society of Wisconsin, and was prominent in all its affairs, being Chairman for three years of their Committee on Medical Legislation.

In 1891 Dr. Stevens returned to Chicago and was elected to the chair of Diseases of Children in Bennett Medical College, his *alma mater*, to which was added in the following year Clinical Medicine, both of which positions he still holds, and in which he has made an excellent record. In 1891 he was elected Corresponding Secretary of the National Eclectic Medical Association, and now serves in that capacity, having been re-elected annually ever since. He was also Secretary of the World's Eclectic Medical Congress, held in Chicago in June, 1893, in connection with the World's Fair. The other eleven members of the Executive Committee, as well as the general officers of the congress, ascribe a great part of the success of the congress to his untiring efforts for the previous nine months in securing papers and a very large attendance and making all necessary arrangements.

The Doctor is also on the medical staff of Bennett Hospital, attending physician at the Willie Hipp and Bennett Free Dispensaries for children and the Evanston Emergency Hospital.

Dr. Stevens is a member both of the Wisconsin and the Illinois State Eclectic Societies, of the National Eclectic Medical Association, and of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association. In addition to his other duties he edits and publishes *The Annual of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery*, a publication of recognized merit. It is a royal-octavo book of five hundred pages, published each year, and containing the meritorious papers read at the different State societies at their annual sessions.

The Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity and has taken much interest in the various degrees, from the Blue Lodge, of which he is a Past Master, to the Commandery of Knights Templar, of which he is a member. He is also an Odd Fellow, a member of the Independent Order of Foresters and of other fraternal orders, in all of which he is popular. In his religious associations Dr. Stevens is a Methodist and an active worker in the church of which he is a member at his Evanston home, although his sympathies and his benefactions extend beyond the boundaries of his own church. In his political affiliations he is an all-around Republican, as regards national and State affairs, and for good men only, whatever the party, in the control of local affairs.

Dr. Stevens was married in 1873 to Miss Gertie Wood, of Lake County, Illinois, of an excellent and well-known family there. Mrs. Stevens has not only proved to be an excellent wife and devoted mother, but is known outside the family circle for her many virtues. They have three children, a daughter named Edith G., aged sixteen, and two bright boys, aged six and eight, and named respectively Clark Jay and Karl I. Personally, Dr. Stevens is a fine-looking, well-preserved gentleman, whose genial face is a correct index to a generous heart and a naturally refined nature. He easily makes and keeps friends, and is uniformly regarded as a welcome addition to any social circle. He has fine literary tastes, and, so far as his professional duties will allow, finds pleasant companionship among his books.

# CALVIN T. HOOD, A. M., M. D.

CALVIN TODD HOOD, A. M., M. D. The remarkable professional career of Dr. Hood illustrates the benefit of good blood and breeding, supplemented by thorough preparation and intelligent application. The grandfather of Dr. Hood, Archie Hood, was a remarkable man of his time, descended from the early English settlers of Raleigh, North Carolina, and being distantly related to the noted Confederate, Gen. Hood. He was tall and stately, measuring six feet and four inches in height, without his boots, and was very intelligent and active. He was what is often called a "natural bone-setter," and though he never studied medicine or surgery, was called upon by people for forty miles around to set broken bones, which he did with success. He was straight as an arrow at his death, which occurred in 1872, at the age of seventy-two. He had three wives, the first of whom, Mary Walker, was the mother of his children. He built the first gristmill constructed by English-speaking people in the Mississippi Valley. This was at Elkhorn Prairie, Washington County, Illinois.

Samuel Gordon, maternal grandfather of Dr. Hood, was also of English lineage, and opened the first store and blacksmith shop at Kaskaskia after it became a modern settlement. He also built and operated the first mill for extracting oil from castor beans, one of the principal early products of that region. He stood six feet seven inches, and was a famous Indian fighter, winning many a contest with his red neighbors in the early days of Kaskaskia, and participating, as well, in the Blackhawk War. When the bell brought out by the French to Kaskaskia blew down and was cracked in a storm, he bargained to repair it, in consideration of the gift of a clock made in Paris in 1672 and brought to Illinois the next year. The case was destroyed in a subsequent fire, but the works are still preserved by Mr. Gordon's daughter, the mother of Dr. Hood.

Archie Hood had eight children, seven of whom grew up and are still living, being residents of Illinois. James, the third child, married Nellie A., daughter of Samuel Gordon, and settled at Sparta, Illinois, where he engaged many years in mercantile business, and where he still resides, being in the sixty-fourth year of his age, his business being continued by his son, one of the most active and enterprising citizens of that region. Rev. John Hood, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Galesburg, is another of the sons of Archie Hood. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of Knox College, of which body he has been President.

Mrs. Nellie A. Hood is a graduate of Oberlin College, Ohio, a woman of cultivated tastes and intellectual attainments, and her influence in forming the character and directing the studies of her sons (only one of whom displayed any taste for business, the others being in professional life) has been powerful and lasting.

The subject of this biography is the eldest of a family comprising four sons and a daughter. He was born at Sparta, Randolph County, this State, on the nation's eighty-sixth birthday anniversary, July 4, 1862. At a very early age he began assisting in his father's store, in the intervals between school days. He graduated from the local high school, and before the age of sixteen began the study of medical science, which he continued for five years, under the tutelage of Dr. David S. Booth, a widely-known physician of Sparta. He attended Princeton (New Jersey) College and the University of Michigan, where he was Clinical Assistant. After teaching school a year, during which time he continued his medical studies, he came to Chicago, March 17, 1884, and entered

the spring term of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In February of the following year he took his degree from this institution and at once began practice. In September of the same year he entered the Chicago Homœopathic College, from which he was graduated in February, 1886. Ever since that time he has enjoyed a steadily growing practice. He occupies an office in the Marshall Field Building, where he is found forenoons, making a specialty of mental and nervous diseases, in the treatment of which he has achieved a remarkable success. He is constantly driven with the applications of patients in the vicinity of his home office on West Adams Street.

In 1887, only a year after completing his medical courses, he was elected Professor of Physiology and Pathology of the American Dental College, in which he continued to lecture five years. In 1889 he began lecturing on Electro-Therapeutics in the Chicago Homœopathic College, and a year later was made Associate Professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases in the same institution, and has fulfilled the duties of that chair ever since. He is also Assistant Business Manager of this institution, and has had entire charge of the buildings and appurtenances for the last four years.

Dr. Hood is a man of wonderful vitality and remarkably strong physique. If he were not, he certainly could not perform one-half the work which he has been performing for many years. For a man of his comparative youth he is carrying large responsibilities, with credit to himself and the institutions with which he is identified. He is a member of the Illinois Homœopathic Society, the Chicago Academy of Physicians and Surgeons and the American Institute of Homœpathy. He is a member of the official board of the Western Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, and, while not in any sense a politician, adheres from principle to the Republican party in matters of public policy.

On the 1st of September, 1886, Dr. Hood married Miss Ethel May Barker, a native of Nunda, New York, and a daughter of O. W. and Mary (Swain) Barker, of old and long-lived American families. Mrs. Hood's parents reside on a farm near Nunda, where she was reared. Having fitted herself by a course of study, she became one of the first trained nurses employed at the Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago, where she first met the Doctor. They have two daughters, namely: Grace Gordon, born on the anniversary of her father's birth, in 1887, and Ethel May, born March 5, 1890.

Those who meet Dr. Hood, either socially or professionally, are at once impressed with his manly bearing, his kindly courtesy and his cultured intellect. In the midst of his multifarious duties he always has time to pass a pleasant word with any one who may have occasion to call upon him, and his presence in the community is a blessing, for his personality, as well as his professional skill, carries an elevating and restorative power.

# RHUEL H. CHAMBERLIN.

RHUEL HAMPTON CHAMBERLIN, formerly Superintendent of the Illinois Division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, was born in Mendham, Morris County, New Jersey, in 1826. When quite young, he was taken by his parents to Milton, Pennsylvania, where they remained about two years. They then removed to Pottsville, in the same State, and from

there to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where they stayed about three years. After that the family moved to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where Rhuel attended the common school for four years. Later he was at a boarding-school at Lititz, Pennsylvania, in which town he also attended school under the tuition of Mr. J. Beck for about eighteen months. The family then moving to Philadelphia, he remained there about six years, and at the age of sixteen was apprenticed to a Mr. Brewer in the chair-making business. When, however, he had been for two years with Mr. Brewer, his parents moved to New York City, and he went with them. He there went under the instructions of William Walling and finished his trade.

After learning this business, Mr. Chamberlin went to Troy, New York, and worked for W. L. Adams, but being in ill health while there he returned to New York City. After his recuperation he went back to Troy, and there, making a contract with Burge & Bros., who were the proprietors of a chair factory on Adams Street, he remained until their factory was burned down, about two years later. After this he went to New York City and engaged in the chair business. Being unfortunate in this enterprise he failed, but paid all his debts in full, owing no one at the time of shutting down his factory. He then accepted an offer made by Burge & Bros., who had rebuilt their factory at Troy. From there he again went to New York City, and secured a position on the Third Avenue City Railway as conductor when it first opened. He stayed on that road three years, and later was on the Delaware Division of the New York & Erie Railroad as head brakeman, under Supt. Hugh Riddle. Here he remained one year, and then for about four years was conductor on an extra freight train. After this, in the year 1873, he was made passenger conductor on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, remaining there until June, 1874. In November he went to Chicago to take a position as passenger conductor on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. On January 1, 1878, he was appointed Superintendent of the Illinois Division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Chamberlin is a member of Port Jervis Lodge No. 328, Delta Chapter No. 191, and Delaware Commandery No. 44, K. T., of Port Jervis.

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# REV. CANDIDUS KOZLOWSKI.

REV. CANDIDUS KOZLOWSKI, Rector of the Polish Church at Lemont, was born on the 25th day of March, 1836, in the city of Warsaw, Poland. His father was Andreas and his mother Josepha (Majewska) Kozlowski, natives of the same city. Andreas Kozlowski was a captain in the French army, and served under Napoleon I. in Spain, in 1806, and in the European War of 1812. He was a valiant soldier, and fought for what he considered the interests of Poland. He lived to the age of seventy-six years, dying in 1852. He was married three times (the second wife being the mother of the subject of this biography), and was the father of twenty-one children. Josepha Kozlowski was the mother of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, only three of whom are now living, the subject of this sketch being the only one in America.

The father of Andreas, Adalbert Kozlowski, was also a soldier, and served in the Polish army, having witnessed the coronation of the last king of Poland and given him his unswerving adhesion. He was a man of more than ordinary means, a

landed proprietor, and owner of tenement houses in Warsaw. He lived to be upwards of eighty years old, and died in 1847.

Candidus Kozlowski is a man of rare education and attainments, and used his best and most strenuous efforts for the liberation of his native land from Russian rule. He was educated in his native city, and in 1863 became a leader in the revolutionary movement which resulted in the complete subjugation of the Polish patriots, and the execution of a large number of their leaders —including hundreds of the friends and relatives of Mr. Kozlowski. With a handful of men, numbering less than a hundred, he fought his way through to the Austrian frontier, where he was warmly received by the populace and Austrian common soldiers, who applauded his bravery and assisted his escape toward Italy. He is still under the ban of a Russian death sentence, and dare not return to the dominions of the Czar.

In the latter part of the year 1863, at Bologna, Italy, he was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic Church. After he took holy orders, he became a traveler and visited many countries, including the greater portion of Europe and parts of Asia and Africa. He came to the United States in 1872, and established a church at Cincinnati. He purchased a Lutheran Church, which he converted into a Catholic institution, and christened it St. Stanislaus. About a year later, he returned to Europe and revisited many of the countries in which he had previously traveled. In 1874 he became a permanent resident of America, and took charge of a parish at La Salle, Illinois. where he remained seven years. After a visit in Europe, he was rector of St. Josaphat Church in Chicago for five years, and has been for the last five years in his present charge. His parish comprises four hundred families, and the school in connection numbers three hundred and fifty pupils.

Father Kozlowski's liberal education and wide travels have made him a cosmopolite in ideas, a practical man in business, a genial gentleman and an able priest. As a recreation, he gives considerable attention to the study of astronomy, and is the possessor of a fine telescope, which he purchased at the Paris Exposition, and on which he was obliged to pay a duty of $42. He is loved and respected by his people and the entire community, and is one of the most valuable of the country's adopted citizens.

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# MENZO RUSSELL.

MENZO RUSSELL, a farmer residing on section 22, Northfield Township, has the honor of being a native of Cook County, his birth having occurred in the township which is still his home, February 17, 1839. He is the only child of Jacob and Eliza (Rhines) Russell, both of whom were natives of Sharon, Schoharie County, New York. His mother was a daughter of Henry Rhines, a shoemaker and farmer. In 1834 Jacob and Eliza Russell emigrated to Cook County, Illinois, arriving in Chicago with a capital of $6. The father first engaged in burning charcoal about four miles from the city, and in this way secured enough money to purchase a team, with which to engage in farming. He settled on section 22, Northfield Township, where he still makes his home, residing with his son Menzo. He became the possessor of three hundred acres of good land, and may truly be called a self-made man. He has borne all the hardships and experiences of frontier life, and is familiar with the history of Cook County from its earliest days.

He has now passed his eighty-fourth birthday, but is remarkably active for one of his years, and still works upon the farm. In early life he was a Democrat, but since the organization of the Republican party has been one of its supporters. Mrs. Eliza Russell died January 8, 1892, aged seventy-five years, three months and six days.

Menzo Russell has always lived upon the farm which is yet his home, and therefore has a wide acquaintance throughout this community. No event of special importance occurred during his boyhood and youth, which were quietly passed on his father's farm. Having attained to mature years, he chose as a companion and helpmate on life's journey Miss Margaret Russell, the wedding being celebrated July 3, 1859. The lady is a daughter of David Russell, who was a native of New York, and lived to be seventy-two years of age. With his brothers, William and John, their wives and father and mother, he was laid to rest in the family burying-ground, two miles southeast of Shermerville. Mrs. Margaret Russell's three brothers, Norman, Jacob and John Russell, promptly responded to their country's call for troops at the breaking out of the Civil War; and valiantly aided in the defense of the Union. Her grandmother had three brothers in the Revolutionary War; therefore the Russell family has been well represented in military affairs when the country was in need of valiant sons.

To our subject and his wife were born eight children, four sons and four daughters, but the former are all now deceased. Mary Elizabeth, born October 17, 1862, is the wife of George Goebel, a stone and brick mason of Evanston. Catherine, born June 16, 1864, is the wife of Joseph Selzer, a farmer of Northfield Township. Leona, born December 20, 1866, is the wife of Joseph Bastien, a tinner of Evanston. Lottie, born January 13, 1877, is at home. The parents of this family are both members of the Methodist Church, and are highly respected people, who have many warm friends in the community. Mr. Russell is a stalwart Republican. He cast his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has supported each Presidential nominee of the party since that time. He is a wide-awake and progressive citizen, and public enterprises calculated to advance the general welfare never solicit his aid in vain.

# PETER CRAWFORD.

PETER CRAWFORD, one of the most deserving pioneers of Cook County, was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1796, and was a son of Peter and Janet (McNaught) Crawford. The father was born near Inverary, on Loch Tyne, Argyleshire, in 1753, and was a boat-builder in his native land. He died in Delaware County, New York, in 1848. His wife died in Hamden, New York, in 1836, at the age of seventy years. She was a daughter of Malcolm and Catherine (McKinley) McNaught. Her father was a ship-carpenter, and came to America at the age of ninety years. His death occured in Delaware County, New York, in 1825, at the age of ninety-five. His children were: Gilbert, a Baptist minister of Delaware County, New York; John; Neil, who died in Scotland; Mrs. Janet Crawford; Catherine and Mary, who died in Scotland; and Archi-

bald. The mother of this family passed away in Scotland in 1818, at the age of eighty-four.

To Peter and Janet Crawford were born eight children: Malcolm, who died in infancy; Donald, who died in Hamden, New York, in 1868, at the age of eighty-two; John, who died in Scotland in 1817, at the age of twenty-nine; Gilbert, a Presbyterian minister, who for a number of years was pastor of a church in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, but died in Leroy, Genesee County, New York, in 1848, at the age of fifty-six; Catherine, who was born in 1796, and died at the age of seventy-five years; Peter, of this sketch; Sarah, who became the wife of Malcolm McFarland, and died in Hamden in 1853, at the age of fifty-two; and Janet, who died in Hamden in 1872, at the age of sixty-eight.

Peter Crawford, whose name heads this notice, came to America in 1820, on a sailing-vessel, locating first in Delaware County, New York, with his parents. In Buffalo, New York, he wedded Juliet Sophronia Hubbard, a native of Westminster, Windham County, Vermont, born October 19, 1807. She was a daughter of Salmon and Caroline (Pratt) Hubbard. Mrs. Crawford's father was a son of Daniel Hubbard, who died in Massachusetts in 1813, at the age of eighty years. Salmon Hubbard was born in Sunderland, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, in 1774, and was the eldest in a family of five children, the others being Spencer, Lemuel, Polly and Electa. Salmon Hubbard died in Canadice, Livingston County, New York, about 1859. His children were: Hiram, who was proprietor of a livery and stage line and died in Canandaigua, New York, in 1848, at the age of forty-nine years; Daniel, who died in 1849, at the age of forty-eight; Elijah H., who was born in Guilford, Vermont, and died in New York in 1830, at the age of twenty-seven; Salmon, who was born in Westminister, Vermont, in 1805, and died in 1835; Juliet Sophronia, wife of Peter Crawford; Almira, who was born in Greenwich, New York, in 1810, became the wife of John Purcell, and died in Canadice, New York, in 1884; and Ornan, who was born in Williamson, Ontario County, New York, in 1813, and died in 1834. Mrs. Caroline (Pratt) Hubbard was born December 8, 1774, and died in 1816, in Windham County, Vermont. She was a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Clark) Pratt. One of her brothers, Samuel Pratt, located at Buffalo, New York, in 1804, driving thither from Vermont in the first carriage that ever entered that place. He became a leading merchant of Buffalo, and his descendants are prominent hardware and iron dealers in that city. The Pratt family is supposed to have been established in America by ancestors who came from the north of Ireland. The Hubbards are probably of English origin. Both were well-to-do families in Vermont before moving to New York.

In 1844, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford left their New York home and came to the young and growing city of Chicago. In their family were four children, who reached mature years. Gilbert, who is now engaged in the real-estate business in Chicago; John, who was prominently connected with the same business for some years, but is now deceased; Sophronia A., widow of A. B. Kellogg and a resident of Denver, Colorado; and Hiram P., whose sketch is given on another page of this work.

On coming to Chicago, in the year 1844, Peter Crawford began dealing in lumber. Twelve years later he removed to Cicero Township, where, in 1848, he had purchased a tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres, paying for the same $15 per acre. This tract is now within the city limits. Mr. Crawford lived upon that farm until his death, which occurred in 1876, at the age of eighty-two years. He had been in good health until a few days before his death, which was the result of a severe cold, contracted while attending an election. He had voted at every Presidential election from 1836, at which time he supported William Henry Harrison. He was always an advocate of a protective tariff, and his last vote was cast for R. B. Hayes. His wife, who survived him about ten years, died in 1886, at the ripe old age of eighty years. Peter Crawford possessed a large fund of general information, and a remarkable memory, which, combined with good judgment and natural business ability, fitted him for a successful and honorable business career.

# JOHN SOLLITT.

JOHN SOLLITT, now in his eighty-first year, was in his younger days one of the largest contractors and builders of Chicago. He was born November 19, 1813, in Stillington, County of York, in what is one of the most beautiful sections of England. His ancestors were Huguenots, who emigrated from France to England some two hundred years ago. His paternal grandfather was John Sollitt, and his maternal John Cass. The former was a stone-mason, and the latter a carpenter. The father of our subject, John Sollitt, was also a stone-mason and a sculptor. All were prominent in their professions and lived and died in England.

At the age of six years the subject of this sketch entered the common schools of Stillington, and was graduated therefrom in his twelfth year, after which he began learning the carpenter's trade with his grandfather. He remained in his employ until his twenty-first year, when, in May, 1834, with his wife and child, he went to Canada. He worked at his trade in Hamilton and Toronto for a year or two, when a friend, residing in Madison, Wisconsin, wrote to him glowing accounts of that country, and he decided to remove to that place. He started by way of the Lakes for Milwaukee, but, experiencing difficulty in reaching that point, on account of a storm raging on Lake Michigan, he landed in Chicago. This was on the 6th of June, 1838, and he had but $5 in his pocket. Chicago, at that time, contained a population of about four thousand.

Business was very dull in this city then, and he had difficulty in obtaining employment; but he finally made an arrangement with Azel Peck, a prominent contractor and builder, in whose employ he remained for three years. He then entered the service of Peter Lewis Updyke, with whom he continued for five years. On the expiration of that period he entered into partnership with Messrs. Peck and Updyke, and their's became the leading firm of the kind in Chicago. Mr. Peck died in 1848, and the partnership was continued between Mr. Sollitt and Mr. Updyke until the latter's death, in 1850. In the fall of 1849 they erected the old Tremont House, which was destroyed in the great fire of 1871. Mr. Sollitt then carried on building operations alone, with great success. He erected several of the finest buildings in Chicago, including the old court house, built in 1852-53, and having acquired a competency through thrift and enterprise, he retired from business, and has since given his time to his private interests and the enjoyment of a well-earned rest. Soon after his retirement from building operations, he purchased large tracts of land in Kankakee and Will Counties, forty-three miles from Chicago, and there moved his family, hoping the country air would prove beneficial to his wife's health. This hope, however, was disappointed, for she died in 1871. During this period Mr. Sollitt spent a portion of his time in Chicago and the remainder with his family. The town of Sollitt, in Will County, was named in his honor, and he gave to the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company $1,000, with which to build a new depot at that place. After the death of Mrs. Sollitt he brought his family back to Chicago, and now resides in his handsome home at No. 515 Jackson Boulevard.

When scarcely twenty years old Mr. Sollitt was joined in wedlock with Mary Smith, daughter of Thomas Smith. Her father, a farmer by occupation, resided in Tollerton, Yorkshire, England. Her uncle, Thomas Pollard, carried on a large and popular hotel, called the "Angel Inn," situated

near Tollerton, on the main stage road between London and Edinburgh. Mrs. Sollitt died of cholera in Chicago, in 1850, and was buried in Graceland Cemetery. Eight children were born of their union. Elizabeth, now a resident of Englewood, has been twice married. Her first husband was Alfred Bromfield, and her present husband is William Ivers. By each marriage she has had three children. Mary died in childhood. Hannah, deceased, was the wife of Henry Curtis. Jane, deceased, was the wife of Thomas Wallin. James J. lives in Sollitt. Oliver died when one year old. John resides in Oklahoma; and Fanny died in Chicago in 1865. In 1854 Mr. Sollitt was united in marriage with Anna Rowntree, who was one of a family of seven children. She was born in or near Richmond, Yorkshire, England, and came to America with her parents, who located in Rochester, Racine County, Wisconsin. On their deaths she went to live with her brother Christopher, who resided near that city, and at his home was married. After a happy wedded life of seventeen years, which was all passed in Chicago, with the exception of one year in Sollitt, she died of consumption, and was laid to rest in Graceland. She had two children. Charles, who resides in Sollitt, where he follows farming, is married and has two children, Leslie and John. The daughter, Blanche, is the wife of Nathaniel Board, a solicitor for the Chicago & North-Western Railroad, residing in Oak Park. In 1874 Mr. Sollitt was married in the town of Waterford, Wisconsin, to Anna Blackburn, and they have a son, Walter, a bright and promising youth of seventeen years, who is now preparing for college in a Chicago academy.

Mr. Sollitt cares little for society, preferring to give his time and attention to his family. He was reared in the Episcopal Church, which he attended for a time on first coming to Chicago. Later, he joined Robert Collyer's Unitarian Church, and occupied a pew there for a number of years. He erected the first Unitarian Church built in Chicago, its location being on Washingington Street, between Clark and Dearborn. Politically, Mr. Sollitt is a conservative Democrat, and has, with few exceptions, voted that ticket. He is an advocate of free trade, the advantages of which have been made evident to him since leaving England. While never aspiring to office or taking an active part in politics, he ran for Alderman in 1852 and County Clerk in 1854. He has always been a reader of the Chicago *Tribune*, and is a man well informed on all questions of the day. He was one of Chicago's earliest settlers, and is a model of a healthy mind in a healthy body, of business industry and integrity, and of civic virtue. His memory of events relative to the past history of Chicago is perfect, and a record of them would make a volume.

# BARNARD THALMANN.

BARNARD THALMANN, who carries on agricultural pursuits on section 30, New Trier Township, was born in Prussia on the 23d of March, 1836, and is a son of Gerhard Thalmann, who was born in the same country, July 24, 1801, made farming his life work, and died on the 16th of July, 1867. His wife bore the maiden name of Kerdrad Kohle, and was a daughter of Adolph Kohle, a native of Prussia, and a stone-cutter by trade. She was born in that country in 1804, and by her marriage had a family of four sons and two daughters, of whom three sons are living, namely: Barnard of this sketch; Henry, Postmaster of Gross Point; and

Joseph, a farmer of that community. The parents came to America in 1847, landing in New York on the 14th of April, after thirty days spent upon the bosom of the Atlantic. After visiting relatives in Boston for three weeks they came to Cook County, and Mr. Thalmann purchased eighty acres of land on section 30, New Trier Township. He afterwards added forty-four acres on section 33, and there made his home until called to his final rest.

Barnard Thalmann spent the first eleven years of his life in his native land, and then accompanied his parents on their emigration to America. In his father's home his childhood days were passed, and during his youth he became familiar with farm work in all its departments. On the 26th of September, 1865, he was united in marriage with Mary Feldmann, who was born in Gross Point, June 4, 1848, and is a daughter of Joseph Feldmann, whose birth occurred in Prussia on the 4th of August, 1817. He came to America with his parents in August, 1833. His father died in Albany, New York, while en route for Chicago, and the other members of the family continued their westward journey. For two years they lived in Chicago, and then removed to New Trier Township. Here Mr. Feldmann still resides, making his home with his daughter, Mrs. Thalmann. His other children are: Christina, wife of Anton May, a contractor and builder of Wilmette; Frank, an engineer on the Ft. Wayne Railroad, residing in Chicago. Mrs. Mathias Pauly, Mrs. Nick Fellens and Mrs. Peter Kunz, all of Chicago; and Mrs. Nick Surges, of Lombard, Du Page County, Illinois.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Thalmann have been born twelve children, of whom nine are living, five sons and four daughters: John G., who was born April 5, 1867, and is a carpenter residing in New Trier; Joseph, born February 24, 1871, who follows farming; Barnard, born May 25, 1873, a carpenter; Elizabeth, born August 11, 1875; Kate, September 23, 1877; Frank, December 7, 1880; Anton, June 27, 1883; Mary, March 28, 1885; and Anna, July 25, 1890. Elizabeth attended St. Joseph's College, of Milwaukee, for one year, and all have received good common-school advantages. The parents and their family are members of St. Joseph's Catholic Church of Gross Point.

Mr. Thalmann cast his first Presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas, and has since been a supporter of the Democratic party and its principles. He was twice elected Overseer of Roads, and was School Director for several years. He is also a member of St. Joseph's Library and Sick Benefit Association. His farm, located on section 30, New Trier Township, is under a high state of cultivation and well improved with all modern accessories, and the owner is regarded as one of the leading agriculturists of the community.

# ADAM MELZER.

ADAM MELZER, a self-made man and enterprising citizen, now residing in the town of Northfield, Cook County, is of German birth. He was born in the province of Bavaria, Germany, March 29, 1844, and is a son of John C. and Catherine (Horn) Melzer. His parents were also natives of Germany, and were there married in 1835. The father was born on the 20th of April, 1811, and at this writing, in the summer of 1894, makes his home with his son Adam, enjoying remarkably good health for one who has attained the very advanced age of eighty-three

years. His wife passed away in November, 1893, in the seventy-eighth year of her age. The year 1853 witnessed their emigration to America, and after a long and tempestuous voyage of seventy-nine days they reached New York. Their family numbered ten children, eight of whom are yet living. The eldest daughter died in New York City soon after the family came to America. John, a carpenter and farmer, now resides in Niles Township; Jacob is a cabinet-maker and undertaker of Northfield; Adam is next in order of birth; Margaret, who became the wife of John Ward, of Maine Township, died May 19, 1888; Johanna is the wife of Nicholas Haupt, a farmer of Maine Township; Eva, twin sister of Johanna, and the widow of Peter Soergel, now lives in Chicago; Nicholas is a cabinet-maker and farmer of Northfield; Katie makes her home with her brothers and sisters; and William carries on agricultural pursuits in Massena, Cass County, Iowa. After landing in New York the family at once resumed their westward journey and came by way of Buffalo and Detroit to Chicago. They at once took up their residence in Maine Township, but after three years removed to Northfield Township, where different members of the family now reside.

No event of special importance occurred during the childhood and youth of Adam Melzer. The first nine years of his life were spent in his native land, and he then came with his father and mother to the New World. Since that time he has resided in Cook County, and is therefore numbered among its early settlers. In the fall of 1866, as a companion and helpmate on life's journey, he chose Miss Louisa Wildhage, daughter of William Wildhage, a native of Hessen-Schaumberg, Germany. The lady was born in the same locality in February, 1846. To Mr. and Mrs. Melzer have been born five children, a son and four daughters, who in order of birth are as follows: William, born March 2, 1868; Maggie, August 15, 1872; Katie, June 17, 1875; Lulu, May 18, 1881; and Josie, August 5, 1884.

Mr. and Mrs. Melzer have spent their entire wedded life in their pleasant country home, which is the abode of hospitality and good cheer. Mr. Melzer, with foresight and sagacity, saw that the best investment a farmer could make to improve his land in this locality would be to drain it, so he has spent over $1,000 in tiling his eighty-acre tract. He is now receiving a rental of $8 per acre for his farm, almost double what he could have obtained previous to draining it. It is now a valuable and desirable property.

Socially, Mr. Melzer is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Vesuvius Lodge No. 81, A. F. & A. M., of East Wheeling. Until quite recently he was a Democrat in his political views, but is now independent. Whatever success he has achieved in life is due to his own efforts. He started out for himself empty-handed, and the property which he has acquired is the just reward of his labors.

# NATHANIEL J. BROWN.

NATHANIEL J. BROWN is one of the noted pioneers of Illinois, for many years having been prominently identified with the business interests and leading enterprises of Cook County. During his boyhood he took up his residence on the frontier, living in Michigan. He was born in Windsor, Vermont, in 1812, and at the age of three was taken by his parents to New York, living in the neighborhood of Rochester and Lockport until 1826, when, with the family, he

emigrated to Ann Arbor, Michigan. The public schools of the Empire State afforded him the greater part of his educational privileges. Early in life he embarked in small business ventures, and later became associated with his brother, who was the owner of flouring-mills at Ann Arbor. His brother also established a stage line, and he became one of its agents. While thus engaged he became familiar with a large amount of territory, and when a favorable opening presented itself, he made good investments in real estate, purchasing land in Kent, Ionia and Clinton Counties, which afterward yielded him rich returns. His land in Kent County was covered with pine timber, and, with his usual sagacity, Mr. Brown saw that it would one day become very valuable. He resolved to place it on the market in Chicago, and to this end chartered the schooner "White Pigeon."

Mr. Brown built a mill upon his land, and as soon as possible in the spring of 1835, a raft of lumber, which contained six schooner loads, was launched at what is now Granville. With a big lumberman from Maine to assist him, Mr. Brown cut the craft loose from its moorings. No such attempt as this to carry lumber down the stream had been made before, or since, but the journey was safely accomplished. Arriving in Chicago, he found that objections were made by the local dealers to him selling lumber there, but he finally obtained permission, and disposed of his cargo at a handsome profit. For some time he continued his lumber shipments to Chicago with excellent success.

While in this city, Mr. Brown formed the acquaintance of Augustus Garrett, who afterward founded the Biblical Institute of Evanston. Mr. Garrett proposed that they form a partnership, and they finally agreed to form a combination which should not interfere with Mr. Brown's land speculations in Michigan. He owned a section of land in the center of Ionia County, Michigan, and a town was platted upon it. Mr. Garrett was to have charge of the sale of the lots, and Mr. Brown proceeded to the new town of Ionia and proposed to erect a sawmill there. Lots sold rapidly, and the following winter Senator Ewing succeeded in having the Grand River district land-office located there. Through some trickery, however, this was not done, but Mr. Brown managed to sell his lots and realized therefrom a small fortune. This was invested in Chicago land, and Garrett & Brown became the owners of three thousand acres in the Chicago land district. They became the owners of the most famous auction house in the West, and it was soon filled with goods of every kind from the East, to be sold at auction or traded for town lots, for settlers were rapidly coming in and there was a wild scramble for property. The business done at the first house increased so rapidly that two branch houses were established. They not only sold all kinds of commodities and town lots, but also disposed of Illinois and Wisconsin property. At one time they owned nine thousand acres in and near Chicago. In 1837 the partnership was dissolved.

Mr. Brown is a keen, far-sighted business man, and this characteristic was shown by his investment in lands at Madison, Wisconsin, at the time the State Capitol was located there. Knowing that the location would cause a boom, he made arrangements whereby he received the news of the location eighteen hours in advance of any official report; thus he had ample opportunity for securing the property, and within a day he had sold land until he had realized in cash more than half as much money as he had invested. His later sales also added materially to his income. Mr. Brown became interested in banking with Lyman A. Spaulding, of Lockport, New York, establishing a bank at Ann Arbor, Michigan. In later years he was engaged in the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, taking a contract to complete two sections, running through what is now the village of Lemont. The financial panic caused by the suspension of the National Bank about that time caused the canal contractors to receive no pay, and Mr. Brown suffered an enormous loss. During his work on the canal, however, he obtained a knowledge of the geology of the neighborhood and noted the immense deposits of limestone. Afterward investing in these, he developed an important industry, and became the owner of a valuable property. He removed to Lemont and was soon recognized as its leading

citizen, and now has a larger property interest in the city than any other citizen.

Mr. Brown has ever been a friend to the laboring classes, in fact his own life has been one of labor. The cause of temperance has found in him a warm friend and he has done much to promote sobriety among working men. In politics, he was a Democrat, and supported that party until its members in the South fired on Ft. Sumter, when he espoused the cause of the Union and joined the ranks of the Republican party, with which he has since affiliated.

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# REV. FRANCIS SIXT.

REV. FRANCIS SIXT. In the mediæval ages of chivalry, when men shed their blood and gave up their lives freely on the field of battle in support of the principles they loved, it was no uncommon thing for a warrior, after his days of wars and battles were over, to retire to a religious institution and devote the remainder of his days as zealously to the cause of Christianity as he had fought for the success of his chosen cause in secular matters. Loyola, whose name will be ever dear to the heart of true Catholics, was a soldier priest, whose military training and experience fitted him for the ecclesiastical offices he was later to fill with so much honor. The fathers in the church at the present day are not so frequently graduates from the school of arms, or men who have responded to their country's call for defenders, but there are some such, even now.

Rev. Francis Sixt, of Lemont, is one. His family dates back to the year 1200. On the 21st of May, 1850, he first saw the light of day at the village of Unterroedel, among the fruit and grain fields of Bavaria, and there his youth was passed. At the early age of five, he began his education at the public school, where he continued until he was twelve years old. At that date he went to the Gymnasium in Eichstadt, attending there and at Amberg till he had reached the age of nineteen. He was then drafted into the army, and served in the Sixth Cavalry Regiment of Bavaria for two years. During his term of service the Franco-Prussian War occurred, and he saw some of the most arduous service in that hard-fought and terrible struggle. He was present at the victories of Sedan, Orleans and Paris. In following the army of McMahon with "Unser Fritz" into Sedan, he spent twenty-one hours in the saddle each day for three days, and he and many other soldiers were so blistered by hard riding that the blood from their mutilated limbs ran into their boots, and the scars of their wounds yet remain.

In March, 1871, at the close of the war, his military service being ended, Mr. Sixt came to the United States, landing at New York on the 21st of April. He then proceeded to Milwaukee, where he entered St. Francis' College. Among his instructors were Rev. Mr. Salzmann, D. D., Rector; Archbishop Katzer, Professor of Dogmas and Philosophy; Reverend (now Monseignor) Zeininger, teacher of Philosophy and Chemistry; Rev. Joseph Reiner, now rector of St. Francis and Professor of Modern Languages; and Rev. Mr. Moppethorst, rector and Professor of Moral Theology and Common Law. Our subject was graduated in 1876, and on the 10th of June of that year was ordained by Rt.-Rev. Bishop Folly, D. D., Bishop of Chicago. Soon after he became assistant to the Rev. Patrick Riordan, rector of St. James' Church, of Chicago, now Archbishop of San Francisco, remaining six months, and then taking a

similar place with Rev. Ferdinand Kalvelage, of St. Francis' Church, where he remained two years longer. He was then transferred to Lockport, Illinois, where he took charge of St. Joseph's Church, with two missions, Gooding's Grove and Mokena, attached. This work occupied his time and attention for the next six years.

On the 1st of April, 1884, Father Sixt was transferred to Lemont, since which time he has been rector in charge of St. Alphonsus' Church. At his coming, he found the financial affairs of the parish in a very bad condition, two-thirds of the church property sold for taxes, and the parish about to dissolve. Father Sixt is a positive man, and he took hold of the spiritual and temporal affairs with a firm hand and brought together the members of the church, collected money, paid off the indebtedness, redeemed the property, and repaired the buildings, spending upwards of $10,000 in that way. He put everything in a prosperous condition, and the people of his parish are now among the most happy and contented. He was the man for the place, and by precept and example has shown his people how to succeed, and they follow his teachings to a very great degree, for his influence has been and still is great among his parishioners, many of whom he has helped to buy homes.

# AARON W. BURNSIDE, M. D.

AARON WALLACE BURNSIDE, M. D. The retrospect of a well-spent life, whose chief element has been one of usefulness to diseased and suffering humanity, is a thing that any man would contemplate with satisfaction. The man who has lived such a life, coupled with the elements of honesty, uprightness and kindness of heart, is loved and honored by his fellowmen. Such a man is Dr Burnside, the subject of this sketch.

The Empire State, which has contributed so many valuable citizens to the West, is the place of his nativity. He was born March 21, 1829, at Wheeler, Steuben County. His ancestors were of the famous Wallace family, and were known as the Wallaces of the Burnside (*i. e.*, Brookside) from the place of their residence in Scotland, and in later years adopted Burnside as a surname, but retained Wallace as a Christian name in most cases. Three brothers of this family came to America in an early day and settled in New York and New Jersey, and from them sprung a numerous progeny, numbers of whom have located in many States of the Union, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The grandfather of Dr. Burnside married at an early age, and with his brave young wife made his way from Albany to Otsego County, New York, part of the way following a bridle-path through the wilderness, and settled in the forest, where he had purchased land. He erected a sawmill, later built others, and being a man of great energy and endurance, by hard work and economy succeeded far beyond his expectations. He died when fifty-six years of age,

having been one of the wealthiest men in that section of the State.

His son John, the father of Dr. Burnside, was a resident of Steuben County, and was extensively engaged in the manufacture of stage coaches, which were widely known for their excellence, and were used over a large territory. He married Ann Eliza Teller, daughter of James and Lucretia (Brown) Teller, who was descended on the maternal side from Anneke Jans, the granddaughter of William IV. of Holland, who has become celebrated in and out of the courts of law as the owner of the immensely valuable Trinity Church property of New York, over which almost endless litigation has arisen.

Aaron W. Burnside is one of a family of seven children, and accompanied his parents to near Bucyrus, Ohio, where they settled in 1842. His home was on a farm until he attained his majority, and in the work he performed he found health and strength, and his surroundings were such that he grew to manhood in the community where manliness and morality were valued, and his training in those matters was what it should have been, as his after life has shown. The common schools gave him his education in the fundamental branches. At the age of twenty-one he entered the Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, where he spent two profitable years, and then, having decided to adopt the practice of medicine for his life work, he matriculated at the Eclectic Medical College, of Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in 1854. He at once engaged in practice in that city, and enjoyed three years of success. He then migrated westward and settled at Belvidere, Boone County, Illinois, where for many years he was a leading physician and did a large practice.

In 1881, on account of ill health, caused by overwork and the great amount of driving incident to a large country practice, he removed to Chicago. Here his ability as a physician was speedily recognized, and he was soon possessed of a large practice. In the year 1882, Dr. Burnside was appointed on the medical staff of the homeopathic department of the Cook County Hospital, and later becoming President of this body served in that capacity for several years, and then terminated his relation therewith by resignation. The only other public position the Doctor has filled is that of Examining Surgeon of Pensions, which he held for fourteen years, while residing in Boone County. During his incumbency of that position he examined many hundreds of applicants for pensions and never had one returned for re-examination.

Dr. Burnside married Mary Ann Leslie, daughter of John Leslie, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1854. One son was born to them in 1857, John L. Burnside, for many years connected with the firm of King Bros., furnishing goods.

Dr. Burnside was again married, October 30, 1864, this time to Margaret E. Fuller, daughter of Judge Lucius and Candice (Newell) Fuller, of Belvidere, Ill., and sister of Allen C. Fuller, Adjutant-General of the State of Illinois during the War of the Rebellion. By this marriage one child was born, Vincent Wallace, who is connected in business with the National Printing and Engraving Company.

Dr. Burnside became a member of the Masonic Order in 1856, and has repeatedly held the positions of Master of the Blue Lodge, and High Priest of the Chapter, having been a Thirty-second Degree Mason since April 29, 1869. He has been a life-long Republican, but has never been active in politics, nor held a political office. In 1857 he became a member of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association, and twenty-five years ago of the American Institute of Homeopathy. As has been said above, Dr. Burnside has never sought office or political preferment. His life has been devoted to the discharge of his duties as a physician to his fellowmen, and in this he has been successful, and in his success he has been charitable, as is attested by thousands of uncollected bills for medical attendance upon the poor and distressed. His life shows him to be a credit to the illustrious family from which he springs, and to his kinsman, the late Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside.

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JOHN A. HUTCHINGS.

# JOHN A. HUTCHINGS.

JOHN ALEXANDER HUTCHINGS, of Oak Glen, is numbered among the boys in blue who during the late war valiantly aided in the defense of the Union. He is recognized as one of the most loyal and patriotic citizens of this community, as well as one of the leading business men. For more than a quarter of a century he has been prominently connected with the commercial interests of this place and is now successfully engaged in the manufacture of tile.

Mr. Hutchings is a native of Somerset, England, born March 14, 1838, and is a son of James Young and Sarah Jane (Linden) Hutchings. His father was born in Somerset, in the year 1809, and was a wheelwright by trade. His mother was born January 18, 1801, at Bridgewater, London, and was a daughter of Joseph Linden, a sea-captain. In 1838 James Y. Hutchings, leaving his family behind him, sailed from the land of his birth to the New World, and after a voyage of one month found himself on American soil. He landed at New York, and after looking about him for a time was so well pleased with the country that he sent for his family, who joined him the following year. In 1843, he followed the "Star of Empire" westward and took up his residence in Northfield Township, Cook County, Illinois. The journey was made by canal to Buffalo and thence to Chicago by way of the Lakes. Shortly before reaching their destination they encountered a heavy gale, which drove them back to Mackinaw and made the time of their trip one month. In 1847 Mr. Hutchings purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, for which he paid $7.50 per acre. A few years afterwards the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company was induced to build its depot at Oak Glen on the Hutchings farm, and this land was subdivided and a part of the village has been built thereon.

Our subject is the fourth in the family of six children. The eldest daughter died in infancy. Henry Joseph is a miller living in Oak Glen. Frederick James is now deceased. John A. is the next younger. William L. is a farmer of Oak Glen. Sarah Jane is the wife of E. F. Conner, of Albert Lea, Minnesota.

It was during the infancy of John A. Hutchings that he was brought by his mother to America, and upon the old home farm in Northfield Township the days of his boyhood and youth were passed. On the 3d of August, 1861, when rebellion threatened the destruction of the Union, he volunteered his services in defense of his country, and was assigned to Company F, Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry—the celebrated "Yates Phalanx." His captain was Amasa Kennicott, and he was under Cols. O. L. Light, Thomas O. Osborn and O. L. Mann. He faithfully and valiantly served until November 28, 1865, when, the war having ended, he was honorably discharged. At Weir Bottom Church, Virginia, he was twice wounded in one minute. On all national holidays he demonstrates his love for "Old Glory" and the nation he defended by unfurling to the breezes the largest flag in Northfield Township.

On the 9th of December, 1869, Mr. Hutchings was married to Miss Amelia J. Whitney, who was born at Diamond Lake, Lake County, Illinois, March 17, 1852. Mrs. Hutchings is a daughter of David Bagley and Elizabeth (Hicks) Whitney. Mr. Whitney was born in Topsham, Orange County, Vermont, October 1, 1810, but most of his boyhood was spent in Dalton, Coos County,

New Hampshire, where his ancestors had lived for several generations and where some of their descendants still reside. His mother's maiden name was Andrews. Her family were early settlers of Orange County, Vermont.

In 1835, Mr. Whitney came to Illinois, first locating at Joliet. A few years later he removed to Lake County, Illinois, becoming one of the first settlers of that county, where he owned a valuable farm. His death occurred March 26, 1886.

Mrs. Elizabeth Whitney was born in England, and came to America with her parents when seventeen years of age. Her father, John Hicks, was an early settler at Joliet, but afterwards removed to Lake County, Illinois, where the balance of his days were spent. Mrs. Elizabeth Whitney died at Diamond Lake, Illinois, January 31, 1856.

Mr. and Mrs. Hutchings have three children: Oliver A., who was born September 29, 1870, and is a live-stock dealer of Kansas; Elsie Ada, who was born May 8, 1875, and is the wife of Philip A. Kennicott, a promising young physician, who is practicing his chosen profession in Oak Glen; and Lillian Minerva, who was born November 14, 1884, and is yet with her parents. Mr. Hutchings and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Oak Glen. In politics he was a Republican until the organization of the Prohibition party, when he joined its ranks. Socially he is a member of Vesuvius Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Wheeling.

In his business dealings Mr. Hutchings has met with success. For ten years he was an engineer, and in 1866 he and his brothers put into a grist and saw mill the first steam power in Northfield Township. For eleven years he was a successful grocer, and is now engaged in the manufacture of tile. This is one of the leading industries of the town, and his constantly increasing business yields to him a good income. Mr. Hutchings is a gentleman of more than ordinary intelligence, and his friendly and courteous manner makes him at home in all society and wins him the esteem and confidence of those with whom he has been brought in contact.

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# JOHN JENKINS.

JOHN JENKINS, who owns and operates forty acres of rich and valuable land on section 5, Jefferson Township, but now resides in Forest Glen, where he has recently erected a beautiful home, claims Wales as the land of his birth, which occurred in Carmarthen County, on the 8th of February, 1818. His father, Thomas Jenkins, was a native of the same locality, and was a farmer by occupation. In 1834 he crossed the briny deep to Canada, taking up his residence in Huron County. Six years later he was drowned in the Maitland River.

John Jenkins is the only surviving member in a family of five children. He came from Canada to Chicago in the summer of 1843, and worked in the city until the following winter, when he went to the town of Jefferson, and was engaged in taking out ship timber, being employed by George Allen. When that work was completed he bought of B. W. Ogden the timber on a five-acre tract of land, and began chopping cordwood and making staves. Thus he made his start in life. Saving his money, he at length was enabled to enter eighty acres of Government land on section 8, Jefferson Township, where Gladstone Park now stands. At that time many would claim land to

which they had no title, and when Mr. Jenkins secured his farm he was warned not to do so, being told that he would never live to enjoy it; but the threat did not terrify him, and he replied that he expected to improve his land, and that he was able to take care of himself. On one occasion he was attacked, and had quite a scuffle with one of the settlers, during which his team got away from him; but he came off victorious in the end, and his property was not wrested from him. He can relate many incidents of pioneer life, and was prominently identified with the development of the community. He and Mr. Barnum, of Chicago, did the first grading on Milwaukee Avenue. While he was working in the timber, a young man by the name of William West approached him, and proposed that they together keep bachelors' hall. This they agreed to do. Early next day Mr. West started for Chicago with a load of wood, and Mr. Jenkins concluded in his absence to clean the house. While doing this he found a barrel of cabbage which he thought had spoiled, and threw it into a hole and covered it over, "so as not to smell the rotten stuff." When Mr. West returned he found that his barrel of sauerkraut had been thrown away, and was anything but pleased with Mr. Jenkins as a housekeeper.

In 1883 Mr. Jenkins was united in marriage with Elizabeth Ann Curgenven, daughter of John Curgenven, a farmer of Cornwall, England. They are both members of the Congregational Church. By a former marriage Mr. Jenkins had two children: Elizabeth, wife of William Irwin, a real-estate and insurance agent of Chicago; and Thomas W., who died, leaving a son, John J., who is now attending a business college in Chicago. Mr. Jenkins resided upon his farm until 1894, when he removed to his beautiful home in Forest Glen. By his well-directed efforts in former years, he acquired a handsome competency, which supplies him with all the comforts of life, and enables him to lay aside business cares, resting in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil.

# JUDGE GEORGE DRIGGS.

JUDGE GEORGE DRIGGS was born at Mount Morris, New York, May 18, 1846, and was a son of Elias and Sarah (Rowell) Driggs. His father was a tinner and a man of moderate means. When he had reached the age of seven, both his parents died, leaving him in charge of his brother, Benjamin P. Driggs, who sent him to Fairlee, Vermont, where he began work on a farm. There he remained until he was thirteen years old, performing the heavy, wearisome labor incident to New England farming, working early and late during the greater part of the year, and attending school in the winter. But he was a hardy boy and ambitious, and did not allow himself to be discouraged by his condition or environment, but struggled manfully to better his circumstances and get an education — and succeeded.

Mr. Driggs attended Oxford Academy, in New Hampshire, for some time, and finally decided to give up farming. With this end in view, he went to Boston, expecting easily to obtain a position in a store, but he found it a seeming impossibility, and became a newsboy. He had determined to be independent, and it was his ambition to be a lawyer. To that end he sought any honorable employment that seemed to promise an opportunity for study or to provide the means for carrying out

his plans. It was not an easy thing for this country boy, unused to city ways, to maintain himself in such surroundings; but, with the energy that permeated his whole career, he did it, and did it well. In after years, speaking of that time in his life, he said: "I did not make much money, but I had my eyes opened to the intensity of business competition, and I think I learned most of the tricks of the newsboy's trade." His experience in this line was brief, however, lasting only four or five months, after which the future jurist returned to his home.

Shortly after this he enlisted for service in the War of the Rebellion, but his brother objected to this on account of his youth, and secured his release. The young man was, however, determined to do what seemed to him to be his duty to his country, and it was with a great deal of difficulty that the brother got him away from the United States authorities after a second enlistment. In after life Judge Driggs manifested in many ways the same spirit of patriotism, and was the warm friend of the veteran soldier and advocate of his claims to recognition on the part of the country. In consideration of these facts he was made an honorary member of the Union Veterans' League of Chicago. For a while he acted as clerk in a village store, but in 1865 he met the present Senator from Vermont, Justin S. Morrill, and through him secured a position in the treasury at Washington, with a view to the opportunity for study which that connection offered, and entered the Columbia University Law School.

In 1867 Mr. Driggs was graduated, and then endeavored to find a location in which to settle down to his legal work; but neither New York nor Washington suited him, and he started west. Columbus, Ohio, proved attractive to him, and in 1871 he made that place his home. Judge J. R. Swan, a distinguished jurist, took the young lawyer into his office, and all went favorably from that time forward. A short time later he entered the office of Hugh J. Jewett, President of the "Panhandle" Railroad, and later President of the "Erie," and here gained a practical knowledge and experience in railroad law. In 1876 he went to Pittsburgh, as assistant counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and remained there in that capacity until 1881, when he moved to Chicago. Here he entered into a law partnership with George Willard, also of the Pennsylvania Railroad staff, and continued to act as solicitor for that line until a short time before his elevation to the Bench.

This connection was dissolved in 1887, when Mr. Driggs became a member of the firm of Tenney, Driggs & Coffeen. This association was of necessity of short duration, for with Judge Williamson's death, in 1888, came the almost unanimous demand that Mr. Driggs succeed him on the Circuit Bench. His election was not opposed. He went upon the Bench immediately on his election, and in June, 1890, was re-elected without opposition for a term of six years, but in the midst of his bright career of usefulness he was removed by death, suddenly and unexpectedly. He died of quinsy, after an illness of only five days, March 19, 1892. His funeral services were held at the First Presbyterian Church of Hyde Park, where fifteen hundred persons attended, among them three hundred and fifty members of the Bar and every Judge of the Circuit and Superior Courts and the jurists upon the Probate and County Benches.

On the 22d of February, 1872, George Driggs and Miss Helen Griffing, of Washington, D. C., were married. The lady was born in Litchfield, Ohio, and is a talented member of an old colonial family of prominence in Connecticut. Her father, Charles Griffing, was born in New London. Her mother, Josephine Sophia (White) Griffing, was a direct descendant of Peregrine White, the first child born in Plymouth Colony. Both her parents were ardent Abolitionists, and severed their relations with the Methodist Church on account of their radical views on the slavery question. They were persons of much more than ordinary ability, and rendered all possible aid to the Underground Railroad, so well known before the war. Among their friends and associates were William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell. Mrs. Griffing originated the idea of the Freedman's Bureau, and, as a Government official, directed the work of caring for the desti-

tute negroes who thronged Washington after the war, having her residence there, and holding that position from 1865 until 1872. Judge Driggs left two children, a son and daughter, Herbert and Josephine.

What Judge Driggs was, and the esteem in which he was held by his fellow-citizens, is best told in the words of those who knew him best. Judge Oliver H. Horton said of his late associate: "He was my warm personal friend before he went on the Bench. He was a man who drew others to him. He had a genial manner and it was from the heart; he was a remarkably kind-hearted man. He was a gentleman. His was a well-rounded character. He was an able public speaker. His presence was pleasing. His eye spoke before he had opened his mouth—there are some men who have the gift of conveying an idea to an audience without speaking. He had a most pleasing voice and the faculty of expressing himself in full, round, felicitous phrases. His death was a terrible shock to all his associates, and it was so unexpected by his wife that it would hardly have been a greater shock if he had died from a pistol shot."

M. L. Coffeen, once his law partner, said: "He was a thorough trial lawyer, a magnificent pleader, and a man who, in the trial of a jury case, exercised a magnetic influence. His instincts were based upon microscopical integrity in every instance. He loved the right, the true and the good with ardor. He was by all means the most popular man we ever had on the Bench. In social life he was equally loved and admired. He was constantly sought for to attend dinners and banquets. He was a true admirer of music and art, and a man of the finest esthetic sensibility. His affection for his family was tender and charming. His geniality was unvarying. Never was there a more approachable man; never was there a kindlier spirit. There was never a breath of suspicion blown upon his character, for his face was a living refutation of calumny, of aspersion, of suspicion. Too often it is a fact that the beauty of a man's character becomes apparent only when he lies cold in death; but his character was known and loved all his life."

It is doubtful if there was a more popular man in Chicago than Judge Driggs. Pretty nearly everyone knew him and everyone liked him. He was fond of the innocent social pleasures of life, and invitations of all kinds were showered upon him. Nor did he slight the broader, more serious, things of life. He was a reader, a scholar, a man of keen artistic instincts, a lover of music and of the stage. He was a close friend of Joe Jefferson. Between him and Robert G. Ingersoll there was an unusually warm friendship. Wherever the wits congregated, there was his pleasure. His special ties were warm and many. He was a member of the Knights Templar and of the Royal Arcanum. Of the city clubs, the Union League, the Sunset, the Fellowship and the Forty Club claimed him. In his own neighborhood the Kenwood Club had honored him with its presidency, and of the Hyde Park Club he was a valued member. And yet no man was more attached to his friends and to his family; no man had a more charming home life. His home in the "East End" was the hospitable rendezvous of a large and pleasant circle of friends. He was a kind husband and an indulgent parent; in fact, he was much like an elder brother of his son and daughter. He was open-handed and charitable, but his foresight leaves his family in comfort.

Judge Driggs was one of the readiest of men. His wits were always with him and in working order. What his brain conceived his lips could always utter, and the thought lost nothing in transmission. It was this faculty that made him a delightful conversationalist, whose range was as wide as his erudition; a kindly wit, whose shafts never hurt the most sensitive; a *raconteur* whose listeners never grew weary; a toastmaster before whom dullness and formality fled; an after-dinner speaker whose graceful fancy could redeem whole programs of stilted nothings; a campaign orator whose political utterances were a treat; a pleader whose arguments never failed to impress both court and jury. But, better still, his gift of silver speech soared higher to what men—for want of a better word—call eloquence. As a public speaker, able to handle the occasion and the subject, he made his mark by repeated successes. It

is touching to remember that his last public address was his oration at the annual memorial services of the Chicago Bar Association, December 27, 1891, in the Auditorium, where a vast audience listened to his eloquent tribute to the profession he loved so well and so brightly adorned.

# THOMAS W. HESLINGTON.

THOMAS WILLIAM HESLINGTON, a worthy representative of the agricultural interests of Cook County, has long made his home in this community and is familiar with much of its history. He has the honor of being a native of the county, and has witnessed its growth from the time when the Indians were frequent visitors to the neighborhood, and when the land was wild and unimproved. He has seen the development of homes and farms and the rapid growth of Chicago, and has ever borne his part in the work of progress and advancement.

His father, George Heslington, numbered among the honored pioneers of Cook County, was born in Maunley, near Northallerton, Yorkshire, England, on the 7th of August, 1799. He married Ann Dewes, a native of Marton Grafton, Yorkshire, born October 1, 1803, and a daughter of John Dewes, a Yorkshire farmer. They became the parents of the following children: John, now deceased; Ann, wife of William Blann, who for eight years has served as night watchman in the great store of A. H. Revell & Co., Chicago, and during all this time has never been absent from duty a single night; Mrs. Isabel Langrehr; George, also deceased; Elizabeth Jane Dewes, widow of George Millen; Margaret Ella, who lives with her brother and manages the affairs of the household with marked ability; Thomas W.; Mrs. Sophia Amelia Jones, now deceased; and Maria Antoinette, wife of Otto Linemann, of Northfield Township. The first four were born in England, the others in Cook County, Illinois.

In the summer of 1833, the parents, accompanied by their children, bade adieu to their native land and sailed for America. They came at once to Illinois and took up their residence in Niles Township, where the father secured a Government claim, comprising eighty acres of timber land and eighty acres of prairie land. The voyage across the Atlantic was a very pleasant one, and consumed thirteen weeks. The captain of the vessel became a friend of Mr. Heslington, and he made the family his guests during the trip. Mrs. Heslington remarked, "It was the pleasantest thirteen weeks that I ever spent." In the pioneer home of the family their Indian neighbors were frequently entertained, and as a return for his kindness Mr. Heslington was the recipient of many favors at the hands of the red men. He continued an honored and highly-respected citizen of this community until his death, which occurred in Northfield Township, March 16, 1879, aged nearly eighty years. His wife passed away September 4, 1881.

Thomas W. Heslington whose name heads this record was born in Niles Township October 15, 1839, but has spent most of his life in Northfield Township, which is yet his place of residence, his household being presided over by his amiable sister, whose work has been to assist him in making home pleasant and prosperous. By earnest labor, economy and careful management they have accumulated a respectable portion of this world's goods to maintain them in their declining years. Mr. Heslington cast his

first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and supported the Republican party until recently, when he cast his vote with the Prohibitionists. He has never been an office-seeker, preferring to give his entire time and attention to his business interests. His deeds of kindness and charity are performed in a quiet, unassuming way, and his life is well spent.

# EDWIN JEREMIAH WILBER.

E. J. WILBER, of Chicago, who is at the head of the Wilber Mercantile Agency, which is known throughout the country, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., on the 30th of December, 1826, and is a son of John and Keziah C. (Dodge) Wilber. His mother was a daughter of Dr. Dodge, and was the eldest of twelve children. His father was a member of the Society of Friends, and was the eldest of a family of eight children.

The subject of this sketch was reared as a farmer, and from an early age was familiar with the labors of the field and the other work of an agriculturist. His early education was acquired in the district schools of the neighborhood, but during the winter season, when between the ages of eighteen and twenty years, he attended an academy in Fairfield, N. Y. He entered upon his business career as a teacher, and was thus employed in 1848 and 1849. In the latter year he went to California, attracted by the discovery of gold on the Pacific Slope. On reaching his destination he began mining, and was thus engaged for two years with good success. Later he engaged in selling supplies to the miners for a year; and spent one year in farming near Sacramento, Cal. At length he determined to return home, for he had been absent four years. In February, 1853, he took passage on a steamer at San Francisco. He sailed to San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, and thence by way of Lake Nicaragua and the San Juan River to Greytown, where he boarded a steamer bound for New York City. He arrived in the metropolis in March, and then went to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where the succeeding twenty years of his life were passed. During his residence in that place he was engaged for a time in the dry-goods business. Subsequently, he became connected with Eastman's Business College as a teacher, and later served as its principal for six years. He then turned his attention to the fire-insurance business, and also engaged in the publication of the *Daily News*. Leaving the East in 1873, he removed to Michigan, where he spent two years, and in 1875 embarked in an enterprise with Hon. Mark D. Wilber, bringing into use a new system of collecting and reporting. This soon became known as the Wilber Mercantile Agency, and business was established in Chicago in 1876, with E. J. Wilber as Secretary and Manager. Ten years later, John D. and Marshall D. Wilber became stockholders, and soon after it was incorporated, with Mark D. Wilber as President, E. J. Wilber Secretary, Marshall D. Wilber Treasurer, and John D. Wilber Assistant Secretary and Manager of the reporting department. S. D. King was made Superintendent of the collection department, and John C. Cummings was made Superintendent of the attorney list and was given charge of the annual and monthly revisions. Great care is taken in the preparation of these lists and revisions, and copies of the same are furnished to all patrons and associate attorneys. From the beginning the business of the company has constantly increased, until it has now assumed extensive proportions, and the Wilber Mercantile

Agency is known throughout the country. It has gained the confidence of people everywhere, and prominent business men of various places intrust large moneyed interests to its care.

After removing to Chicago, Mr. Wilber studied law in the Union Law College and was graduated therefrom in 1882. He did this in order to better fit himself for his work. Honorable and upright in all dealings, his success has been won by a straightforward career, by enterprise, perseverance and well-directed efforts. He is a man of untiring energy, and carries forward to a successful completion whatever he undertakes. His prosperity is certainly well deserved. He is an earnest Christian gentleman and has been an officer and member of the Presbyterian Church of Woodlawn since its organization in 1884. Thus have we briefly sketched the life of a self-made man, who by his own efforts has steadily worked his way upward to a position of prominence, and is now at the head of his line of business in the country.

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# AUGUST HEUCK.

AUGUST HEUCK, who is engaged in blacksmithing in Oak Glen, was born in Hanover, Germany, on the 10th of January, 1839. His father, George Heuck, was born in Kiel, Holstein, Germany, in 1811, and served as an apprentice to the blacksmith and locksmith's trades in a machine shop. He also learned the business of manufacturing surgical instruments, and was in the truest sense of the term a master mechanic. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Marguerite Oldenbuttel, and was born in Hanover, in 1814. They were married January 9, 1839, and by their union became the parents of seven children, three sons and four daughters, of whom August, the eldest, and Frederick, the youngest, yet survive. In 1857, George Heuck, accompanied by his family, boarded the sailing-vessel "Atalanta," bound for America. They were delayed by severe storms while passing through the English Channel, and collided with a vessel. They also ran on a rock in the channel, and the captain, mate and five sailors from a wreck were picked up. After a voyage of seven weeks, the "Atalanta" dropped anchor in the harbor of New York and they landed at Castle Garden. From New York they made their way to Albany, and thence by rail to Chicago. For two or three years the father rented land in Northfield Township, and then purchased an acre of ground, on which he built a dwelling and blacksmith shop. For some years he there carried on business in his own interest. He died January 5, 1881.

August Heuck, whose name heads this record, began learning the blacksmith's trade with his father when a youth of nine summers. He also attended school during a portion of the time, and at the age of eighteen had acquired a good practical education. With the family he came to America, and has since made his home in Cook County.

On the 25th of June, 1868, was celebrated the marriage of August Heuck and Miss Wilhelmina, daughter of Lorenzo Heick. She was born April 17, 1848, in Kiel, Holstein, Germany, and emigrated to America in 1867. Their surviving children are: August, born March 20, 1872; Henry, September 14, 1873; and Johanna, November 25, 1877.

Mr. Heuck and his family are all members of the Lutheran Church. He is a Republican in politics, and has always been a zealous and active

adherent of that party since casting his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. He still works at his trade and is also interested in farming. He owns the acre of land which his father first purchased, and has by industry and energy added to this until he is now the possessor of ninety-three acres of well-improved land, and some Evanston property, besides his pleasant home in Oak Glen, built in 1877, which is surrounded by fruit and ornamental shrubbery planted by himself.

Gerhardt Oldenbuttel, a brother of Mrs. Marguerite Heuck, still resides with the subject of this sketch, at the age of seventy-five years. He came to America in 1840, landing at Charleston, South Carolina, and has since traveled extensively in the United States.

# NOAH B. BACON.

NOAH BROCKWAY BACON, one of the few men now living, with clear memories, who were born in the eighteenth century, is an example of the benefits of temperance and righteous living. When near the close of his ninety-fifth year, he wrote the following, at the request of the editor of this volume:

"I know very little of my ancestors. My father moved to the State of New York soon after his marriage, leaving all of his relatives in the Eastern States. He was a son of Ebeneezer Bacon, of Massachusetts. When a boy of sixteen years, he and two older brothers enlisted in the Revolutionary War. One brother died in the army and the other lost his right arm. My father served seven years, without a day's relief, and was honorably discharged, a sound, strong man of one hundred and fifty-five pounds' weight, and paid off in Continental money, of which it would take $5,000 to buy a pair of top boots. I have heard my father say it would take $150 to buy a dinner.

"Some four years after the war my father married Ruth Brockway, a Connecticut school teacher, and moved west to the State of New York. The result of their marriage was five sons and two daughters. The youngest son died in infancy. Their names were Olive, Elijah, Noah B., Truman Norton, Joseph Franklin, Ruth Anna and Timothy. Six lived to marry and rear families. My brothers and sisters have all passed on to the spirit life, and I am the only representative of my father's family. My health is good for one of my years.

"I was born on the 19th of December, 1799, and am this day ninety-four years, seven months and twenty-two days old, and I write this history from memory, and without spectacles, in this cloudy, dark day, August 10, 1894. My cup of life has been mixed with joy and grief. Our sorrows last for a night, but joy cometh in the morning. My history is peculiar to myself—perhaps of little interest to others. I have been told that my brother, Joseph F. Bacon, who died in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, February 5, 1892, traced the line of our ancestors back to Lord Bacon. I never had time for such work. Lord Bacon was what he was in his time, and I am what I am in my day. Character, not genealogy, is what makes the man of to-day famous or infamous. Vice may be dandled in the lap of wealth and fame, while virtue, in obscurity, struggles with the iron hand of poverty, and unknown in the annals of the world's history. Yet virtue carries her reward with her, and sometimes it is an open reward. Many years of experience have taught me to regard everyone according to his virtue, from the king on his throne to the beggar in the street. I

have living twenty-five grandchildren, forty-three great-grandchildren and three great-great-grandchildren. Nine grandchildren have died and two great-grandchildren have died. Three of my daughters have died, and I have five sons and one daughter living."

Elijah Bacon, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1765 (probably at Dedham, Massachusetts), and reached the age of ninety-six years. His wife lived to be ninety years old. They were faithful members of the Presbyterian Church, and engaged chiefly in agriculture.

Noah B. Bacon was born in Westmoreland, Ontario County, New York, and had a limited common-school education. He has been observant and studious and has secured a valuable practical education. As shown in the extract preceding, he has sound, practical views of life. After spending some years in carrying mail—first on horseback, then on a stage line—through the wilds of southern New York and northern Pennsylvania, in the employ of Stephen B. Leonard, Mr. Bacon took a sub-contract from Mr. Leonard to carry the mail (in connection with which he operated a stage line) between Bath, Steuben County, New York, and Elmira, Tioga County, in the same State, which he faithfully carried out, but without financial gain. Farming has been his main occupation in life. For about fifteen years he operated a linseed-oil mill at Bath, New York, during part of the year.

In 1843 he moved to Mukwanago (then Milwaukee) County, Wisconsin, where he rented land four years. He then removed to La Grange, Walworth County, in the same State, and combined farming with the operation of a blacksmith shop, in partnership with his eldest son. Here he improved his financial condition and established a reputation for rectitude, to which the writer of these lines cheerfully testifies from personal knowledge. In 1856 he went to Easton, Adams County, Wisconsin, where he purchased wild land and improved it successfully. Here, in 1875, at the age of seventy-seven years, his faithful helpmate was taken away by death, and he soon after retired from active life. On the evening of the first day of the year 1821, in Bath, Steuben County, New York, Mr. Bacon was wedded to Miss Charlotte York. She was the daughter of Stephen and Amy (Franklin) York, and was born in Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York, being one of a family of three sons and six daughters. Stephen York was of Dutch descent. Amy Franklin was a daughter of Roswell P. Franklin, a near relative of Benjamin Franklin, the American sage. Five sons and four daughters were given to Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, named in order of birth: Mary Ann, Joseph Franklin, Ruth Amy, George Brockway, Huldah Emmarilla, Elijah Fremont, Jeremiah D., David Noah and Charlotte Amanda. Joseph Franklin resides in Portage City, Wisconsin, and has four living children; George Brockway has two children and resides in Des Moines, Iowa; Elijah Fremont, also of Des Moines, has eight children; Jeremiah D. makes his home in Chicago; David N. resides in Point Bluff, Wisconsin; Mrs. Mahlon Dewing, a widow, resides in Winfred, South Dakota. Her husband served for four years in the Eleventh Wisconsin Regiment during the War of the Rebellion. The second daughter was buried in Bath, Steuben County, New York; the third in Mukwanago, Wisconsin; and the eldest in White Creek, Wisconsin.

Mr. Bacon, though now so well advanced in years, is remarkably well preserved. His health is good, his step firm and elastic, and his eyesight and hearing are very slightly impaired. He possesses considerable literary ability, and it has been his custom for several years to compose a poem on his birthday. He also corresponds regularly with several friends and writes daily in a diary. Until his retirement his life was a very busy one, and he is now spending his declining years in a well-earned rest. In pleasant weather he accompanies his grandchildren through the busy portions of the city, and during 1893 he several times visited the World's Fair, which he enjoyed greatly. His excellent health is undoubtedly due in a large measure to his abstinence from intoxicating liquors. In religious faith he is a Universalist, and has acted with the Republican Party since its organization—"pledged to truth and the public good: God first and my country next."

While in Chicago Mr. Bacon resides with his son, Jeremiah D., who was born March 23, 1832, in Bath, Steuben County, New York. He attended school at that place and completed his education in Wisconsin. At the age of eighteen he began to learn the blacksmith's trade with his brother, Joseph Franklin, with whom he worked (at La Grange, Wisconsin) four years, after which he carried on mercantile pursuits in connection with another brother at White Creek, Wisconsin. They built a flouring-mill and carried on business along that line until the spring of 1865, at which time Jeremiah Bacon went to Hannibal, Missouri, where he engaged in the grocery business for one year. He then, with others, organized an insurance company, with which he was connected for four years, when he returned to the grocery business, carrying on trade until 1876. On his removal to Chicago, in the Centennial year, he embarked in the commission business on South Water Street, being thus engaged for two years, when he entered the employ of Rosenbaum Bros. He severed his connection with that firm to engage in the grain business, and subsequently entered the employ of Rogers Bros., grain receivers, and his next venture was in the real-estate business, which he yet carries on.

Jeremiah Bacon has been twice married. He first wedded Bianca A. Walworth, and afterward Susan E. Lanphear. His children are: Hattie B., wife of C. L. Thayer, of Chicago, by whom she has one child, Charles L.; Mary C., a teacher in the Kershaw School of Chicago; Lulu S., at home; Anna L., wife of W. C. Allen, of Chicago, by whom she has two children; and Henrietta L., wife of E. G. Colburn, a druggist of this city. In his political views Mr. Bacon is a Democrat, and is a well-informed man, who keeps abreast with the times on all questions of the day. A courteous, genial gentleman, those who know him esteem him highly for his sterling worth.

# JOHN M MATHIS.

JOHN MICHAEL MATHIS resides on section 31, Niles Township, Cook County. The men who start out in life without capital and work their way upward unaided, depending entirely on their own resources, deserve great credit for their success. Such a man is our subject. He was the eldest of five children and was born on the 19th of May, 1819. His ancestors were stalwart men, prominent in the military service of France. His father, John Michael Mathis, Sr., who lived to see his eighty-fourth year, was a soldier under Napoleon and witnessed the fall of the "Great Commander." His mother, who bore the maiden name of Barbara Myer, was a daughter of Casper Myer, a blacksmith. All were natives of Alsace, Germany, then a part of France.

Mr. Mathis whose name heads this record enlisted in the French army in 1840, and after six years' service was honorably discharged, on the 26th of November, 1846. While in the army he excelled in all the athletic sports that so much interest men during soldier-life, and in a contest received the prize—a gold watch—for being the "best man" in the regiment. He was thirty years of age at the time of his emigration to America. In 1849, he crossed the briny deep and took up his residence in Lake County, Illinois, near the Cook County line. After a few years he removed to Arlington Heights, in this county, where he made his home for a period of twelve years. He then went to Mobile, Alabama, where he spent two years engaged in hunting and fishing.

While engaged in the latter pursuit his only competitors were the Spanish fishermen, who were not adepts in inveigling the finny tribe. His superior ability in this line made the business quite profitable, he often catching fish to the value of about $30 in two or three hours. In the spring of 1867 he came to the village of Niles and embarked in the hotel and saloon business, which for seventeen years proved to be very remunerative. In 1884, having acquired a handsome competency, he retired to private life, and is now living in a substantial two-story residence, in a very desirable part of the town, enjoying the rest which he has so truly earned and richly deserves.

In 1856, Mr. Mathis was joined in marriage with Miss Lena Deabolt, a native of Alsace. Her death occurred in 1884. Two of the nephews of our subject, William and Jacob, sons of his brother Jacob, of Alsace, are living with him. Jacob Mathis, Jr., married Miss Lena Laesser, and they have two children, Bertha and Lena.

Mr. Mathis is a member of the Lutheran Church, and in his political affiliation is a Democrat, but has never had time or inclination for public office. His first Presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln. He has lived a quiet and unassuming life. Being at a very early age thrown upon his own resources, he had few advantages, educational or otherwise, and his success has been achieved by earnest efforts and good management.

# REV. JOSEPH A. BOLLMANN.

REV. JOSEPH A. BOLLMANN, of Sag Bridge, is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was born on the 7th of December, 1854. His father, Frederick Bollmann, was a goldsmith, born near Osnaburg, Germany, and came to America in 1840. Nine years later, in 1849, he married Miss Lena Dahme, a native of Muenster, Germany, who emigrated to the United States in 1842. By this union were born two children, the younger of whom is our subject. His first year's education was obtained in the public schools of Springfield, Ohio, after which he attended the high school of the same city. He studied the classics in Mount St. Mary's, in Cincinnati, and after completing the prescribed course entered the school of St. Viateur at Kankakee, where he took the theological course, being graduated from that institution in 1880. He was ordained on the 17th of June of the same year by Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, Ill. During the last two years of his course he was a teacher of Latin and Greek in the college.

Rev. Mr. Bollmann's first pastoral work was as assistant to Father Barrett, of St. Stephen's Church of Chicago, where he spent three months, and then he went to Lemont as assistant priest to Rev. J. E. Hogan, of St. Patrick's Church, thus serving for two years. In 1882 he was made priest in charge of St. James' Church at Sag Bridge, being the first resident pastor at that place. There he built the parochial residence, enlarged the church edifice, and built a steeple to it. This church is of stone, beautifully situated in the midst of a natural forest, on the summit of a hill, commanding a fine view of the country around. Here Father Bollmann has passed twelve years in the midst of a community of farmers. Although he has been offered the pastorate of wealthy city churches in Chicago, he prefers to remain where he can live close to nature, of which

he is a great lover. His leisure time he spends in reading the classics, of which he is very fond, in fishing, hunting, and in studying the things of nature, which are always interesting to a man of his education and bent of mind. Genial and kindly by nature, with an eye single to the advancement of his parishioners in material as well as spiritual matters, Rev. Mr. Bollmann fills a place in which he finds pleasure and success and enjoys the profound respect and regard of those of his own church over whom he has charge, and those of other denominations as well.

# WILLIAM NETTSTRAETER.

REV. WILLIAM NETSTRAETER, pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church at Wilmette, is a native of Prussia, his birth having occurred in that country at Meschede, on the 1st of January, 1843. His parents were Frank and Josephine Frances (Sels) Netstraeter. The former came to America in 1867 and spent his remaining days in this country. The mother died when her son William was a lad of only about eight summers.

The primary education of Father Netstraeter was obtained in the public schools of his native town, and subsequently at the college of Arnsberg, from which he was graduated at the age of twenty years. He then entered the University of Muenster to prepare for the work of the ministry. Here he studied for a period of two years, and then went to Paderborn to continue his studies, until the year 1867, which witnessed his emigration to America, whither he had been called by the president of St. Francis' Seminary of Milwaukee. There he completed his theological studies, and entered the ministry in September, 1867. His first appointment was at Gross Point, Illinois, where he served for a few months as assistant pastor. Shortly afterwards he was removed to Lincoln, Illinois, where he had charge of all the German Catholics in Logan and McLean Counties. He organized congregations in Lincoln, Bloomington, Pulaski, Atlanta and several small country places, and through his instrumentality houses of worship were erected at the first two above-named towns.

On the expiration of a period of five years, Father Netstraeter was recalled to Gross Point to become pastor of the church at that place, and still continues his ministerial labors there. The membership of the church has largely increased, and several congregations have been cut off from the original society. During the first two years of his residence here he also had charge of the church at Highland Park. The congregation at Wilmette was organized in December, 1845, by Father G. H. Plathe. A block church was first built, and all the Catholics for thirty miles around worshipped here. Afterwards a frame church was erected, and in 1869 a large brick edifice was built and an extensive addition was made in 1892. The present seating capacity of the building is six hundred, with standing room for two hundred more. It is now the intention to build within a few years a new house of worship and use the present church for school purposes and assembly rooms. At an early day a school was organized in connection with the church, and at this writing (in the fall of 1894) about three hundred and fifty pupils are instructed therein.

Father Netstraeter is not only an able minister, but manifests a keen interest in all worthy public enterprises which are calculated to advance the welfare of the community. He has taken an active interest in the growth and development of the village of Wilmette, which has sprung into existence during his residence here. He served for eight years as Trustee of the village and twice during that time was called to the Presidency of

the Board. He platted a subdivision of the town, and owns some choice property there. Father Netstraeter is a deep student, an able speaker and writer, and a progressive and useful citizen. His practical methods and kindly manners have greatly endeared him to the congregation to whom he has ministered for so many years.

# EUGENE BURHANS.

EUGENE BURHANS, who since November 1, 1889, has held the position of depot master at the Chicago station of the Rock Island and Lake Shore Railways, is a native of the Empire State. He was born in Kingston, Ulster County, on the 26th of March, 1851, and is a son of William P. and Catherine (Folant) Burhans. The father died January 18, 1892, in Bristol, Indiana, when seventy-three years of age. He, too, was born in Kingston, New York, and was of Holland descent. His ancestors crossed the Atlantic in an early day, settling in New York in the seventeenth century. The father was a shoemaker by trade and carried on a shoe store in Kingston for many years, but at length disposed of his business interests in the East and in 1867 removed to Bristol, Indiana, where his remaining days were passed. The mother of Eugene died during his infancy. She, too, was born in Kingston, where many of her relatives still live. The Folant family is also of Holland origin. After the death of his first wife Mr. Burhans was united in marriage with Mrs. Uretta (Smith) Heald, who is still living in Bristol, Indiana. She proved to Eugene a kind and faithful mother, taking the place of the one whom he had lost.

Mr. Burhans, whose name heads this record, acquired his education in the public schools of his native town, and at the age of fourteen he started out in life for himself. He began to learn the trade of a confectioner, serving a three-years apprenticeship to the same. At the age of seventeen he accompanied his parents on their removal to Indiana, and after spending two years on the farm he resumed work at his trade at South Bend. Subsequently he abandoned that business and was made a member of the police force in that city, thus serving some time.

While in the Hoosier State Mr. Burhans was married, on the 23d of November, 1871, the lady of his choice being Miss Sarah M. Finch, daughter of Hiram Finch, a pioneer of St. Joseph County, Indiana. She was born in New York, and died on the 14th of December, 1882, in her twenty-ninth year, leaving three children: Ella, now the wife of L. A. Babcock, of Chicago; Emma; and William, who makes his home in Bristol, Indiana. Mr. Burhans was again married, in November, 1888, his second union being with Mrs. Mary E. Boys, a sister of his first wife. She had one child by her former marriage, a daughter, Maud.

Mr. Burhans arrived in Chicago in September, 1883, and secured employment in the repair shops of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company. He afterwards became assistant depot master, and since the 1st of November, 1889, he has held the position of depot master, the duties of which he discharges in a creditable and acceptable manner. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Blue Lodge of Englewood and the Chapter of Normal Park. In politics he has been a life-long Republican.

During his connection with the railroad interests of Chicago, Mr. Burhans and his fellow-officers have twice been confronted by gigantic strikes on the part of organized workmen. In these emerg-

encies the corporations whom he serves have ever found in him a faithful adherent and a powerful ally, in every way worthy of the confidence reposed in him. At the same time he has won the respect and good-will of the traveling public, who always regard him as a prompt and accommodating gentleman.

# WILLIAM D. GORDON.

WILLIAM DENNIS GORDON, Auditor of Receipts in the Treasurer's office of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, on the 15th of April, 1860, and is a son of Dennis and Frances A. (Chandlee) Gordon, the latter's parents being natives of Baltimore, Maryland. On the paternal side the family is of Scotch origin. The grandfather of our subject, Benjamin Gordon, was a native of Scotland, and, having emigrated to the New World, he engaged in the United States Naval Service, under Commodore Decatur. He took part in the expedition to Algiers, and during that trip lost his life. His wife was a native of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon both died when their son Dennis was a child of six summers.

The latter was reared and educated in the South, and in 1858 started westward, hoping thereby to benefit his financial condition. He took up his residence in St. Louis, where he engaged in business as a dealer in boots and shoes, carrying on operations along that line until the war broke out, when he enlisted among the Mounted Patrol. He was afterwards connected with the police force of the city until the war ended. In 1869 he came to Chicago and engaged with the Illinois Central Railroad as Depot Passenger and Ticket Agent. He was also employed in a similar capacity with the Michigan Central Railroad, and to this work devoted his energies until his death, which resulted from accident. During the severe snow storm of February 14, 1885, he was run over by an engine, and death resulted. He was at that time sixty-seven years of age. His wife still survives him and is yet living in Chicago. She is a daughter of Lewis and Ann Chandlee. Her mother was a Quaker, and died in Chicago in 1874, at the very advanced age of ninety-two years.

In the Gordon family were nine children, four sons and five daughters, namely: Thomas B., who was accidentally killed on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad in November, 1891; Lewis C., who was accidentally killed on the same road in November, 1889, while serving as a conductor, in which capacity his brother was also employed; George E., who is now in the Treasurer's office of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road; William D. of this sketch; Margaret; Susan C.; Nellie; Charlotte, wife of P. F. Webster, of Chicago; and Sarah E., wife of George M. Black, of Cleveland, Ohio.

The subject of this sketch was a child of nine years when his parents came to Chicago. He attended the Cottage Grove public school, from which he graduated in 1877, and later was a student in the Mosley High School. At the age of eighteen he entered upon his business career as city buyer for A. G. Spaulding & Bros., the leading dealers in sporting goods in the city. Two years were thus passed, after which he entered the Treasurer's office of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company. He began work there in May, 1880, in the humble capacity of office boy, and attained his present position by a series of well-merited promotions.

On December 31, 1889, Mr. Gordon wedded Miss Anna Mary McPherson, daughter of John W.

McPherson, of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, in which place Mrs. Gordon was born. Their union has been blessed with two daughters, Margaret McPherson and Dorothy Chandlee. The family attends the Forty-first Street Presbyterian Church. Mr. Gordon is a member of the Masonic fraternity and on questions of State and National importance is a Democrat, but at local elections, where no issue is involved, he votes independent of party ties. During his fourteen years' connection with the office of which he is an important factor, Mr. Gordon has become one of the most indispensable employes thereof.

# PETER WOHLER.

PETER WOHLER is at the head of a leading industry, being engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors and stairs in Chicago. He was born in Fehmer, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, on the 28th of January, 1846, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Kolbaum) Wohler. He acquired his education in the common schools, and at the age of sixteen entered upon his business career. It was then that he began to learn the trade of cabinet-making, serving an apprenticeship of four and a-half years, during which he completely mastered the business, becoming an expert workman.

The year 1866 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Wohler in America. He sought a home in Chicago, where he obtained employment in a furniture factory, and subsequently secured a situation in a sash and door factory, located at the corner of Clark and Twelfth Streets. Three years later he was offered a position in a stair factory and became foreman of the business. After the great fire which swept away so much of the city in October, 1871, he established a factory of his own at the corner of Centre Avenue and Eighteenth Street. His place of business was subsequently changed to Twenty-first Street, near Laflin, his present location, where he now manufactures sash and doors and does stair work. He also carries on contracting and building, and does a good business, employment being furnished to over one hundred workmen. Having thoroughly learned his trade in boyhood, he is enabled to turn out the finest and most skillful work and to superintend his employes to the best advantage.

In January, 1869, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Wohler and Mary Jubekel, a native of Holstein, Germany. Five children have been born of their union: Lena, now the wife of C. Shreiber, of Chicago; Lucy, Sophia, Emma and Anna. The mother of this family, who was a devout member of the Lutheran Church and a highly respected lady, died on the 17th of May, 1892, at the age of forty-two years.

In his social relations, Mr. Wohler is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Order of Druids and the National Turners. In his political views he is a Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for U. S. Grant in 1868. He came to Chicago with no capital except a good trade, thoroughly learned, and his success is due to his own skill, integrity and perseverance. He may truly be called a self-made man, and his example may well serve to encourage those who, like himself, have to start out in life empty handed.

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THE
UNIVERSI OF ILL

J. N. Gage

# JOHN N. GAGE.

JOHN NEWTON GAGE. The subject of this sketch was born in Pelham, New Hampshire, May 30, 1825, unto Nathan and Mehitable (Woodbury) Gage. Being brought up on a farm, a fact which holds true of most of our leading pioneer citizens, his early educational advantages were limited to such common schools as the ubiquitous energy so characteristic of New England Puritans and their descendants had at that early date made possible at the scene of his nativity. At about twenty years of age, he put forth his "best foot" in taking the first step upon his pathway through life, and though he often found the way beset with difficulties, yet he was always found bravely and tirelessly at work, performing his tasks as a man and Christian in the best of the light given unto him.

His first independent work was in the Waltham (Massachusetts) Cotton Company's Mills, where, in he later became overseer in its weaving-room. After a period of eight years of such service, making it his determination to come West, he took private evening lessons in bookkeeping, so as not to interfere with the discharge of his paid duties, which he finally resigned to others (and, we fain believe, less competent) hands. He set out for Chicago, the distant but much-sought *El Dorado* of our country at that time, which he first saw, spread out in a panorama almost as Nature's God had made it, in the spring of 1857.

He soon met with co-operative energies in the persons of Christopher C. and Daniel Webster, with whom he directly entered into articles of partnership, establishing one of the earliest wholesale and retail millinery houses of our city, known then by the firm style of Webster & Gage, their first place of business being located on Lake Street. Having the misfortune of being burned out in 1857, they re-opened at No. 78 Lake Street, where they continued until the withdrawal of the Websters, about 1868. Mr. Gage took into a new partnership formed at that time a brother, Seth Gage, and a nephew, Albert S. Gage, under the new name of Gage Brothers & Company, a name retained to this day (after a brief interval of change to A. S. Gage & Company), by which the house has continued to grow and remain known throughout the entire West and Northwest.

Being burned out by the Great Fire, they set up temporarily in A. S. Gage's private house, until they were enabled to re-open for a period of two months in a temporary structure upon the Lake Front. From this location they removed to Wabash Avenue, near Jackson, thence to the corner of Madison Street and Wabash Avenue, where the trade still finds them profitably busy, one of the noted houses of the city.

The subject of this sketch sold out to his partner, A. S. Gage, about 1878. Thereafter, though in excellent health, he lived a life of respected retirement until the sad event of his demise from blood poisoning, following upon what seemed to be a trivial complaint, June 11, 1887, at his mansion house, No. 1308 Michigan Avenue, whence his remains were borne to the family lot in Oakwood Cemetery.

The following is a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Directors of the Wright & Lawther Oil and Lead Manufacturing Company on this sad occasion:

"WHEREAS, Death having taken from us our esteemed fellow-member and Vice-President, Mr.

John N. Gage, one of the founders of this company, who died June 11, 1887, it is hereby

"*Resolved:* That in the death of Mr. John N. Gage the company has suffered an irreparable loss. Appreciating, as we do, his worth as a man, his careful, just and conservative business methods, we can never fully fill his place in the Company's affairs;

"*Resolved:* That the heartfelt sympathy of each and every member of this Board is felt for his family in their great loss and affliction; and that a copy of these Resolutions be sent to them, and also spread upon the records of this Company."

In politics he was an inflexible Republican, always casting his ballot, but as carefully avoiding any approach towards active politics. In religious faith he was liberal, having for many years attended Dr. Ryder's church, St. Paul's Universalist, whose pastor held and was held in mutual esteem from as far back as the early '60s.

And so, with little variety or romance, lived and died one of the sturdiest, most useful of our citizens. Subsequent generations, with more leisure and wealth, may develop more elegance and refinement; but to men of Mr. Gage's virile stamp the city of Chicago (as well as the entire West, yes, in truth, all new countries) owes the foundation stones of future greatness and prosperity. Without the first courses of masonry there can never be builded high superstructures, with ornate, elaborate and admirable dome and spire. What Washington, Jefferson, the Adamses and others were to the infant colonies, struggling for very existence and recognition as an independent nation, such were Mr. Gage and his associates to Chicago. Most of them are now gathered to their fathers, but their deeds are immortal. That Chicago is now the wonder and envy of the world is mainly owing to the persistent, honest efforts early and late of such citizens as Mr. Gage fitly typifies.

Mr. Gage married, December 15, 1849, at the scene of his nativity, Miss Martha Webster, by whom, fortunately, he left one child, a son, to bear his esteemed name, Frank Newton Gage, who was born July 24, 1853. After receiving a good education in Chicago, he entered his father's store, but later withdrew, and is at present an active member of the Stock Exchange. He married, in 1889, Olive E. Lewis, of this city, who has borne him a son, John Newton Gage, named for his grandfather, the subject of this sketch.

Martha Webster is a daughter of Enoch and Betsy Webster (relatives before marriage) born in Haverhill, Massachusetts. Enoch was a son of Caleb Webster, of Revolutionary fame. Betsy was a daughter of Stephen Webster. Mrs. Gage is thus related through both her parents to the greatest of America's statesmen and orators, Daniel Webster, of Marshfield, Massachusetts. She is also related to the famous Mrs. Dustin, of Colonial times. Captured by Indians, who dashed out the brains of her sleeping babe, she was marched miles into the wilderness. While her captors were asleep, she loosened her fetters, and, having slain every colored face of them, safely made her return home, as set out in graphic early historical authorities. Of all the heroines of "good old colony times," and there were thousands of such, it has always appeared that she was queen of them all by this single episode.

The family of Gage (which is of Norman extraction) derives its descent from one De Gaga (Gauga or Gage), who accompanied William the Conqueror into England in 1066. After the "Conquest" he was rewarded by a large grant of land in the forests of Dean, Gloucester County, adjacent to which he fixed his abode and erected a family seat at Clerenwell (otherwise Clarewell). He also built a large mansion house in the town of Chichester, wherein he died, and was buried in the neighboring abbey. His posterity remained in the vicinity for many generations, in credit and esteem, of whom there were Barons in Parliament in the reign of Henry II. The line from the beginning of the fifteenth century has been traced as follows: John Gage had a son, John Gage, born 1408; married Joan Sudgrove. Their son was Sir John, knighted 1454; married Eleanor St. Clere; died September, 1486. William, Esquire, born 1456; married Agnes Bolney. Their son, Sir John, born 1480, knighted May 22, 1541; married Phillippa Guilderford; died April 28, 1557. Their eldest son, Sir Edward, knighted by Queen Mary, married Elizabeth Parker. Their son, John, Esquire (eldest of nine

sons), thirty years old at his father's death; heir to fifteen manors and other Sussex lands. John (nephew) made Baronet March 26, 1622; married Penelope, widow of Sir George Trenchard; died October 3, 1633.

John (second son), of Stoneham, Suffolk County, England, came to America with John Winthrop, Jr., landing at Salem June 12, 1630; in 1633 one of twelve proprietors of Ipswich; wife Anna died in June, 1658; married (2d) Mary Keyes, November, 1658; moved to Rowley 1664; held many responsible offices of trust and fidelity in Ipswich and Rowley, in which latter place he died in 1673. Daniel (second son) married Sarah Kimball in 1675; died November 8, 1705. Daniel, born March 12, 1676; married Martha Burbank, March 9, 1697; settled on the banks of the Merrimac River, on the main road to Methuen, where the old Gage House, the oldest in town, still stands. Died March 14, 1747. Daniel (third son), born April 22, 1708, removed to Pelham, New Hampshire; died September 24, 1775. David (fourth son), born August 9, 1750. Nathan (fifth), the father of the subject of this sketch, whose son and grandson, enumerated herein, bring the record up to the extraordinary number of seventeen consecutive male generations.

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# EDWARD McK. TEALL.

EDWARD McKINSTRY TEALL. The development of the insurance business has kept pace with the growth of other commercial enterprises and has assumed such magnitude and variety, and become so complex and at the same time so vital to life and property, that it must now be regarded as one of the important industries of the United State. The last few years have seen reductions in the rates of insurance, and corresponding advantages to property-holders, in Chicago, in consequence of the rapid development of the art of constructing fire-proof buildings and the great improvement in the facilities for checking and extinguishing fires. These important changes, which are still in progress, require prompt attention and action by the companies doing business here, for competition is just as fierce in this line of business as in any other. In fact, the sharp, but honorable, rivalry among insurance men has developed a number of experts in the business, men with sufficient mental penetration to foresee the result of changed conditions, and sufficient executive ability to carry out such methods as are most likely to secure favorable results.

Among the most successful and systematic manipulators of this art is the gentleman whose name heads this notice. His birth occurred at Albany, New York, July 27, 1839, his parents being Edward McKinstry Teall and Eliza Perry. The founder of the family in America was Oliver Teall, who came from England and settled at New Haven, Connecticut, about 1723. His father had been Apothecary General to the British army, serving under the Duke of Marlborough during the reigns of William I. and Queen Anne. Prudence, the wife of Oliver Teall, who came with him to America, died at Killingsworth, Connecticut, June 24, 1780. Oliver Teall, second son of this couple, married Ruth Hurd and settled at Killingsworth. He served as a Surgeon in the British Army during the French and Indian War, and also during the War of the American Revolution, maintaining his loyalty to the crown throughout his life. Five of his sons, Timothy, Titus, Oliver, Joseph and Nathan,

served in the Continental army. Father and sons were mutually antagonized by their loyalty to their respective causes, and never became reconciled. Another son, named Benjamin, having lost an eye during his childhood, was thus incapacitated for military service and did not participate in the conflict.

Oliver Teall (third) was born in Middletown, Connecticut, January 1, 1759. When only sixteen years old he enlisted under General Putnam, Captain Gale's company, and afterward served in Captain Hyde's company, which was successively stationed at Fort Trumbull and at Providence, Rhode Island. He was subsequently assigned to Colonel Sommers' command at Germantown, Pennsylvania. He was one of the devoted band which endured the historic hardships of Valley Forge, where his brother Titus died of smallpox. Later in the war he was stationed at West Point and on the Highlands. He acted as guard to General Washington and his family while they attended church. After peace came he married Susan, daughter of Col. Brinton Paine, of Dutchess County, New York. They settled at Upper Hillsdale, Columbia County, New York, where he became a prosperous farmer. They were the parents of twelve children. His death occurred at Albany on the 18th of September, 1842, aged eighty-two years.

Col. Brinton Paine, who was an officer of the Continental army, was a descendant of Stephen Paine, who came to Massachusetts in 1638, and became one of the leading citizens of the colony, He was one of the chief contributors to the prosecution of the Indian wars. His son Stephen was present at the great swamp fight in which King Philip's band was exterminated.

Edward M. Teall, Sr., was a son of Oliver Teall, third. He became a prominent merchant of Albany, and was also proprietor of one of the first lines of boats on the Erie Canal. He did a general forwarding business, and the Chicago *American* of April 9, 1839, the first issue of a daily paper in this city, contained his business advertisement. He was for many years influential in New York politics. Eliza Perry was born at Lenox, Massachusetts. Her father, Frederick Perry, who was a son of a clergyman, was a native of Connecticut. He was a graduate of Williams College, and became a cotton manufacturer at Stockbridge, Massachusetts.

The subject of this biography received his primary education in private schools, and afterward became a student in the academy of Albany. In the spring of 1857 he came to Chicago and soon after secured employment as a clerk in the insurance office of Higginson & James. This line of business was then in its infancy, and the most sanguine enthusiasm could not have foreseen the extent to which that industry would be developed. He went to work with a will, and his fidelity, thoroughness and aptitude soon won the confidence and good-will of his employers. In 1863 he became one of the partners of the firm of Alfred James & Company, which continued to transact business for about three years. Their place of business was at the southeast corner of South Water and Clark Streets, which location was the center of the insurance business at that time. He afterward formed a partnership with Frederick P. Fisher, a relation which continued for ten years, during one of the most important eras of the insurance business in the West. At the end of that period the present firm of Edward M. Teall & Company was formed, Cyrus A. Hardy, a trusted clerk of the former firm, being the junior member. Mr. Teall is one of the Directors of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company of New York, and in addition to serving the local interests of that corporation the firm represents several leading insurance companies of other cities. The business in its charge is conservatively and honorably conducted, and the firm enjoys the confidence of the public and of underwriters to a remarkable degree. Mr. Teall is President of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association, and has been for a number of years.

On the 11th of June, 1862, Mr. Teall was married to Miss Katherine Mead, of New York City, daughter of Isaac H. Mead and Rachel Van Voorhees Demorest. Mrs. Teall's maternal grandfather was also a native of New York City, being a scion of a very old and well-known family of that municipality. Mr. Teall has been for many

years a member of the Third Presbyterian Church of Chicago, in which he officiates as Trustee and Elder. He is a member of the Illinois Club, and Deputy Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars of the State of Illinois, which he helped to organize. He is also a member of the Illinois Society of Sons of the American Revolution, and still preserves the Teall coat-of-arms granted to the family by George I. in 1723. He has been often urged to enter the arena of politics, has been tendered important nominations by the Republican party, of which he is an active and distinguished member, but prefers to devote himself to his business, home and social duties. For recreation, he and his wife have always spent the summer at their beautiful farm and summer home in the Berkshire Hills, Stockbridge, Massachusetts.

# ARTHUR G. BURLEY.

ARTHUR GILMAN BURLEY. The year 1812 is a national epoch, for at that time the United States, for a second time within the easy memory of man, started in to chastise the British Lion. What events of world-wide significance have transpired during those more than eighty intervening years! To think of it is like a dream: to have predicted it, would have resulted in that day in an *inquirendo de lunico* proceeding concerning the lack of brain matter in the bold transgressor of common sense who should prophesy. Two years later, Robert Fulton was making his (the very first) steamboat trial upon the Hudson River. Then came steam as applied to locomotives, which has done more than anything else in so rapidly opening up the great interior and West of our immense country, whereas, before, ox-carts and canal-boats were the most approved forms of transportation of chattels, prior to the advent of the "prairie schooner," which shortly preceded the "Union Pacific." The telegraph, reapers, thousandfold manufactories, electric light and locomotion (not to mention scores of other wonderful economic and utilitarian inventions of more recent date within the present century), all cry out that, in point of actual comfort and intelligent means of effecting business ends, the world has since that year 1812 done almost more than had been done in the hundreds and thousands of years which had preceded. And all this within the memory of living men; yes, within the memory of one now living in our midst, who, wonderful to relate, like Gladstone, an octogenarian, is still in the harness of active business life. We who live in Chicago know what that means in this day. Honor to whom honor is due!

Arthur Gilman Burley, the subject of this sketch, was born in the aforesaid year of 1812, upon the fourth day of October, at Exeter, New Hampshire, unto James and Charlotte I. (Gilman) Burley, his father being the Cashier of the Exeter Bank.

The Burleys are regarded Down East as "good stock;" that seems to be the prevailing opinion in our city, from all that is thus far known of them in our midst. The first by the name who came to our shores was Giles Burley, who, with his wife, Elizabeth, settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in the year 1648. Here, in 1664, he took the proper oath and became a "commoner." He was also a "planter," and lived eight years of his useful life upon Brooke Street of that ancient town, and owned "Division Lot No. 105, on

Great Hill, Hogg Island," in that vicinage. He had a son, Andrew Burley, who was born at Ipswich, September 5, 1657. The latter married Mary, a daughter of the rather celebrated Roger Conant. Upon the death of his father, while in childhood, he was bound out (as was the old custom) to one John Brown. He was called in records "husbandman and yeoman," and bore the rather dignified title of "Cornet." He had a son, Hon. Andrew Burley, who was born at Ipswich in June, 1694. His career was replete with honors, including among others the positions of Justice of the Court of Sessions and Representative to the State Legislature in the years 1741 and 1742. He acquired, and left intact, a large estate. He was twice married; first, to Lydia Pengry, by whom he had six children; secondly, to Mrs. Hannah Burnham. He had a son, Andrew Burley, Jr., who married a Mrs. Hannah Cogswell (a daughter of his father's wife). He graduated at Harvard College in 1742, and lived on Brooke Street in Ipswich (near the location of his first American progenitor), upon land formerly granted to Governor Dudley's son Samuel.

He left a son, James Burley, who was by trade a cabinet-maker, also an officer in the Revolutionary War. The latter married Susannah Swazey, and died in Exeter, New Hampshire, leaving a son, James Burley, Jr., who has been already noticed as the father of the subject of this sketch.

Arthur Gilman Burley received for his education the best that the common schools of his native Exeter had to offer, which information was somewhat rounded out by a supplementary year at the Exeter Academy. He resolutely turned his young face toward the distant West at the age of twenty-three, reaching his future home, Chicago, on the seventeenth day of May, 1835. (Sixty long years ago. Imagine the appearance at that time of the country which is at present covered by our fair city! How many of the comers of that day are yet in the flesh ?)

Mr. Burley first worked as clerk for John Holbrook in a boot and shoe shop for about two years. In 1837 he went to New York City, to buy for his brother-in-law, Stephen F. Gale, a stock of books and stationery (one of the very first to be imported among us), and remained with Mr. Gale for about two years following.

In 1838 the crockery business of the Northwest was founded by Mr. Burley, who bought from the State Bank of Illinois a stock of such goods, his place of trade being then located at the corner of La Salle and Lake Streets. He has been in that business ever since, a period of over fifty-seven years, and is now regularly on duty at the old stand.

He was burned out in 1842, and then moved to No. 105 Lake Street, later to No. 175 on the same thoroughfare, where, in 1852, he was joined by a brother-in-law, Mr. John Tyrrell, who came on from New Hampshire to enter into a partnership. This still continues in operation, being incorporated under the firm style and name, "Burley & Tyrrell, Importers and Dealers of Crockery, Chicago."

They had built their own quarters at No. 48 Lake Street about 1857, but, fortunately, had disposed of the same before the time of the Great Fire in 1871. They still had their store located therein, which, of course, went up in smoke and down to the ground in ashes. After this fire they had a temporary office at the corner of State and Sixteenth Streets; then occupied a store for about three years at the corner of Van Buren and Wabash; then removed to No. 83 State Street; and finally to Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Lake Street, which premises they continue to occupy at this time. Having found it cheaper to rent, they have never cared to build.

Mr. Burley also had the misfortune of having his home burned up in 1874, when he was living below Harrison Street. He is now, as for a long time, cosily situated at No. 1620 Indiana Avenue.

Although an unostentatious man, Mr. Burley has been a very prominent figure in social and business matters for very many years. Few indeed, if any, can antedate him in this relation. He aided in the formation of the First Unitarian Church (since called the Messiah) in 1836, one of the oldest and foremost in the entire Northwest, and of which he has always been a most interested and conspicuous member.

In politics, he has always been, since the days of the Whigs were no more, a consistent Republican, but in no sense or wish a public character. A true exemplifier of the best principles of Free Masonry, with which he affiliated as early as 1848, he has never cared to go to the height of degrees his proficiency and long service would have richly entitled him to, and undoubtedly have brought choice flowers of honor in their train, but he has been Treasurer of Oriental Lodge for forty-two years. He was also for a time much interested in the mysteries of Odd-Fellowship.

Not at heart a club man, he has nevertheless been a member of the Calumet, as he is at present upon the roll of the Chicago Club. Very domestic in habits, he is not frequently found in the circle of club *habitues*. In public affairs and whatever promotes the business and social good and welfare of the community, Mr. Burley always is an interested, and usually a participating, citizen. Young in enthusiasm, certainly he bears his laurel of years gracefully, as we will sincerely hope he may long live to do.

Upon the twenty-fourth day of September, 1849, Mr. Burley was joined in marriage with Welthyan Loomis Harmon, who comes of a good old-time Down-East family. It is regretted that no children have been born to them to perpetuate the name and further the noble traits the family has conspicuously borne up to this time in the history of our country.

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# ROBERT R. CLARK.

ROBERT RODMAND CLARK, an early resident of Lake View, now a part of Chicago, is descended from English ancestors and was born in Clarkson, Monroe County, New York, May 24, 1831. His great-grandfather, William Clark, came from England and located first on the Hudson River, at Albany, New York, later removing to the Mohawk Valley. He was possessed of some means, and dealt in realty during his residence in America. His son William had large holdings of lands and farms in central New York, and was one of the first American importers of Morocco leather, having his headquarters at Utica, New York, his native place. He was among the first settlers of Monroe County, and the town of Clarkson was named for him and another settler of the same name, though no relative, who located there in the same year. He died there at the age of sixty-eight years. Five of his seven children, four sons and a daughter, grew to maturity.

The third of these, William L. Clark, born in Utica, was about twenty years old when his parents moved to Clarkson. He married Cornelia Stewart, a native of Wyoming County, New York. Her parents, Daniel and Sallie (Fish) Stewart, were children of native Scotch parents, and were born in Chemung County, New York. She lived to the age of eighty-two years, passing away at the home of her son in Lake View in 1886. William L. Clark was an extensive farmer, but lost heavily in speculation in later life. He was an upright man, and reached the age of seventy-two years, dying in Lake View in 1876.

He was affiliated with the Universalist Church, while his wife adhered to the Presbyterian teachings of her fathers. They were the parents of three children. The eldest, Sallie, is the widow of George B. Marsh, now residing in Chicago; and the youngest, Laura, is the wife of Charles L. Bassett, of LaPorte, Indiana.

Robert R. Clark is the second child of his parents. He combines in a happy degree the sturdy qualities of physical and mental make-up of his ancestors. When a mere boy he determined to recover his father's lost homestead as a home for his parents, and before he had reached the age of twenty years had accomplished his purpose. Previous to the age of sixteen years he had the educational advantages afforded by the common schools, and he then went to Michigan, where he found employment as a school teacher. Returning for a short time to the home farm, he became, in his eighteenth year, check clerk on board the steamer "Empire State," plying between Buffalo and Chicago, then the finest vessel on the Lakes. He was subsequently on board the "Wisconsin" one year, and returned, as chief clerk, to the "Empire State," where he continued five years. He also served on the "Southern Michigan" and "Western Metropolis," all these boats being the property of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. The last two only ran from Buffalo to Monroe or Toledo, where they connected with that portion of the railroad completed from Chicago to those points. Mr. Clark was on board the steamer "Northern Indiana" when it burned on Lake Erie, one beautiful morning, off Point au Place, with a loss of between four and five hundred passengers. Being a good swimmer, he remained on board until the fire had swept to the stern of the vessel (because of its propulsion toward the shore), and after entering the water saved several passengers by giving up to them doors which he had wrenched from the staterooms for his own use. He was finally picked up by a boat bound for Buffalo, and made his regular trip out of that port on another vessel the night of the same day. When the "Golden Gate" was wrecked on the bar at the mouth of Erie Harbor, a short time later, Mr. Clark was on board, and was saved with all the rest save one, who tried to swim ashore in the midst of the wreckage. The wreck was continually swept by the waves, but it was safer than the choppy bay, full of the floating cargo of the "Golden Gate." All who remained on board were safely conveyed to shore by a Government vessel in the morning. With the exception of one year, which was spent as receiver in charge of the ticket office at Buffalo, Mr. Clark continued in the marine service until he settled in Chicago in 1857.

Having made some successful investments in Chicago during his previous visits here, he decided to settle here, a resolution which was, probably, strengthened by his marriage, in 1857, to one of Chicago's fair daughters. This was Miss Blanche, only daughter of the late Daniel Elston, one of Cook County's most worthy and honored pioneers. In 1859 Mr. Clark turned his attention to the fuel trade, and later dealt in lumber, but his chief occupation has been the handling of realty. For the last twenty years he has made a specialty of leasing residence property to others who would improve it, and has been largely instrumental in building up what was formerly a suburb known as Lake View, now a part of the great metropolis in name as well as in fact. He has naturally taken a keen interest in the moral and material welfare of that section, and has actively participated in the government of the town and village of Lake View. In political affiliation he is found with the Democratic party on national issues. In religious belief he is exceedingly liberal, and very independent in all thought and action. His early experience taught him self-reliance, and his history should serve as a worthy example to the ambitious young man. He is still the owner of the old homestead in New York. Mr. Clark is fond of hunting, and is a member of the Poygan Shooting Club, whose members spend much of the duck-hunting season on Lake Poygan, in Wisconsin.

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# GEORGE MORTIMER PULLMAN.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN was born in Brocton, Chautauqua County, New York, March 3, 1831, and is the third child of James Lewis and Emily Caroline Pullman. The father was a native of Rhode Island. Emily C. Pullman was the daughter of James Minton, of Auburn, New York. She was a good wife and mother, and assisted her husband in implanting in the minds of their children the best moral principles, while inculcating habits of industry and careful study. The father was a builder and house-mover, and George early began to observe his methods, while assisting in his operations. Some very useful appliances of the business are the invention of the elder Pullman. He died in 1853, and the responsibility of head of the family fell upon George, who was the eldest unmarried son. Through almost forty years of her widowhood, he was the stay and loving aid of his mother, who passed away in May, 1892, after seeing all her seven children occupying responsible and useful positions in life.

Royal H., the first-born, is pastor of the First Universalist Church of Baltimore. His interest in public affairs is demonstrated by the fact that he was the candidate of his party for Congress in 1890. Albert B., who died in 1893, occupied up to 1882 responsible positions in the Pullman Palace Car Company, which is the creation of his younger brother, George. James M. Pullman, D. D., is pastor of the Universalist Church at Lynn, Massachusetts, the leading parish of that sect in America. Charles L. was, until September, 1894, contracting agent for the Pullman Company, but is now engaged in other business in Chicago; and Frank W. was Assistant United States District Attorney of New York, where he died in 1879. Helen A. is the wife of George West, of New York; and Emma C. is the wife of Doctor William F. Fluhrer, chief surgeon of Bellevue Hospital, New York.

George M. Pullman was always of a practical turn of mind, and was a diligent student of branches which were calculated to fit him for a business life. He enjoyed the benefit of a common-school education, and is remembered as an industrious and hard-working pupil. At the age of fourteen, he undertook to sustain himself, his first employment being that of a clerk at $40 per year. Neither his remuneration nor his tastes or habits were likely to lead him into dissipation, and he seems to have done his work with credit to himself and satisfaction to his employer. At the end of the year he joined his eldest brother, who had a cabinet-making shop at Albion, New York. This pursuit was well calculated to prepare him for the subsequent conduct of the largest building and furnishing enterprise in the world, though he was, probably, wholly unconscious of his future at that time. He persevered and was faithful, because it was part of his nature, as well as the natural result of his teachings and early surroundings. He continued in the cabinet work until the death of his father, in 1853. The long illness of the head of the family, who wasted away in gradual decline, had exhausted the means of the common purse, so that the widow was confronted with the necessity of providing for herself and her minor children. In doing this, she was not left to battle alone, for her son George at once took up the responsibility of head of the household and relieved her of financial burdens.

The Erie Canal was about to be enlarged, and the commissioners had asked for bids for raising or removing many buildings along its banks. Young Pullman was the successful bidder on some

of these contracts, and so well did he manage his enterprise that he was enabled to maintain the family in comfort, and arrived in Chicago in 1859 with a capital of $6,000 as the result of his savings. About this time the courts decided that Chicago had the power to grade the streets, and he quickly found ample employment in raising the buildings to correspond with the grade. Probably but few of the modern residents of the city know that the streets of the South Side are some ten feet above the original prairie level, and that the buildings standing in 1856 had to be raised that distance to meet the street level. In 1860 Mr. Pullman was occupying a lot of two hundred feet front, at the corner of Washington and Franklin Streets, with his machinery and appliances, and a small one-story building for an office. He was full of the spirit of push and progress which animated Chicago in those days, and did not hesitate to enter upon undertakings of great magnitude. Among these was the lifting of the entire block of brick buildings facing the north side of Lake Street, between Clark and La Salle. This was successfully accomplished by the aid of six thousand jackscrews, without interruption to the business conducted in the structures, or the breaking of a single pane of glass or a yard of plaster.

A recent writer says: "His true mission was the creation of the sleeping-car system. * * Nowhere else has the matter of splendid, ingenious, artistic appliances for indoor comfort been carried to such a pitch as in the devising and constructing of the palace car, of which thousands have been built; and each year, if not each day and each car, brings a studied advance on its predecessor. * * Giving his days to labor and his nights to restful travel, a man may spread his field of usefulness over a continent, without the sapping of his strength or the shortening of his days."

The idea of the sleeping-car came to him one night while observing his fellow train-passengers buying head-rests from a vendor to mitigate the discomfort of an all-night ride. Soon after, he took passage on one of the "night cars" of the time, and while seeking repose on the comfortless shelf provided, evolved the idea of the modern sleeper. His knowledge of cabinet-making here came to his aid, and he met and overcame many difficulties in the preparation of a model. The general plan varied but little from the present form, having comfortable berths that could be put away during the day, leaving a coach suitable for day travel. In 1859 he secured from the Chicago & Alton Railway two old passenger coaches to experiment with, and in an unused railway shed, on the present site of the Union Passenger Station at Chicago, he worked to realize his idea, wholly at his own expense. The result was the first pair of real "sleepers" in the country, which were put in successful operation on the night trains between Chicago and St. Louis.

This result did not deter him from an undertaking which he had for some time contemplated, namely, a trip to the gold fields of Colorado. After three years of mining, he returned to Chicago very little richer in purse, but with additions to his stock of experience. He now set to work to improve his original design of sleeping-cars, which no one had had the shrewdness to take advantage of during his absence. The cars which he had remodeled were too small and not of sufficient strength to carry out his ideas, and he set to work to construct one especially for the purpose. The car must be higher, the berths wider, and more taste and elegance employed in its furnishing. At an expenditure of one year's time and $18,000 in money, he produced the first real "palace car." It was named the "Pioneer," and is now stored in honorable retirement at Pullman; but it was found to be too high to go under some of the viaducts spanning the railroads, and the wide steps would not pass the platforms of many stations. It began to look as if he must build a railroad to accommodate his invention. Just at this time the body of the martyred President, Lincoln, was to be brought from Washington to his native state, and the obstacles to the passage of the "Pioneer" were removed, in order that it might be employed in that sad funeral journey. It formed a part of the train which took the body to its last resting-place at Springfield. From that time the eastern

roads were open to it and its counterparts. The present wide use of the Pullman sleepers, in Europe as well as in America, is too well known to need comment. The history of the Pullman Palace Car Company is almost as well understood, though many who enjoy the facilities for comfortable travel afforded by it know little of the labors of its founder in establishing a happy and desirable home for its employes at Pullman.

The history of the great strike at Pullman and among railway employes in 1894 is also now a matter of history. During its progress Mr. Pullman maintained a dignified and consistent attitude, notwithstanding much harsh and unjust criticism; and the course of the Pullman Company in that struggle has been generally vindicated.

The *Nation*, in its issue of November 22, 1894, refers to the general feeling that the existence of the Government and of society itself was at stake in this strike, and that to give in to the strikers at that point, or at any point, would have been a deadly blow to liberty and the rights of property; and says: "What account of the circumstances accompanying this strike, which was not so much a strike as a social convulsion, can be complete if it leaves out the intense anxiety of the best citizens lest a fatal surrender of principle should be made?" * * * "There were hundreds of thousands of the best American citizens who rejoiced with great joy at that critical moment that Mr. Pullman was unyielding;" and "Americans abroad anxiously scanned the fragmentary despatches and prayed fervently that Mr. Pullman would at any rate stand firm."

Mr. Pullman has been identified as an initial force with other large enterprises than the Palace Car Company, of which he is the head. Among these may be mentioned the Metropolitan Elevated Railway of New York, which was constructed in the face of determined and powerful opposition. He has taken an active interest in the project for the construction of a canal across the isthmus of Nicaragua. Another work in which he rendered great public service was in the distribution of relief funds after the great fire of 1871. At the earnest appeal of Mayor Mason, he accepted the charge of disbursements as trustee, which was accomplished without the loss of a dollar, though to the detriment of his private interests through consumption of his time.

In private life Mr. Pullman is a patron of art and literature, and a supporter of elegance and refinement in society. In 1867 he married Miss Hattie A., daughter of James Y. Sanger (whose biography appears elsewhere in this work). Two daughters, who are active in philanthropic and religious work, and twin sons complete the family. They are: Florence Sanger; Harriet S., now the wife of Francis J. Carolan; George M., Jr., and Walter Sanger.

It has been Mr. Pullman's happy privilege to erect for the Universalist Society at Albion, New York, a memorial of his parents, in the form of a handsome and substantial church edifice. It is built of dark brown Medina stone, 125x80 feet in ground dimensions, with perfect furnishings and decorations. On the right and left, as one enters the auditorium, are placed the bronze medallion portraits of Mr. Pullman's father and mother. They were designed by Sculptor Carl Rohl Smith, of Chicago. They are oval, two feet five inches by one foot nine inches, and framed in a narrow moulding, ornamented with pearls. The tablet inscription is as follows:

Erected by a Son
as a
Memorial to His Father,
JAMES LEWIS PULLMAN,
In Recognition of His Love and Work for the Universalist Church and Its Faith,
and
In Memory of His Mother,
EMILY CAROLINE PULLMAN,
One with Her Husband in the Joys and Hopes of Religion.
Dedicated January, 1895.

It is inclosed in a border composed of a wreath of ivy, the symbol of affection. A beautiful memorial window is in the west transept.

The dedicatory services were held on the last day of January, 1895, the sermon being delivered by Rev. R. H. Pullman, of Baltimore. At the installation of the pastor, on the same day, the

Rev. James M. Pullman, of Lynn, Massachusetts, preached the installation sermon, when the Rev. Charles Fluhrer, D. D., late of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was made pastor. Others who officiated in the services were the Rev. Dr. C. H. Eaton, D. D., of New York; the Rev. Dr. J. K. Mason, D. D., of Buffalo; and the Rev. Asa Saxe, D. D., of Rochester.

# CHARLES G. HUTCHINSON.

CHARLES GROVE HUTCHINSON, a progressive and energetic business man of Chicago, was born in Williamsville, Erie County, New York, January 24, 1847, and is a son of William H. Hutchinson and Jane Grove. The Hutchinson family, which is, doubtless, of English origin, located in the Connecticut Colony as early as the seventeenth century. Joseph, the father of William H. Hutchinson, served through the War of 1812, as lieutenant of a company of Connecticut troops. He took part in the campaign about Fort Erie and Buffalo, and the close of the war found him stationed at Detroit. Soon after the cessation of hostilities he resigned his commission and settled in western New York. His sojourn in this locality during the war had revealed to him its pre-eminent advantages as an agricultural country. For many years he was landlord of the Mansion House at Williamsville. His death occurred in Chicago in 1877, at the age of seventy-nine years.

William H. Hutchinson, who was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, removed with his family to Chicago in the spring of 1849. Soon after coming to this city he began the manufacture of soda water, which he continued up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1880, at the age of sixty-five years. His place of business was at the corner of Randolph and Peoria Streets, where he erected a large factory, which escaped destruction in the Great Fire. The family residence, at the corner of North State and Erie Streets, was swept away in that conflagration. His prompt loan of a quantity of soda-water boxes, which afforded admirable pigeon-holes at the time, enabled the postoffice to resume the distribution of the mails with little delay after the fire. He was ever a public-spirited citizen and an enthusiastic adherent of the Democratic party, contributing much of his time as an organizer and worker for its success, though always refusing to be himself a candidate for any office.

Mrs. Jane (Grove) Hutchinson was born in New York. Her father, who was a native of Pennsylvania, was of Dutch descent. The name was originally written Groff. While returning from a visit to Mackinaw, in 1856, Mrs. Hutchinson became a victim of one of the saddest disasters which ever occurred upon Lake Michigan, being one of the passengers of the ill-fated steamer "Niagara," which burned off Port Washington, Wisconsin. She was the mother of four sons: Chester M., of Hawthorne, Cook County, Illinois; William A., who is in the United States revenue service at Port Townsend, Washington; and George C. and Charles G., both of whom are residents of Chicago. William H. Hutchinson was married a second time, to Miss Mary M. Warner, of Williamsville, New York, and they became the parents of two sons, Douglas and Eugene, the latter of whom is now deceased, and the former resides in Chicago.

Charles G. Hutchinson attended the Washington School of Chicago until he was fifteen years old, after which he was a student for four years at the Military Academy at Fulton, Illinois. After the close of the Civil War—there being no further promise of demand for military service—he returned to Chicago, and became identified with his father's business, which he continued to conduct for some time after the death of its founder. In 1879, in company with his brother, George C. Hutchinson, he established a factory for the production of bottlers' supplies and extracts, under the firm name of W. H. Hutchinson & Son, which is still retained. Two years later the present factory on Desplaines Street was built, and about forty men are employed therein. The subject of this notice is also identified with several other important industries. He is a stockholder and Treasurer of the Independent Brewing Association, and President of the Chicago Fountain Soda Water Company. He is one of the stockholders of the Coit Paint Company (incorporated), and is the inventor and patentee of the Hutchinson Spring Bottle Stopper, a unique and useful appliance, which has come into almost universal use.

Mr. Hutchinson is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, being identified with D. C. Cregier Lodge, Washington Chapter, Chicago Commandery, Knights Templar, Oriental Consistory and Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Like his father, he has been a life-long Democrat, but never seeks public position. He is an enthusiastic and successful sportsman, and makes frequent excursions to the woods of Northern Wisconsin for the purpose of indulging his taste for fishing and hunting. He is a member of the Eagle River Fishing and Shooting Club, and of the Cumberland Gun Club, two of the leading sportsmen's organizations of Chicago. In all his business and social relations he is deservedly popular, through his genial and social disposition and his kind and courteous manners.

# GEORGE M. ROGERS.

GEORGE MILLS ROGERS is not only distinguished as one of the foremost attorneys and jurists of Chicago, but has given much study and careful attention to the leading public questions of the day. He is well versed in problems relating to political economy and municipal reform, and his views are never narrowed by considerations of party policy, nor are his expressions colored by mere personal or mercenary motives. His professional integrity and his reputation as a citizen have been equally well maintained, and no modern record of Chicago's representative men would be complete without some notice of his achievements.

Mr. Rogers was born at Glasgow, Kentucky, on the sixteenth day of April, 1854, and is a son of the Hon. John Gorin Rogers and Arabella E. Crenshaw, extended notice of whom, together with the genealogy of their families, is given elsewhere in this volume. The subject of this sketch was but four years old when the family came to Chicago. He was educated at the public schools and the Chicago University, supplementing the instruction so received by a course at Yale College, from which famous institution he was graduated in 1876. He began his legal studies in the office of Crawford & McConnell, and continued the same in the Union College of Law—

now the law department of the Northwestern University.

In 1878 he was admitted to the Bar, and began practice in partnership with Samuel P. McConnell, a well-known barrister, since one of the Judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County. During the continuance of this partnership he was chosen attorney for the Citizens' Association, and was a member of the committee which prepared and secured the passage of the original reform city election law. He also personally prepared the primary election law, which was adopted verbatim by the committee of the association having that subject in charge, and was presented to the Legislature for adoption. Owing to the fact that this bill was in charge of Senator Crawford during its passage, it became known as the "Crawford Election Law."

His services in behalf of this association could not fail to attract attention to his signal ability as a lawyer and a statesman, and caused his appointment as Assistant City Attorney. This position he filled with such credit that, in 1886, he was appointed City Prosecuting Attorney, but owing to the ill-health of his wife, which demanded that he should travel with her, he resigned the office in April of the following year. After returning to the city he was appointed, in November, 1887, to the office of Assistant United States Attorney, but resigned that position in the following March, to re-engage in private law practice. With this business he has combined that of real-estate and loans, and his transactions have grown to such volume as to require the assistance of several clerks.

On the 1st of February, 1889, he was appointed a Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and has discharged the duties of that judicial office with such candor and impartiality as to earn and receive the approbation of courts, attorneys and litigants.

In 1893 it was deemed advisable by the leading lawyers of Chicago to take some practical steps toward the separation of judicial affairs from the contamination of political interests. With this end in view, they placed in nomination eight candidates for judicial positions, who were equally divided in political affiliations between the two leading parties. Mr. Rogers received the highest vote of any candidate before the Bar Association —the total number being 1346, out of which he received 1222. This nomination came to him without any solicitation on his part, and, although the "party machine" which dominated the Democratic convention prevented the endorsement of his nomination, which he made no effort to secure, his endorsement by the members of the Bar, who were influenced by no political considerations, but by a desire to elevate the judiciary and purify the administration of justice, was regarded as a far greater compliment than an election as a candidate of any political party could have been.

On the 3d of June, 1884, Mr. Rogers was married to Philippa Hone Anthon, a daughter of the late Hone Anthon, of New York City, whose family is conspicuous for the large number of eminent professional men among its members.

Mr. Rogers is one of the founders of the Iroquois Club, and among the other clubs with which he is prominently identified may be mentioned the Illinois, University and Law Clubs. In the fall of 1888 he united with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which his father had been one of the leading spirits, and he has represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of Illinois. In 1882 he made a foreign tour in company with his brother, who was suffering from ill-health, and visited the principal cities and other points of interest in Europe. His active mind and keen observation could not fail to make this trip of value to him in broadening his experience and extending his knowlege of men and the affairs of the world.

For a number of years after beginning his professional career, he was prominent in the political counsels of the Democratic party. In 1880 he was nominated as the candidate of his party for State Senator. His personal popularity may be judged from the fact that the usual Republican majority of two thousand in his district was reduced to eight hundred. For some time he was Vice-President of the Cook County Democratic Committee, and labored diligently, though in

vain, to bring about some needed reforms in the organization and methods of the party. Becoming displeased with the methods of politicians, he became one of the organizers of the Iroquois Club, which was established for the purpose of exerting an influence in National politics, leaving local strife to those whose taste led in that direction, and he was elected one of its first Vice-Presidents.

# ROBERT HERVEY, LL. D.

ROBERT HERVEY, LL. D., who was for nearly forty years a familiar figure in Chicago court rooms, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, August 10, 1820. He is a son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Gibson) Hervey. The father was a son of Robert Hervey, who founded a mercantile establishment at Glasgow, in which Alexander succeeded him. The business career of the latter was cut short by his death, when his son Robert was but eleven years of age. Mrs. Elizabeth Hervey afterward came to America, and for a number of years resided with her son in Chicago. She died at Brockville, Canada, in 1862.

Robert Hervey was educated in his native city, first at a grammar school and later at the University of Glasgow. While at this institution he began the study of medicine, and the knowledge thus obtained was of great use to him in subsequent legal practice. With this information he often surprised courts, as well as expert witnesses. At the age of seventeen years he went to Canada, intending to enter into mercantile business in connection with uncles who were residing there. By the advice of one of the latter, however, he decided to study law, and became a student of Henry Sherwood, of Brockville, afterward the Attorney-General of Ontario. When this gentleman removed to Toronto, Mr. Hervey accompanied him to that city, where he was admitted to practice in 1841. He then opened an office at Ottawa, then called Bytown, the eastern terminus of the Rideau Canal, which had recently been completed. He continued his legal business at Ottawa until 1852, when he came to Chicago, and has since been continuously in legal practice here.

He first opened an office in partnership with Buckner S. Morris and Joseph P. Clarkson, at the southeast corner of Lake and Clark Streets, in the same building where Judge Thomas Drummond then held United States Court. Mr. Hervey subsequently took James R. Hosmer into partnership for a time, and in May, 1858, became a partner of Elliott Anthony—since a distinguished Judge of the Superior Court. Mr. A. T. Galt was afterward admitted to this firm, and for many years the firm of Hervey, Anthony & Galt was one of the best known in Chicago. Mr. Hervey's early partner, Joseph Clarkson, was a brother of Bishop Clarkson, who was then Rector of St. James' Church on the North Side, and afterward became Bishop of Nebraska.

Mr. Hervey has practiced in all courts, from Justices' up to the Supreme Court of the United States, to which latter he was admitted in 1873, and has been employed on some of the most important criminal cases in Cook County. The first of these was in 1855, when he defended Patrick Cunningham, accused of killing a policeman. This case created a great sensation in Chicago, but Mr. Hervey secured a change of venue to Waukegan, where the minds of the jurors were less prejudiced than in Chicago, and his client was sentenced to the penitentiary for eight years for manslaughter. The adroit and skillful management of the defendant's attorney saved the latter from a death sentence and established the lawyer's reputation. Though he has defended some

notorious criminals, none of his clients have ever been executed. He was attorney for some of the aldermen and Cook County Commissioners who were accused of "boodling," and all his clients were acquitted.

One of the most important cases taken up by the firm of Hervey & Anthony was the dissolution of the consolidation of the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad Company with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, a deal which was manipulated by the directors of the respective roads to the dissatisfaction and alleged disadvantage of the stockholders of the former road, who had not been consulted in the matter. The contest was finally settled by payment of damages to the plaintiff stockholders of the Chicago & Galena Union.

For six years past Mr. Hervey has been afflicted with ill-health, which has confined him to his house and prevented his attendance at court or social gatherings. While his health permitted him to do so, he attended the Episcopal Church. Since 1865 he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined Blaney Lodge at that date. While a young man he joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Ottawa, and became the Noble Grand of Ottawa Lodge No. 11. His connection with this order was abandoned, however, on his coming to the United States, though he has often regretted this action. While a citizen of Canada he was quite an active politician, and spent considerable of his time, energy and money in the effort to help shape local affairs. His uncle, who realized the futility of this course, exacted a promise from young Hervey on coming to Chicago, that he would not mingle in the politics of the United States. This pledge has been faithfully observed, and he did not become a voter until 1887.

In 1852 he became a member of St. Andrew's Society, an organization in which he has ever taken an active interest, and has probably done as much for its promotion as any single member. He has served as President of the society for six terms. The object of this association is to relieve the distress of the unfortunate among the countrymen and women of its members, and it has come to be one of the leading charitable institutions of the city. In the winter of 1865, during which there was much suffering to be relieved among the poor and unfortunate, the funds of the society became exhausted, and, at the request of his friends, Mr. Hervey prepared and delivered a lecture on Robert Burns at the old Metropolitan Hall. The receipts of this lecture netted the society about $450. This address met such popular approval that it was afterward several times repeated in other places. In 1883 the faculty of Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Illinois, invited him to deliver this lecture, together with an address to the graduating class of that institution. This request was cheerfully complied with, and as a token of their appreciation of this effort the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the university. Another lecture on Walter Scott, which he delivered several years later at the same hall, also netted the society a handsome sum. In 1865 he helped organize the Caledonian Club, and was chosen its first Chief, a position which he filled several years.

Mr. Hervey was first married to Miss Maria Jones, daughter of Dunham Jones, a farmer near Brockville, Canada, who removed thither from the United States during the Revolutionary War, on account of his loyalty to the British Crown. Mrs. Maria Hervey fell a victim to the cholera in 1854. In 1861 Mr. Hervey was again married, to Frances W. Smith, a native of Rochester, New York, and his present helpmate. Her mother, who is now Mrs. T. B. Bishop, is a native of England, and resides in Chicago, aged over eighty years. Mr. Hervey has three children. Alexander is a farmer near Charleston, Missouri. Robert is the manager of an extensive lumber company at Tonawanda, New York; and Sophia is the wife of Sidney F. Jones, of Toronto, Ontario. For twenty-four years past Mr. Hervey has lived near the lake shore, on Twenty-fifth Street, having moved to that location a short time previous to the great Chicago Fire, and thereby avoided becoming one of its victims. In this pleasant location his most recent years have been altogether spent, and here his friends always receive a hearty welcome.

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THE
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S. T. Hinckley

# SAMUEL T. HINCKLEY.

SAMUEL TAYLOR HINCKLEY was a citizen of Chicago almost from its beginning. His ancestry made him heir to all the noble qualities of the best Puritan stock. None of our citizens have come down through stock more distinguished than the Hinckley and Otis families of Plymouth Colony, from whom is descended the subject of this sketch. (We regret that the scope of this work does not permit a more detailed genealogy of these families than what follows.)

Samuel Hinckley, the common ancestor of all bearing the name in this country, was typical of his race; honest, industrious, prudent; qualities descended without interval to the present times. In the spring of 1635, as a "Dissenter," he came from Tenterden, Kent County, England, sailing from Sandwich on the ship "Hercules" (two hundred tons, Capt. John Witherly), bringing a wife, Sarah, and four children. Landing at Boston, he went direct to Scituate, where he built a house, "No. 19," on Kent Street; removing to Barnstable in July, 1640, where he died October 31, 1662, leaving eleven children, three sons of which number, Thomas, Samuel and John, left descendants.

Thomas, son of the emigrant, was born in England about 1618; came to New England with his father; was Governor of Plymouth Colony during the last eleven years of its existence as a Colony, and was at the time of his death (April 25, 1705, at Barnstable, *ae.* 87) one of the Council of the United Colonies. Moore's "Lives of the Governors of Plymouth and Massachusetts" gives extended due notice of his deeds; and a record of his public life is found in "The Records of Plymouth Colony." Of his private life little is known; but "during half a century he held offices of trust and prominence in the Old Colony, and had a controlling influence over the popular mind. * * The architect of his own fortunes. * * Of good common-sense and sound judgment. * * Honest and honorable. * * Industrious, persevering and self-reliant; and the best lawyer in the colony. * * Independent in religion, tolerant before his times; he possessed his faculties to the very end."

Gov. Thomas Hinckley married, first, December 4, 1641, Mary Richards, of Weymouth (whose sister Alice married Dept.-Gov. William Bradford), and, second, March 16, 1660, Mary Glover (widow of Nathaniel), who is said to have been beautiful in person and the most accomplished and intelligent woman in the colony; of which excellent characteristics abundance has come down to later generations.

At the time of his death he had had seventeen children, of whom fifteen lived to maturity; only three of them, however, being sons to leave issue, namely: Samuel, John and Ebenezer, from whom are descended a very numerous and widely scattered posterity. By the second wife he had nine children; the fifth of whom, John, born June 9, 1667, married Thankful Trot May 1, 1691, had six children: one John, the youngest, born February 17, 1701, married, September 17, 1726, Bethiah Robinson and had eight children; the fifth child, Adino, born December 12, 1735, married Mercy Otis, had three children, the youngest being

Solomon, born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, March 3, 1770, married Mercy Otis, finally settled at Pomfret, New York, where he died December 19, 1831; he had eight children: George Otis (father of the subject of this sketch), born October 30, 1795, married Sally Taylor, of Buckland, Massachusetts, died in Sacramento, where he was buried; left in Illinois the following children: Samuel (subject of this sketch), Mary O., Sarah E., Otis D., Horace A., Harriet W. and Abner T.

The Barnstable (Massachusetts) family of Otis is descended from Gen. John Otis, born in Barnstable, Devonshire, England, in 1581, came to Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1635, thence to Scituate, thence to Barnstable. His son John came to Barnstable with his father, where he left descendants, many of them illustrious. One of his sons, Col. John Otis, was twenty years Representative, Commander of Militia eighteen years, First Judge of Probate thirteen years, and Chief Justice of Court of Common Pleas and His Majesty's Counsel twenty-one years; left six children: two females (of whom Mercy, married Gen. James Warren, brother of Gen. Joseph, who fell at Bunker Hill) and four males: First, Gen. John, King's Attorney and member of Council nine years; second, Nathaniel, Register of Probate many years; third, Solomon, Register of Deeds, County Treasurer, etc., etc., died 1778; fourth, Col. James, two years Speaker of House of Representatives, Judge of Probate, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Member of the Council, and, from the time of departure of General Gage to the adoption of the Constitution of Massachusetts, exercised the functions of Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth by right of seniority. He had ten children, the most illustrious being James Otis, Jr., "The Patriot," immortalized by opposing the "Writs of Assistance," "The Stamp Act," etc., etc., of whom United States President, John Adams, said: "I have been young and now am old, and I solemnly say that I have never known a man whose love of country was more ardent or sincere; never one who suffered so much; never one whose services for any ten years of his life were so important to the cause of his country as Mr. Otis' from 1760 to 1770."

Samuel was born June 12, 1818, at Buckland, Franklin County, Massachusetts, two hundred years after Thomas Hinckley, the Governor of Plymouth Colony. The maiden name of his mother was Sarah Taylor, from whom he derived his middle name.

While Samuel was yet a child, his parents moved to Chautauqua County, New York, a section of country at that time regarded as the far West. In 1836 his father turned his footsteps still farther towards the outskirts of civilization, and finally selected Illinois as his future home.

The journey was made with ox-teams, by slow stages, through an almost unbroken wilderness, which the red man had but recently ceded by treaty. Young Hinckley drove one of the teams. Passing beyond Chicago, his father pre-empted a tract of land where Lake Forest now has its palatial homes and college halls.

Here Samuel began his life work. The privations and trials of those pioneer days and years were numerous and extremely severe. Everything had to be made; the houses of logs hewn from the forest; roads laid out and cut through heavy timber; mills to be erected and the wilderness cleared away and the ground made ready for civilization.

In those far-off times, flour cost twenty dollars per barrel, and other things in proportion. The Indians, too, were frequent visitors at the cabins of the pioneers. As a rule they were harmless, but wanted all the food there was in sight.

It was in this school of trial, and sometimes of adversity, that Samuel T. Hinckley was educated for his business career, and thereby trained to habits of industry, strict economy and perfect integrity—enduring qualities which he carried with him through life.

At the age of eighteen this young pioneer came to Chicago on a quest of furthering his fortunes, and was most fortunate in coming to the favorable notice of Captain (afterwards General) J. D. Webster, at that time Superintendent of Improvements in the local lake harbors, including, besides our own, Milwaukee, St. Joseph and

Michigan City. Such work required absolute freedom from ice; so in the spring, summer and autumn months, our young hero toiled manfully on from sunrise to sunset, often overtaxing his strength, but never his resolution; the outcome of it all being that he made a very excellent impression upon his employer, which eventually ripened into a most sincere friendship, and continued until the General's death.

In winter the woods on every side gave employment for ready, strong hands; for instance, he sometimes hired himself out to cut timber and split rails down on the Fox River, a hard task set before him, when it is considered that he usually had to walk five or six miles to and from his work.

While engaged in this severe physical labor he did not neglect his mind. His early tastes inclined him to study, but his educational advantages in boyhood were of the limited sort incident to the development of a new country. His desire for knowledge, however, led him to supplement this rudimentary training by night study, a system of self-education which he followed for many years, poring over his books by the light of a candle far into the night. His course of study was comprehensive, including those branches which pertained to mechanics, as well as those which would fit him for the duties and responsibilities of social and business life.

Thus year by year, he laid the foundation for what he afterwards became, a wisely-useful, highly esteemed, self-made man. Though not a civil engineer, at different times he was called upon to perform many of the duties which now-a-days fall to such an office; though not a graduated mechanic, yet he used with deftness saws and tools so fine that it required the aid of a microscope to see clearly the component parts; nor yet an artist, yet full of artistic sense and adaptability, leaving as an example of much not to be mentioned a creation in mezzotinting, full of feeling, of the Mother of Christ and Infant, esteemed almost above all else by the family.

When the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad was under construction, Mr. Hinckley became one of the first engineers, and had the honor of running the first engine out of Chicago across the Fox River. It was the old "Pioneer," the memory of which is treasured by many early Chicagoans, and which now has a place in the Field Columbian Museum.

In 1852 he went into business for himself, as grocer on Randolph Street, subsequently removing to State Street, near Van Buren, where for long years he was known as an enterprising merchant of unimpeachable integrity. In 1865, in company with Gail Borden, of New York (father of the enterprise and now of world-wide reputation in connection with such product), and Messrs. Cole and Hubbard, of Elgin, Illinois, he founded the Elgin Condensed Milk Company, now known as the Illinois Condensing Company, and continued his active relations with this concern until his death.

Mr. Hinckley was a brave man, not only in the sense of not shrinking from responsibilities which confronted his life as a matter of course, but more worthily in the taking up of dangerous situations, not necessarily a part of his legitimate cares, but ever exemplifying the "Golden Rule." At the first season of the cholera, when many sufferers were succumbing to the fell disease, for which there seemed no remedy, when persons who were physically able were fleeing the place as from a plague, he stayed calmly at the post of danger, down by the river, nursing, praying and officiating at the last sad rites, not himself falling a victim, as God sometimes requires should happen, but coming out of the ordeal chastened and uplifted in soul.

The son of parents who believed the holding of human beings in bondage to be wrong, if not positively sinful, he was strongly anti-slavery in his convictions. In early life his sympathies were with the Whigs, but after the formation of the Republican party, his affiliations were with that organization. While firm in his political faith, he took no active part in politics, contenting himself with casting his ballot for the ticket of his choice.

But the keynote of his long, noble life is to be found in his religion. A practical, vivifying, Godly and charitable religion: not content in lip service of a Sunday morning, but celebrating seven days of the week in actions showing how man's

sphere, clearly read, stretches nigh to the very throne of God.

For a half century he was identified with the First Presbyterian Church of our city, ready at all times to assist in assuming disbursements and advancing moral well-being, and when the church undertook the establishment of mission Sunday-schools he became one of the active workers in the old Foster Mission, never losing interest in works of piety and true benevolence. He was a member of the Humane Society and Secretary of the one at Elgin for some ten years.

Mr. Hinckley never married. His interests were centered on home, his mother especially receiving more than the usual share of affection, and he cared for her most tenderly while she lived. This love for kindred waxed with his increasing years, and was as ardent and constant to the last, as when they were together under the old roof-tree in childhood.

None the less he loved his church and country; but better than all else, he loved his God. His benevolence was beautiful and Christlike. Emulating the example of his Saviour, he cherished the young with a special affection, and into whatever home he entered as friend or guest, the little ones became at once his fast friends.

This lover of the young supported two missionaries of the American Sunday-school Union, who gave their whole time to caring for destitute children. The reports received from them were very gratifying to him, from the fact that so many were being saved from lives of sin and ignorance. The non-sectarian character of the work was particularly pleasing.

His personal expenditures were very moderate. He ate, dressed and took his enjoyment modestly and inexpensively. His extravagances were his gifts to others. His benefactions were not confined in a narrow channel, he ever remembered the poor, the sick and the unfortunate, and had a heart overflowing with kindliness and charity.

He gave with a liberal hand to the Young Men's Christian Association, the American Sunday-school Union, Mr. Moody's Bible Institute, the Pacific Garden Mission, and many other institutions. His benefactions were unostentatious.

He was exact in his business, kind to all who served him, and his employes loved him as a friend. It was said by one who knew him intimately for many years, and who is himself noted for his correct judgment of men, that "he was one of Nature's noblemen," careful and considerate in his language and action, never wilfully saying or doing anything to wound the feelings of another. In private life he exemplified the most generous and unselfish traits of character. An attractive and interesting conversationalist, his utterances were chaste and dignified; any unbecoming jest, or any departure from purity in thought or expression he treated with silent contempt; yet he was one of the most companionable of men. He had a keen sense of humor, and enjoyed a witty saying or repartee with great pleasure, which was more expressed by the smile in his eyes than by words, and at the same time showing the most gentle consideration for anyone who might be the object of merriment in social conversation.

He maintained this happy trait of a genial heart to the last, even when suffering great pain. Though an invalid for many years, he kept active in business till his final sickness, and the fatal termination of his disease, September 5, 1894, after a short illness, was a great sorrow and shock to his family and many friends.

A glowing, but richly-merited tribute was paid to Mr. Hinckley's character by his pastor, Rev. Dr. John H. Barrows, of the First Presbyterian Church. Among other things, Doctor Barrows said: "He made himself the friend and helper of those in his employ or associated with him. Much might be said of his unselfish and constant benevolence. He regarded himself as a steward indeed, and he was a faithful steward. How constantly he remembered the old First Church and its benevolent causes, is well and gratefully known to some of us. We have lost one of our choicest members from this church, and made one of our choicest additions to the ranks of the redeemed on high."

"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up,
And say to all the world
'This was a man.'"

# SAMUEL G. SPAULDING.

SAMUEL GRAY SPAULDING The name Spalding, like other names ending in "ing," is one of the earlier surnames borne by English- speaking people. The Spaldings of the United States have been fortunate in having the genealogical history of the family written by Samuel J. Spalding, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, from which we learn many facts relative to its growth and progress.

John de Spalding (Burgess of Lenn) was a purchaser of lands of about the fifty-first year of the reign of Henry III. (A. D. 1267). Other records of land transfers of very ancient date occur.

Edward Spalding was the first of the family of whom we have any knowledge, and he came to America in the earliest years of the Massachusetts Colony, probably between 1630 and 1633. He first appears in Braintree, Massachusetts, where his wife, Margaret, and his daughter, Grace, died, the former in 1640, and the latter in 1643. He was made a Freeman May 13, 1640, and was one of the settlers of Chelmsford, in the same colony, which town was incorporated in 1655. He was a Selectman in 1654, 1656, 1660–61, and Surveyor of Highways in 1663. In 1664 the town records made note of his fine orchard. His family has been ably represented in every war of the Colonies and United States (see sketch of William A. Spalding). He died February 26, 1670.

Samuel Brown Spaulding, the father of the subject of this sketch, was descended from Edward Spalding, through Andrew (2), Andrew (3), James (4), Silas (5). He was born January 27, 1789, in Granville, New York, and later resided at Brandon, Vermont, where he was a prominent merchant. His first wife was Anna Gray, whom he married October 2, 1814. She was born January 2, 1790, in Rutland, Vermont, and died July 23, 1841, in Brandon. The second wife was Lucy Lyon, the wedding occurring November 18, 1841. She was born November 25, 1796, in Brandon. The children of Samuel B. and Anna Spaulding were four, Samuel G. being the third. He was born October 26, 1822, at Brandon, Vermont.

After taking a course in the public schools of his native town, he learned the mercantile business. When only about twelve years of age he became a clerk in a store in Brandon. Some years later, while still a youth, he went to Claremont, New Hampshire, leaving home with but twenty-five cents in his pocket. He engaged in the sale of books, and as a compensation for his services received $12 per month, out of which he paid all his expenses.

His next employment was as commercial traveler for a book house in Vermont, and in that line he did good work, obtained good wages and saved something from his earnings. With his little capital he engaged in supplying notions to wholesale dealers in the State of Vermont. In this business he was successful, but, on account of poor health, he was obliged to dispose of his business, and James Fisk, afterwards celebrated as a Wall Street broker, became the purchaser. Two weeks after this sale Mr. Spaulding was on his way to the West, where he expected to find a more congenial climate and better commercial prospects.

In April, 1857, he arrived at Milwaukee, by way of the Lakes. He entered into partnership with a man who was engaged in the tobacco trade, but soon found that he had obtained some knowledge at the cost of the capital invested, the volume of profits not being what had been represented. Making the best of the situation, Mr.

Spaulding became sole proprietor of the little store, and then put his energies to work to build up a trade. In the course of time he added a wholesale feature and, becoming his own solicitor, he built up a fine wholesale business in the Northwest. In those days the railroad ran no farther than La Crosse, and thence to St. Paul the journey was made by boat.

As Milwaukee did not afford the advantages which his growing trade required, Mr. Spaulding removed to Chicago in November, 1865, and with Mr. Levi Merrick, of Milwaukee, formed the firm of Spaulding & Merrick, and carried on the wholesale tobacco business. Manufacturing was a prominent feature of the industry, and in a short time the business was so arranged that Mr. Spaulding traveled for the house, while Mr. Merrick had charge of the manufacture. The volume of their transactions rapidly increased, and in 1871 the number of persons employed by the firm was between two and three hundred, but the great fire of that year swept everything the firm had out of existence.

Returning home, accompanied by Mr. Merrick, father of his partner, after spending all the fatal night of the beginning of the conflagration in observing its progress, Mr. Spaulding announced to his wife, "All I had is gone up in smoke." To this she bravely replied, "We have our health and our hands." Mr. Merrick's comment on this reply was, "There is good cheer for you." The situation was discussed, and the partners resolved to start anew in business. Friends who admired their pluck and energy offered plenty of financial assistance. Out of $36,000 insurance, they afterwards received $13,000. The three-story factory at Nos. 9 to 15 River Street was replaced by another, and a greater number of persons employed. The history of the firm from this on is a record of success. Wise management and hard work built up a great business, the second largest in their line in the United States. In 1889 Mr. Spaulding sold his interest, but the business is still conducted under the old name.

Samuel G. Spaulding was married at St. Albans, Vermont, on the twelfth day of March, 1857, to Miss Marcia Isabel Hawkins. She was born July 17, 1828, at Reading, Vermont, and is a descendant of William Adrian Hawkins, who was born January 18, 1742, and died at Reading, Vermont, in 1817. His grandfather was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and married an English woman. He emigrated to Bordeaux, France, where two children, a son and a daughter, were born. After his death his widow brought the children to America. A son of the son, William Adrian Hawkins, became a tailor. He went to Wilton, New Hampshire, a short time before the Revolution, and resided there until 1789, when he moved to Reading, Vermont. He enlisted, April 23, 1775, in Captain Walker's company of Col. James Reed's regiment New Hampshire troops. He rose through the grades of first sergeant, ensign and lieutenant to the rank of captain. He was made ensign for gallant conduct at the battle of Bunker Hill. He served in the war seven years, and was paid off in the almost worthless currency of those days. Forty bushels of rye was the most valuable part of the pay he received for his services. He married Abigail, daughter of John and Abigail (Livermore) Keyes, who was born at Northborough, Massachusetts, in December, 1743, and died at Reading, Vermont, in 1813. They were the parents of eight children. William Lewis, the fourth child, was born at Northborough, Massachusetts, June 14, 1773, and died at Reading, Vermont, November 26, 1859. He married Anna Townsend, and they were the parents of seven children. He was a successful teacher, and taught out schools that others failed to govern. He held town offices, and was Postmaster at the time of his death, being then eighty-seven years old and in the full enjoyment of his mental faculties.

Lewis, eldest child of William L. and Anna Hawkins, was born at Reading, January 23, 1798, and died at Sherburne, Vermont, April 29, 1875. He was a manufacturer and dealer in boots, shoes, saddles and harness, and also dealt in horses, which he sold at Boston. He married Aliva Amsden, and they were the parents of three children, of whom Marcia is the youngest.

Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding were the parents of

two children: Mabel, the wife of Charles Foxwell, junior; and Howard Henry Spaulding, who now occupies a position with the house of Spaulding & Company, jewelers of Chicago. Mrs. Foxwell has one child, Frances. H. H. Spaulding married Florence Baker, and has two children, Lester and Howard, Jr.

Samuel G. Spaulding died on the fifth day of September, 1893, at the age of seventy-one years. Starting with but twenty-five cents in his pocket, he worked his way from poverty to a commanding position in the line in which he spent most of his life, and in which he took a great interest. He attended all the conventions of the tobacco manufacturers, and his views had great influence among his associates in the trade. His geniality and scrupulous honesty and business tact were the foundation stones upon which his success was built. Mr. W. D. Spalding, in speaking of him said: "I knew him over thirty years. I never met a pleasanter man than Mr. Spaulding. He was genial, large-hearted and a true gentleman, and made friends with every one he met."

# EDWARD A. FILKINS.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS FILKINS, a veteran of the great American Civil War, has the honor of being a native of Cook County, his birth having occurred in the village of Wheeling, on the 29th day of May, 1842. He is a son of Joseph Filkins and Clarissa Johnson, who were among the earliest and most esteemed pioneers of northern Illinois. Their ancestors included some of the most loyal citizens, and members of the Johnson and Filkins families have participated in every war of the Nation.

Joseph Filkins was born at Berne, Albany County, New York. His father's name was Richard, and his grandfather, Isaac Filkins, was one of the earliest English colonists of Long Island. He came from Cornwall, England, and settled within the present limits of the city of Brooklyn in 1665. He was a farmer and stockman by occupation, and was accompanied to this country by two of his brothers, one of whom was named Richard. Col. Henry Filkins, a descendant of the last-mentioned, commanded a regiment of Continental troops during the Revolution and, upon the organization of the United States Government, in recognition of his services, he was appointed the first Collector of the Port of New York by President Washington.

Richard Filkins, son of Isaac, removed while a young man to Albany County, where he became a prominent farmer, and married a Miss Crabbe, of Troy. Their son, Joseph Filkins, came West, by way of the Great Lakes, in 1835, and, on landing from a sailing-vessel at Fort Dearborn, proceeded to Wheeling and pre-empted a large tract of land at that point. He was engaged in agriculture for the next fifteen years, and in 1837 built the first frame house on the stage line between Chicago and Milwaukee. This house is still standing, and forms a prominent landmark in the village of Wheeling. In 1850 he moved to Chicago, and, in company with his son-in-law, embarked in the wholesale hardware trade. The name of the firm was Filkins & Runyon, and their place of business was at the corner of Lake and Wells Streets (the latter now known as Fifth Avenue). His death occurred in Chicago, November 12, 1857, at the age of fifty-two years. He was a stanch Democrat, and was well known as a public-spirited and progressive citizen. In 1842 he was elected Collector of Cook County,

which at that time included several adjacent counties. He was a member of the County Board of Supervisors, and a member of the building committee in charge of the construction of the blue stone court house, being chairman of the board at the time the building was completed.

Mrs. Clarissa Filkins was born at Hoosac Falls, New York, in October, 1806. She made the journey from New York to Cook County in a wagon, accompanying friends who came in 1836. She brought her eldest child, who was then an infant, on this journey, and joined her husband at Wheeling, where he had erected a log dwelling before her arrival. This child was Elizabeth, who became the wife of I. L. Runyon, and is now deceased. Mrs. Filkins was a daughter of Capt. Rufus Johnson, who commanded a company of mounted New York troops in the Revolutionary War. His ancestors accompanied Roger Williams in founding the colony of Rhode Island. He was born in that State, and removed while a young man to New York, and married Sarah Gardner, a native of Bennington, in Vermont, whose father, Samuel Gardner, lost his life in the famous battle at that place.

Edward A. Filkins was the only child of his parents besides the sister previously mentioned. After completing the course in the Chicago public schools, he attended a preparatory school at New Haven, Connecticut. Owing to his father's failing health, he abandoned the intention of entering Yale College, and returned to Chicago. He began his business career as salesman in a wholesale dry-goods store, in which employment he continued until the secession of the Southern States. He was one of the first to offer his services in defense of the Union, and enlisted on the 19th of April, 1861, as a member of Company A, Chicago Zouaves, an organization which is entitled to much credit for having captured and held the important strategic point of Cairo at the very outset of the conflict. On the 17th of June, 1861, he was mustered into the Nineteenth Regiment, Illinois Infantry, and was soon afterwards promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant of Company C. He took part in engagements at Green River and Bowling Green, Kentucky, and was among the Union troops that entered the city of Nashville. He afterwards participated in the engagements of McMinnville and Chattanooga, in 1862, the two-weeks campaign at Stone River, and the bloody battle at Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain. In the spring of 1864 he was detailed to fill a position in the Quartermaster's Department at Knoxville and Loudon, Tennessee. In June of the same year he was sent to Chicago in the same capacity, and continued to serve until October, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. Although he spent four and one-half years in the service of the Government, he never received a dollar of bounty, and has never applied for a pension.

In 1866 he was appointed a clerk of the Board of Public Works of Chicago, and continued to hold clerical positions in the city or county for the next twenty-six years. He served successively in the office of the County Clerk, Circuit Court, as Secretary of the Board of County Commissioners, and from 1882 to 1892 was chancery record writer of the Superior Court. From 1872 to 1877 he filled a position in the United States Revenue service in Chicago, and was afterward for a time confidential secretary of Mayor Heath. Since 1893 he has been manager of the Chicago interests of a firm of commission merchants in San Francisco, California.

On the tenth of October, 1865, Mr. Filkins was married to Sadie H. Copelin, daughter of Thomas and Julia Copelin, who now reside at Winnetka. Mrs. Filkins was born at the Cape of Good Hope, her father being at that time attached to the medical corps of the British army in that colony. Mr. and Mrs. Filkins are the parents of three children: Edward B., Claire and Arthur J. The family attends the Episcopal Church, and Mr. Filkins is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Illinois Society, Sons of the American Revolution. Since attaining his majority he has been a steadfast Republican. His life has been a busy one, most of which was devoted to the public service, in either a civil or military capacity.

# WILLIAM J. GOUDY.

WILLIAM JUDD GOUDY. "Like father, like son" is a sentiment often syllabled, with little or no apparent sense; but in superlative meaning may it be borne in mind while considering the subject of this sketch, William Judd Goudy.

Mr. Goudy, son of one of the most distinguished jurists who has ever lived in our midst (the Hon. William Charles Goudy—see sketch in this volume), was born in Chicago, June 7, 1864. Intended by his parent for a successor in his own professional labors, his studies were very carefully and classically planned in Mr. Barnes' local School for Boys; after which he was finally fitted to enter Princeton College by a proficient private tutor. He entered Princeton in the fall of 1882, in the Class of '86, at which latter time he would have been entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Filled to overflowing with that pent-up energy which craves useful and fame-bringing exercise (so characteristic of the young men of our time), he could not remain at literary studies beyond the end of his third, the junior, year. At this time, on his return home from college, he began reading law in the office of his father, attending lectures the while at the Chicago Law School, from which institution, in 1887, he took a degree, which entitled him to practice in the Illinois State Courts.

His first business affiliations was as junior partner of the firm of Goudy, Green & Goudy, of which his honored father was the senior member. Their office was located at No. 161 La Salle Street, where they made a specialty of corporation law, as well as of that branch relating to real property, Mr. Goudy, Sr., being for a long period General Counsel for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

In 1892 William J. Goudy withdrew from said firm in order to form with a friend in business life, Mr. Robert F. Shanklin, a new firm, under the style of Goudy & Shanklin, whose office, situated at No. 84 La Salle Street, was the scene of many a transaction in the mortgage brokers' arena.

If it be a lamentable truth that "Death loves a shining mark," one cannot say further than this, that the untimely fall of precociously ambitious young manhood certainly strikes home with unwonted awfulness. The gloomy sequel of this remorseless stroke (saddest view of all) is the not infrequent doubt thereby brought into being whether all things, even the termination of existence under circumstances most harrowing, really do inflexibly happen for the best. Alas, in the sacred presence of death we can only bow, if possible, with resignation to the Supreme, "As God wills!"

In the latter part of the spring of 1894 Mr. Goudy, who had been remarkably free in youth from juvenile diseases, was stricken, together with his little girl, by one of the illnesses which usually befall earlier years of life. His daughter recovered, but the parent, as frequently occurs in similar kinds of affliction, was, after some weeks of painful malady, hurried into an acute pneumonial complication, whose end became speedily fatal on the afternoon of Saturday, May 26, 1894.

The Rev. Mr. Tompkins, pastor of St. James' Episcopal Church, of which the deceased had been a faithful attendant, officiated at the obsequies, after which the mortal body was borne to Graceland Cemetery, there to rest beside the departed form of his beloved father, who only the preceding spring had been called away in even more tragic suddenness.

True to intelligent family tradition, Mr. Goudy was an unswerving Democrat in politics, in which field he took a very active and influential interest, not, however, in the way of personal glory and preferment, but as advocate and furtherer of wise party actions and the bringing into power of the best citizenship. Long time a member of the Waubansee Club, a very conspicuous political organization, he became one of its Directors; and finally, at about the time of his death, was advanced to the responsible position of its President. There has never been any division of opinion on the part of those informed as to how well he performed the exacting functions of this office. He was likewise a member of the Union, Washington Park and University Clubs, and the Chicago Athletic and Chicago Bar Associations.

In personal and mental characteristics there was a marked resemblance to his illustrious father, although, probably owing to absence of hardships in earlier years, without some of the rugged lines of the elder. Nothing could be more touching than the fondness of these two men, father and son, for each other. Despite the disparity of ages, it was a modern exemplification of the almost fabulous attachment of Damon and Pythias of ancient times. All their plans, thoughts and nobler emotions were enjoyed along the unvarying higher level together. In truth, so profound was this silent bond of union, that one almost finds himself pondering, Was not this unseen paternal soul force, which the year previous had gone to his Maker, exercising, unknown to us mortals, its inalienable birthright with a potency which drew his son so untimely to himself again?

As illustrating the fondness of the parent, it is related that the father, soon after the time of his son's marriage, built and gave him a magnificent stone mansion, No. 46 Astor Place, at the corner of Goethe Street, and diagonally across the street from a small private park running by the side of the father's mansion home, that they might always be close beside each other, actually within full view and hailing distance while seated on their individual premises. There is no more complete residence to be found in our city of choice homes than this, which was so generously donated.

Mr. Goudy, younger, was by nature a reserved, reticent, conservative kind of man. He gave liberally, but not ostentatiously. He did not like either to talk about himself or have others make him the subject for conversation. He would spare no trouble or expense to serve a friend. He was a domestic man; a dutiful son, a faithful devoted husband, a loving, generous father.

He was married on the 14th day of December, 1887, in this city, by the Rev. Dr. Vibbert, of St. James' Episcopal Church, to Miss Carolyn Harvey Walker, with whom he enjoyed the most perfect wedded life. She survives her deeply lamented husband, together with their one child, Helen, who was born October 5, 1889.

From what data is available at this writing concerning the family lineage of Mr. Goudy, the reader is referred to the sketch of Hon. William C. Goudy, to be found elsewhere herein. Mrs. Goudy is the daughter of Samuel J. Walker and Amanda (Morehead) Walker, of Chicago. Mr. Walker, one of the old settlers of the city, was during his lifetime a very active man on the real-estate market, having at one time accumulated quite a fortune, which suffered heavily by the panic of 1873. The beauty of Ashland Boulevard upon the West Side, of which he may almost be called the father, is largely owing to his interested foresight.

Samuel J. Walker was a son of James Walker, of Dayton, Kentucky, who married a Miss Carolyn Cooper.

Mrs. Goudy's maternal grandfather was the very distinguished Hon. Charles S. Morehead, of Frankfort, Kentucky, a lawyer of rare talents, and at one time Chief Executive of his native state.

# RALPH R. ROLLO.

RALPH RODOLPHUS ROLLO, whose death occurred in Chicago, March 22, 1872, was a man of Christian principles and sterling integrity of character. He was born at Gilead, Connecticut, on the 25th of September, 1811, and was a son of Ralph R. Rollo and Sibyl Post, whose genealogy may be seen in connection with the biography of William E. Rollo, which appears upon another page of this volume.

The subject of this notice was educated at the public schools of South Windsor, Connecticut, and for a time was engaged in teaching in his native state. About 1838 he moved to Conneaut, Ohio, where he kept a book store for some years. While there he also became the editor and publisher of the Conneaut *Reporter*. He thus acquired considerable local fame as a journalist. In 1844 he removed to New Brunswick, New Jersey, and became the proprietor of a large rubber-manufacturing establishment. This enterprise was continued until 1861, when, at the solicitation of his aged father, he returned to South Windsor and resided upon the homestead farm until the death of the latter.

The following year, 1870, he came to Chicago and engaged in the fire-insurance business in connection with his brother, William E. Rollo, who had preceded him hither. His business career in this city was but fairly begun when it was cut short by an attack of pleurisy, which terminated in his death, as above noted.

He had been an active member of the Congregational Church from boyhood, and while living in New Jersey was an Elder in the New Brunswick Church of that sect. Upon coming to Chicago, he united with the First Congregational Church of this city. He had been a firm Republican in political sentiment from the organization of the Republican party, but was seldom an active participant in political strife. He held liberal and progressive views upon all public questions, and wherever his lines were cast was certain to win numerous friends and make no enemies.

On the 10th of August, 1842, Mr. Rollo was married to Miss Gennett Chester, who still survives and is a resident of Chicago. She is a daughter of Dr. Lemuel L. Chester and Jerusha Clark, both of whom were natives of Connecticut, and were descendants of early New England colonists. Mrs. Rollo was born at Westmoreland, New York, and while a child removed with her parents to Rome, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Rollo were the parents of four children, namely: Charles Egbert; Alice Amelia, who died in childhood; Lewis Chester; and Lily Agnes. All the living reside in Chicago.

Charles Egbert Rollo was born in Conneaut, Ohio, and was educated at the high school in East Hartford, Connecticut, completing the course at the age of eighteen years. He then came to Chicago and became connected with the Merchants' Insurance Company, in the capacity of special agent. He continued with that corporation until it succumbed to the consequences of the great fire of 1871, when he became identified with the Traders' Insurance Company. He was afterward a member of the firm of William E. Rollo & Company, insurance agents. In 1882 he organized the firm of C. E. Rollo & Company, fire-insurance agents and brokers, which is still engaged in conducting a flourishing business, and occupies handsome offices in the Temple Building. Mr. Rollo is a member of the Illinois and Harvard Clubs, and is a popular citizen socially, as well as in business circles.

Lewis Chester Rollo was born at New Bruns-

wick, New Jersey, December 23, 1858. He came with his parents to Chicago, where he attended the Skinner and Brown Schools, leaving the latter at the age of seventeen years, to enter the office of W. E. Rollo & Company, insurance agents, and he remained with them until May, 1882, when he became the junior member of the firm of C. E. Rollo & Company, which connection he still maintains. He was married on the 15th of February, 1888, to Edith May Van Schoick, a daughter of William and Cynthia Van Schoick, of Bloomington, Illinois. Their only child, Van Schoick Rollo, is a boy of seven years. Mr. Rollo is a member of the Athletic and Menoken Clubs, and has a host of friends and acquaintances, by whom his company is sought at all opportune moments.

# STEPHEN REXFORD.

STEPHEN REXFORD, one of the earliest and most esteemed pioneers of Cook County, was born in Charlotte, Vermont, May 4, 1804, and died at Blue Island, Illinois, October 7, 1880. He was the second son of Benajah Rexford, whose genealogy will be found in the sketch of Norman Rexford, elsewhere in this book.

While a boy, Stephen witnessed the battle of Plattsburgh from the top of a mountain near his home, whither he went with his father and others for that purpose. When he was twelve years old the family removed to Westfield, Chautauqua County, New York, where he attended the public schools. On reaching manhood he went to Buffalo, New York, and became a clerk for a commission firm of that city. He continued with this firm several years, winning the confidence and esteem of his employers to a remarkable degree, and by their advice, in June, 1832, he went to Chicago with a view to engaging in a commission business in that place. After a year or two, however, he decided to engage in farming, and so took up a "claim" at Bachelor's Grove, being one of the four single men for whom that place was named. He built a large double log house, then the most pretentious residence in that part of the country, and otherwise improved this farm, which he continued to own for many years. A few years after coming to this county he and his brother Norman purchased most of the land on the east side of Western Avenue, in the present village of Blue Island, and in 1843 he removed thither and began dealing in general merchandise, erecting for that purpose a large building, which he purchased at Hobart, Indiana, and which was brought to Blue Island in pieces by team. He also built a large warehouse on the "feeder" to the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and engaged in shipping grain, lumber and provisions on quite an extensive scale. When the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was built, however, and the canal ceased to be a route of commerce, he disposed of his warehouse and dealt in live stock. He carried on an extensive business, his method being to purchase large droves of cattle in central and southern Illinois, have them driven to Blue Island, where he fattened them on the prairies adjacent for the Chicago market. Subsequently he disposed of his business in Blue Island and again engaged in farming for a few years, later returning to Blue Island where he lived several years before his death.

In the year 1835 Mr. Rexford married Miss Susan Wattles, daughter of Chandler Wattles, of Ripley, New York, where Mrs. Rexford was

born. She died in Blue Island in 1849, having borne her husband the following children: Julia Ellen, wife of Dr. Charles Morgan, of Chicago; Susan Eliza, wife of Dr. John Waughop, of Fort Steilacoom, Washington; Alma, superintendent of the Home for the Friendless, in Chicago; Sarah Elsie (Mrs. E. E. Bellamy), of O'Neil, Holt County, Nebraska; and Anna Louise (Mrs. Charles A. Bellamy), of Chicago. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Rexford married Miss Elvira Barber, of Wardsboro, Vermont, who still resides at Blue Island. To the last union were born the following children: Stephen Barber, who is deceased; Henry Lee, of Chicago; Fannie Isabel (Mrs. John H. Clark), of Longwood, Illinois; Lewis Averill, of Seattle, Washington; and Mary Cushing (Mrs. Joseph P. Eames), of Blue Island.

In religious faith Mr. Rexford was a Universalist, being a member of the church of that denomination at Blue Island. In early life he was a rigid Democrat, but with Buchanan's administration he changed his political adherence, becoming a very stanch Republican. He was one of the three commissioners appointed to divide Cook County into townships, and served as postmaster at Blue Island for many years, and as supervisor of Worth Township for several years. Beyond this he did not aspire, and he refused to consider further promotions which were offered him. During his residence in Chicago he was at one time at Fort Dearborn with Colonel Whistler, and assisted in throwing out the provisions to the assembled Indians, which were given them by the United States Government in accordance with a treaty made previous to their removal from Illinois. Mr. Rexford always averred that the distribution was made in a most unjust fashion, the goods being thrown from an upper window and the Indians dividing them according to their respective strength and agility in seizing them.

Mr. Rexford was a man of exemplary character and distinctive business qualifications, and bore an important part in the transformation of Cook County from the hunting-grounds of a savage race to the abode of a populous, civilized community.

# COL. JAMES A. SEXTON.

COL. JAMES A. SEXTON. On the street upon which he resided at the time of his death James Andrew Sexton was born, January 5, 1844. His parents, Stephen and Ann (Gaughan) Sexton, were pioneer settlers of Chicago, coming here from Rochester, New York, in the year 1834. Stephen Sexton was a contractor and builder, and one of the first schoolhouses in Chicago was erected by him. The youth of Colonel Sexton was spent in his native city.

The public schools furnished all the training given to his mind, except that afforded by his varied experiences, the latter forming perhaps the most practical and valuable portion of his education. Within a few days after he saw his beloved parents placed in their last resting places (both dying within two weeks) the land was convulsed by the sound of civil war.

When President Lincoln, in April, 1861, issued his famous call for seventy-five thousand volunteers to put down the Rebellion young Sexton, although but little past his seventeenth birthday, was among the first to respond and enlisted on the 19th of April, 1861, as a private soldier.

After three months' service he re-enlisted in the Sixty-seventh Regiment, Illinois Infantry Volunteers, and was made first lieutenant in Company E. He was later transferred to the Seventy-second Regiment, Illinois Infantry Volunteers, and commissioned captain of Company D. He served in Ransom's Brigade, McArthur Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, of the army of the Tennessee, and participated in nearly all its campaigns, sieges and battles.

He commanded his regiment in the battles of Columbia, Duck River, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee, and through the severe Nashville campaign. In 1865 he was assigned to duty on the staff of Maj.-Gen. A. J. Smith, the commander of the Sixteenth Army Corps, army of the Tennessee, acting as provost marshal and serving until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged from the service in 1865, leaving a record which will compare favorably with that of any officer from Illinois. Upon the assault and capture of the Spanish Fort, Mobile, Alabama, April 8, 1865, he had his left leg broken below the knee, being struck by a piece of shell weighing seventeen ounces. He was slightly wounded in the battle of Franklin, and painfully wounded in the right hand at the battle of Nashville, Tennessee.

After the close of hostilities Colonel Sexton purchased a plantation in Lowndes County, Alabama, near the city of Montgomery, and remained there two years as a planter. In 1867 he returned to his native city, which continued to be his home until his death. Upon his return to Chicago he established the firm of J. A. & T. S. Sexton, dealers in stoves and hardware. In 1872, after the Great Chicago Fire, this firm was succeeded by that of Cribben, Sexton & Company, and the prosperous business built up by them was due largely to Colonel Sexton's untiring energy and business ability. It is now widely known throughout the country as one of its largest stove factories.

He was ever keenly alive to the great questions which affected the public welfare. For years identified with the progress of the city, he developed a personality that attracted public attention and, in April, 1889, President Harrison, in recognition of his patriotism and devotion to his country, appointed him postmaster of Chicago. He was retained by President Cleveland until January 1, 1895, when Colonel Sexton resigned. He was postmaster of Chicago at a time when ability of the highest order was essential, for during no time in the history of the city was so much mail matter handled as during the year of the World's Fair, 1893. He evinced remarkable executive ability in his management, and so ably and satisfactorily performed the duties of his office that he received merited recognition from the department at Washington and the grateful thanks of the public at large.

During his short life he filled many positions of public trust. He was a presidential elector in 1884, Lincoln Park commissioner, a colonel in the Illinois National Guard and, at the time of his death, was president of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy. He was a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion, the society of the Army of the Tennessee, Columbia Post No. 706, G. A. R., and a Royal Arch Mason. His greatest pleasure in life was to mingle with his comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic and "to tell again the thrilling stories of the war." He was always an earnest worker in the cause of the old soldiers and considered no sacrifice too great for their welfare. That he was loved by them in return and that his efforts in their behalf were appreciated was manifested by his election as post commander and department commander of the state of Illinois, and as a crowning glory he received the great honor of having been almost unanimously elected commander in chief at the National Encampment held at Cincinnati in the fall of 1898. That his life was not spared to complete the year so auspiciously begun, that he did not live to enjoy the companionship of the men he loved so well until the next encampment, is regretted by thousands of his comrades throughout the nation.

On the 8th of September, 1898, Colonel Sexton was appointed by President McKinley a member of the War Investigation Commission to examine the conduct of the war department in the

contest with Spain. He entered upon the discharge of his duties and labored conscientiously and earnestly with the commission and endeared himself to all his associates by his splendid personal qualities and his genial, kindly disposition, proving himself a valuable member of the commission. While engaged upon this work he was taken sick, January 10, 1899, at Washington, with la grippe, which developed such serious complications that he was removed to the Garfield Memorial Hospital, where, after three weeks of intense suffering, he quietly passed away on Sunday morning, February 5, 1899, just one month after celebrating his fifty-fifth birthday.

When it became known that he was dead, messages of sympathy and condolence were received from the President and members of the cabinet, from senators and members of congress and from comrades and officials of the Grand Army of the Republic. On the morning of his death the President, Secretary of War Alger and representatives of the Grand Army and the War Commission sent beautiful floral offerings. A military escort was tendered by the Government, the War Commission and by the Department of the Potomac and District of Columbia, also a special car to convey the remains to Chicago. Everything that could possibly be done as a last mark of respect and honor, was done by the kind hearted people of Washington. Upon the arrival at Chicago they were met at the depot by the members of the late commander's staff, a delegation from the Chicago postoffice, clerks and letter carriers, and from the various organizations of which Colonel Sexton was a member. The funeral arrangements were conducted by the Grand Army of the Republic, with most impressive ceremonies, under the auspices of Columbia Post No. 706. Beneath the dome of Memorial Hall in the public library building, the body lay in state for four hours, while thousands of friends and comrades passed in line by the bier and gazed for the last time on the features of their loved commander and friend. At the grave a firing squad from Company E, Seventh Regiment Illinois National Guard, fired a volley over the open grave. Beautiful floral tributes were received from representative men and women and from the numerous societies of which he was a member.

Colonel Sexton was twice happily married and leaves a widow and nine children surviving him.

# CHRISTIAN NIELSEN.

CHRISTIAN NIELSEN first saw the light of day August 20, 1864, in Jutland, Denmark, his father, Niels Nielsen, having been born in the same place, as well as his mother.

He attended the schools of his native place until he reached the age of sixteen years, when, in 1880, he emigrated to America. His first location was in northern Michigan, where he found employment at driving a team. In 1886 he came to Chicago. Here he found work by the day, and learned the trade of an iron moulder. This calling he followed five years, when, with the money which he had earned and saved, he embarked in the sale of hay and grain on his own account, establishing himself in a small way at the same location which he now occupies. To feed he soon added coal, and since his small beginning business has wonderfully prospered.

Gradually, but surely, he has enlarged his undertakings, until at present he conducts a flourishing livery and undertaking business, as well as his original venture (materially enlarged). His

place of business extends from No. 387 to No. 391 Noble Street, and when he looks back upon the struggles of his youth and early manhood he may well be pardoned a glow of gratification as he reflects that his success has been due to his own enterprise, industry, economy and probity.

In 1893 Mr. Nielsen married Miss Marie Bradolph, a native of Norway. Their union has been blessed with three children, Christine, Eric and Christian.

Mr. Nielsen is a member of various societies and clubs, as follows: Society Dania, the Danish Brotherhood No. 18; Court Republic No. 1043, Independent Order of Foresters; and the Flour and Feed Association. He is affiliated with the Republican party.

# STEPHEN SEXTON.

STEPHEN SEXTON, among the pioneer residents of Chicago, is deserving of especial mention in this volume. His father, Sylvester Sexton, in whose veins the Scottish blood flowed, was born in County Clare, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1808. He settled at Rochester, New York, where he died in 1810, shortly before the birth of his son Stephen. The latter was the youngest of eight children. He grew up in Rochester, where he married Ann Gaughan, who was born in County Mayo, Ireland, as were her parents, Thomas and Margaret (Jackson) Gaughan. The last-named was a relative of President Andrew Jackson, for whom her grandson (see sketch on another page) received his second Christian name. Thomas Gaughan was numbered among the van of Chicago settlers, having located on the site of what is now South Chicago in 1819. He died there in 1827, and his widow survived until 1864, reaching the age of ninety-three years.

Stephen Sexton was a pioneer settler in Chicago, coming here early in the year 1834, and locating on the North Side. He was a carpenter by occupation, and became very well known as an expert draughtsman, builder and contractor. One of the first public schoolhouses in Chicago was erected by him. He was an ardent Democrat, and took an active part in political movements during the early days. He died April 7, 1861, having been preceded to the other shore eleven days by his wife, who died on the 27th of March, that year. They had eight sons and four daughters who grew to maturity. Margaret Elizabeth married James E. Cassidy, and also reared twelve children; Thomas S., for many years an employe of the Chicago postoffice, died in December, 1889; Mary Ann married James E. Ennis, and reared nine children, all of whom graduated at the Chicago High School; three died in early childhood, and James A. is the seventh; William H. is a citizen of New Orleans, Louisiana; Sarah E. married John Highland, of Chicago, who was a Sergeant in Colonel Sexton's company of the Seventy-second Illinois Infantry; Henry M. is superintendent of the refrigerator-car service of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, being the inventor of the cars used; George M. is a resident of Chicago; Eliza married George B. Hopkins, who is superintendent of a western division of the Wells-Fargo Express; Austin O. and Joseph W. are residents of Chicago, the former being a prominent Democratic politician, who served several years in the City Council and eight years as a Member of the Illinois Legislature; and Louis N. resides in Liverpool, England. All the daughters are deceased, and seven of the sons are still living.

# ARCHIBALD B. McLEAN.

ARCHIBALD BRUCE McLEAN. It is a remarkable circumstance that this gentleman, although he has attained the age of over seventy-five years and has spent the greater part of this time either in active business or military service, has never been a witness of an accident. He was born at Stirling, Scotland, a locality teeming with romantic interest and historic reminiscences, on the 7th of April, 1820. Both his parents were worthy representatives of the Scotch nation.

His father, Alexander McLean, who was born at Callendar, became a cabinet-maker at Stirling, where his death occurred when Archibald was but three years old. The mother, Elizabeth (Robinson) McLean, was a native of Bannockburn. After reaching the age of eighty years she came to America, and died at Brooklyn, New York, in 1871, at the venerable age of one hundred and one years and two months. She was the youngest of a family of ten children which was conspicuous for the longevity of its members. Her eldest brother, James Robinson, reached the age of one hundred and fifteen years, dying at Glengary, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McLean were the parents of seven sons, four of whom still survive. James is a business man of Glasgow, Scotland. Alexander and George are citizens, respectively, of Brooklyn and Albany, New York. John died in Cork, Ireland, after serving fifteen years in the British army. Neal died in a hospital from the effects of wounds received during the great American Civil War; and Archibald B. is the next in order of birth. Donald, the eldest of the family, died in boyhood.

Archibald B. McLean grew to manhood in his native town, and at the age of ten years began to learn the tailor's trade, an occupation which he has continued ever since, with the exception of the time spent in military service. At the age of seventeen years he entered the British army as a member of the Seventy-first Highland Light Infantry, which was soon afterward ordered to Canada to assist in quelling the rebellion then in progress in that colony. He saw considerable skirmish duty during this expedition, and was stationed most of the time at Montreal or St. John's, Canada.

In 1843 he was discharged from the service of the Crown, and, coming to the United States, located at Albany, New York, where he worked at his trade for the next two years. At the end of that time he enlisted in the United States navy and embarked on the seventy-four-gun ship "Columbus," which sailed from Brooklyn, New York, upon a voyage around the world. While at a Chinese port the crew first heard of the war between the United States and Mexico and received orders to sail for the coast of California. Upon their arrival they patroled that coast until the close of hostilities, when they returned to the Atlantic Coast by way of Cape Horn. The voyage, which terminated at Norfolk, Virginia, had lasted for thirty-five months, during which time they had sailed sixty-eight thousand miles.

Mr. McLean again went to Albany and opened a tailoring establishment, carrying on business at that place until 1854, when he came to Chicago and engaged in business on Randolph Street. Three years later he removed to Janesville, Wisconsin. Here he carried on a merchant-tailoring establishment until the outbreak of the rebellion, when he was again seized with the spirit of mil-

itary enthusiasm. Soon after the fall of Fort Sumter he recruited Company D of the Second Wisconsin Infantry, and, declining a Captain's commission, became the First Lieutenant thereof. He reached the field with his regiment in time to take part in the disastrous battle of Bull Run, and after serving six months resigned his commission and applied for a position in the Marine Corps. Having passed the prescribed age, and the officers not being aware of his past naval experience, his services were declined, and he re-enlisted in Company C, of the Twenty-seventh Wisconsin. He chose the position of color-bearer, and served in that capacity until the close of hostilities. Though he was constantly exposed to the fire of the enemy, taking part in many of the bloodiest engagements of the war, Mr. McLean received no wounds and was never in a hospital. After participating in the battles of Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing and Corinth, he took part in General Shield's expedition in Arkansas. This campaign encountered fourteen general engagements in twenty-one days, besides meeting a great deal of guerrilla warfare. After the close of the campaign he was sent to Mobile and took part in the siege of that place, which terminated the war.

After peace came he remained one year in Janesville, but in 1866 again located in Chicago, where he was continuously engaged in merchant tailoring until June, 1894, when he resigned the business to his son, W. S. McLean, who had previously been for some years a partner in the business. During the twenty-nine years' existence of this establishment it has won and retained a valuable patronage and is still in a flourishing condition.

On the 11th of April, 1849, Mr. McLean was married to Margaret Shields, a native of Elgin, Morayshire, Scotland. Four children have been born to them, all of whom are residents of this city. They are: William S., the present successor of his father in business; Archibald, who is also connected with the establishment; George, who has charge of a department in the great wholesale establishment of Marshall Field & Co.; and Isabella, now the wife of William L. Melville. Mr. and Mrs. McLean are the proud grandparents of eight children.

For over forty years Mr. McLean has been connected with the Masonic order, and although he has been at times a member of other societies, is not identified with any other organization at the present time. He has been a steadfast Republican from the organization of that party, and has ever been a patriotic and public-spirited citizen of the land of his adoption.

# RALPH N. TRIMINGHAM.

RALPH N. TRIMINGHAM, Secretary of the Chicago Underwriters' Association, is one of the best known insurance men in the city. He was born in St. John's, Newfoundland, September 2, 1838, and is the eldest son of Ralph and Ann (Brine) Trimingham, and a member of one of the oldest Colonial families.

The Trimingham family was founded in Bermuda by James Trimingham, who emigrated thither from England during the reign of Charles II. and died there April 1, 1735, The mercantile house which he established and conducted there during his lifetime was inherited and enlarged by successive generations of his descendants. He was the father of four sons and two daughters. Of these, John, the third son, married Elizabeth Jones. Francis, the third son of this couple, died in 1813. He inherited the rare

commercial instincts of his ancestors, and under his able guidance the business assumed extensive proportions, and branch houses were established in the Barbadoes, St. Vincent, and St. John's, Newfoundland. Several of his sons became partners in the concern, and continued the business for some time after his death. The firm owned a number of vessels and maintained extensive trade between the places above mentioned and various ports in Great Britain and South America.

Francis Trimingham married Frances Lightbourn, and they were the parents of eight children, the youngest of whom was Ralph, father of the subject of this notice. The last-named gentleman, who was born at Bermuda in 1801, removed while a young man to St. John's, taking charge of the company's interests at that place. He was married there, and about 1847 removed to Baltimore, Maryland, where the firm of which he was a member also established a mercantile house. Four years later he disposed of his interest in the business, and in 1851 removed to St. Vincent, where he turned his attention to agriculture and operated a large sugar plantation for the next four years. He then came to Chicago, and for a brief period re-engaged in merchandising, but soon retired from active business. His death occurred in 1869, at the age of sixty-eight years. His wife survived until August, 1874, departing this life at the age of sixty-three years. She was born in Newfoundland and was a daughter of Robert and Ann Brine. They came from the South of England and settled at St. John's, where Mr. Brine was for many years a prosperous merchant.

Ralph N. Trimingham was educated at private schools, it being the intention of his parents to give him a college education and fit him for the Episcopal ministry. This purpose had to be abandoned, however, and at the age of sixteen years he entered upon his business career as clerk in a lawyer's office at St. Vincent. His subsequent occupations have usually been of a clerical order, and he seems to be peculiarly adapted for the accurate, methodical labors which are so essential to success in such avocations. For some time previous to the departure of the family from St. Vincent he was employed as cashier in a dry-goods store, and his first occupation in Chicago was of a similar nature. A few years after locating here he entered the office of Magill & Latham, vessel-owners and commission merchants, with whom he remained for some time. He subsequently became a bookkeeper for his uncle, William Brine, who was a commission merchant operating upon the Board of Trade.

Since 1866 he has been identified with the fire-underwriting interests of the city. His first connection in that line was with the Home Insurance Company of New York, under the management of Gen. A. C. Ducat, with whom he remained for a little over ten years. After leaving the employ of the Home he for a short time became engaged in mercantile pursuits, but soon re-entered the business of fire insurance. In 1882 he was elected Secretary of the Underwriters' Exchange, a combination of insurance companies, and when the members of that organization united with those of the Chicago Board of Underwriters in forming the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association, an institution organized for a similar purpose, he continued to serve the new concern in the same capacity. In 1894 the last-named corporation was succeeded by the Chicago Underwriters' Association. In recognition of his experience and previous services, Mr. Trimingham was elected Secretary of the new association, and the performance of his duties to these successive organizations has absorbed his time and attention since 1885.

On the 16th of April, 1885, he was married to Miss Carrie J., daughter of Robert G. Goodwillie, an early resident of Chicago. They are the parents of two daughters, named, respectively, Elizabeth and Anna. For thirty-eight years Mr. Trimingham held membership with the Third Presbyterian Church of Chicago, in which, for seventeen years, he was Elder and Clerk of the Session. He is now Elder of the First Presbyterian Church at Oak Park, where he lives. He has been identified with the Masonic order for the last twenty years, being a member of Cleveland Lodge, Washington Chapter and Siloam

Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he is Past Eminent Commander. His life has been marked by diligent, punctual habits and the conscientious observance of upright principles. He has witnessed the growth and development of Chicago for nearly forty years, and during all that time he has spent but little time out of the city, his chief recreation being found in his domestic and social relations.

# GILBERT W. BARNARD.

GILBERT WORDSWORTH BARNARD is well known amid Masonic circles throughout America and Europe, and has a world-wide reputation for sterling character, accommodating manners, and devotion to the interests of the order. He was born at Palmyra, Wayne County, New York, June 1, 1834, and is the son of George Washington Barnard, whose death occurred previous to the birth of this son. The father of George W. Barnard, whose name was spelled Bernarde, was a Frenchman. Following the noble example of the immortal La Fayette, he came to America to enlist in the cause of freedom, and upon the termination of the conflict settled in western New York, where he married and became the father of two sons. The elder of these died without issue, and the second lived and died in Wayne County, that state. The latter became the captain of a passenger packet on the Erie Canal, a position of considerable importance in his time. His wife, Sabrina Deming, was a native of New York, and now resides in Howard City, Michigan, at the extreme old age of eighty years, her present name being Preston.

Gilbert W. Barnard was reared in the family of his maternal grandfather, David Demming, a native of Connecticut, who removed to Jackson County, Michigan, soon after his grandson became a member of his family. The Demming family was founded in America by four brothers, who settled in Connecticut early in the seventeenth century. The name was originally spelled Dummund, but by a process of evolution peculiar to foreign names in America, it became Demming, and was contracted by the present generation by the omission of one "m."

The subject of this biography spent the first fifteen years of his life in Jackson County, Michigan, whence he came to Chicago and began his business career as clerk in a general store. He afterward engaged in the book and stationery business, which line of trade he carried on for several years, achieving a reputation for upright and honorable dealing, and winning the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens. During the first year of his residence in Chicago he joined the volunteer fire department, and during the next nine or ten years rendered much valuable service to the city.

In October, 1864, he joined the Masonic order and has ever since been actively identified with its interests. He has taken over three hundred degrees known to Masonry, and has filled most of the principal offices in the subordinate and grand lodges. He is at present Past Master of Garden City Lodge; Past High Priest of Corrinthian Chapter No. 69, R. A. M.; Past Eminent Commander of St. Bernard Commandery No. 35, Knights Templar; Past Commander-in-Chief of Oriental Consistory; Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter; Grand Recorder of the Grand Council and of the Grand Commandery; and Grand Secretary of the Council of Deliberation, S. P. R. S., and other bodies.

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

JACOB MANZ

In 1877 he was elected Secretary of the Capitular, Cryptic and Chivalric Grand Bodies of the State of Illinois, a position he has ever since filled, and has devoted the best years of his life to the interests of the fraternity, administering to the wants of his brethren, and relieving the needs of their widows and orphans in distress. His signal ability and unrelenting efforts in the performance of his duties have won for him a host of friends and admirers. He has labored untiringly in behalf of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, of which he was the first Secretary, and through his active efforts has contributed much to the upbuilding of that worthy institution.

His long connection with the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite has placed him in correspondence with all branches of the order in all parts of the world. His commodious quarters in the Masonic Temple are general headquarters for Masonic affairs, and the resort of brethren from every civilized country on the globe. They contain an ample library, and are filled with numerous other articles of use or interest to members of the fraternity.

Mr. Barnard was married in 1863, and one child, a daughter, is still living, he having lost three children.

# JACOB MANZ.

JACOB MANZ, one of the self-made men of Chicago, and prominent among its Swiss-American citizens, is an excellent representative of the benefits of a Republican Government. He was born October 1, 1837, in Marthalen, in the canton of Zurich, Switzerland, in which his grandparents and parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Keller) Manz, were also born.

Jacob Manz, Sr., was a stone-cutter in early life, and became an architect and superintendent, which indicates that he made the best use of his faculties and opportunities. Having heard much of the wonderful republic beyond the seas, he came to America in 1853, to ascertain for himself if it afforded better opportunities for an ambitious man than his native land. He spent six months at Lima, Ohio, and came to Chicago in the spring of 1854. He soon decided to remain here, and wrote to his wife to dispose of their property in Switzerland and follow him, with the children. On account of the youth of some of the latter, whose studies were not yet completed, as well as the difficulty of disposing of the property to advantage, the move was postponed until death prevented the meeting again on earth of husband and wife. The latter died in 1860, at the age of fifty-eight years. Mr. Manz did some building in Chicago, but was forced in a short time to give up business by the failure of his sense of hearing. His latter years were occupied in carving marble monuments, and he died in 1886, aged eighty-four years, leaving two sons and two daughters. Marguerite, the eldest, is the wife of Ulrich Liechty, residing at Polk City, Iowa. Elizabeth, Mrs. Toggenburger, is living at Bluffton, Ohio, near which place the younger son, William, also resides.

Jacob Manz, the elder son and third mature child of his parents, grew up in his native village, attending the public schools until his thirteenth year. He was then apprenticed to a firm of wood-engravers in Schaffhausen, with whom he remained until sixteen years old. Through the dissolution of partnership of his employers, he was unable to finish the prescribed term of his apprenticeship, but his natural ability and industry

had already made him a skillful engraver. He immediately set out for America, crossing the ocean on a sailing-vessel, and arriving in Chicago in the middle of July, 1855. He soon found employment with S. D. Childs & Company, with whom he continued six years, and was next for five years in the employ of W. D. Baker, a well-known Chicago engraver. His long terms in these connections are sufficient indication of his faithfulness and skill. After a short period with Bond & Chandler, Mr. Manz formed a partnership with another engraver and went into business for himself, late in 1866.

The firm was known as Maas & Manz, and was first located at the corner of Clark and Washington Streets, and was two years later moved to Dearborn and Madison. While here, Mr. Manz became the sole proprietor of the business, by purchasing the interest of his partner, and was a very heavy loser in the great fire of 1871, realizing almost nothing of insurance. He had faith, however, in himself and the city, and very soon opened a shop on West Madison Street, near Union, whence he shortly removed to Clinton and Lake Streets. He subsequently occupied locations on La Salle, Madison and Dearborn Streets, and is now established at Nos. 183 to 187 Monroe Street. The business, in the mean time, has kept pace with the growth of the city and the improvements in the art of engraving. It is now conducted by an incorporated company, known as J. Manz & Company, of which Mr. Manz is President, F. D. Montgomery Vice-President, and Alfred Bersbach Secretary and Treasurer. Every process of engraving adaptable to the printing-press is carried on, and about one hundred people are employed in the establishment.

The genial and benevolent character of Mr. Manz has naturally led to participation in the work of many social and charitable organizations. He is a member of the Sons of Hermann, Schweizer Maennerchor, Swiss Benevolent Society, Germania Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Gauntlet Lodge, Knights of Pythias, also of the Royal League and National Union. In religious faith, he adheres to the Swiss Reformed Church, and has been a Democrat in political preference since 1876. His only visit to the home of his childhood was made in the summer of 1894, when he made a tour of interesting localities in Europe.

Mr. Manz has been twice married. January 6, 1859, he wedded Miss Carolina Knoepfli, who died September 7, 1866. She was a native of Ossingen, Switzerland. Two of her children are living, namely: Caroline and William Manz. November 24, 1867, Mr. Manz married Johanna Hesse, who was born in Crivitz, Mecklenburg, Germany. Her children are Ida, Paul, Adolph and Helena Manz.

# HUGO NEUBERGER.

HUGO NEUBERGER. Germans as a class are a thrifty people, and when, after some years, those who have come from the Fatherland return to pay their visits to old, loved scenes, their friends wonder at the wealth Fortune has allowed them to so quickly acquire in our beloved country of such advantages; for here each man is equal in the eyes, not only of God, but the law; here he may do as he pleases, so long as he does not commit a crime or trespass upon the rights of his neighbors. Politically, they are formidable too, for we can see in the election of Governor Altgeld what power is theirs when they unite upon a candidate.

A man of influence among his fellow-citizens was Hugo Neuberger, who was born at Camberg,

near Frankfort, Germany, on the 8th day of April, 1819. He came of a good family, one of his brothers afterward becoming Mayor of his native place, in which office he was continued for a period of twenty years. Hugo, being a younger son, and denied, according to the laws of the Old World, some of the rights and advantages of an elder child, like so many other enterprising young men, came to this country to seek his fortune (or, let us say, to make his fortune), in boyhood. He settled very soon after his arrival in his life-long home, Chicago, which he grew to love with that strong attachment entertained by all the old settlers, who have seen its wonderful rise from a sandy lowland (not unlike a part of Holland) to its present growth as the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley, and destined before long to become one of the most powerful cities of the globe.

He bought, after many exchanges (for he was a man of speculation, a typical American, always ready for a trade), the valuable piece of property now known as Nos. 284 and 286 North Clark Street, about the year 1860. Here he built a substantial frame house, used as a grocery and (according to the Old Country custom) a beer hall combined, with his residence adjoining. This was destroyed some years after his death, in the great fire of 1871. His widow rebuilt more substantially in brick a structure of three stories, now used as dwelling flats, having by self-denial and unusual good sense been able to keep the property and family together, and to see the latter properly brought up to become useful members of the community.

Mr. Neuberger had been a landscape-gardener in Germany; but it is needless to remark in those early days there was no demand for such services in this vicinity, although no doubt at this date, were he again to come among us as he did so many years ago, his able intelligence would be eagerly sought by the owners of some of our palatial residences, for we have already grown to number in our midst some of the finest homes to be found anywhere in the country. Accordingly, he turned his active mind to something that was practicable in those days, from which he had the satisfaction of knowing that he died in fair circumstances, and future advances certainly conspired to give to his family who survived him a success in life which at that time could not have been altogether foreseen.

He was a consistent Democrat, voting regularly but never seeking office. He was a Catholic in faith, although his family, like their mother, have altogether embraced the Lutheran tenets. As a citizen he was law-abiding and reliable and had many friends. He died in July, 1863, and was buried in the family lot in Graceland Cemetery. Had he lived to more mature years he would have been justly proud of his family, whom it was fated he should be taken from in middle life.

Mr. Neuberger married, May 25, 1854, Miss Magdalena Ludwig, of Detroit, Michigan, a daughter of Simon and Margaret (Knaben) Ludwig, who emigrated from Baden, Germany. She was born in the City of Straits, July 18, 1835, removing to this city in early life, where she grew to know and love the subject of this sketch; and although widowed in early life, she has been faithful to his memory ever since, as she will die, filled with the trust of guiding aright the family of young people entrusted by God to her motherly charge. All of them have grown to be a comfort to her, respectable members of the community, and some of them with descendants who call her "Grandma." It is owing to her watchful care during the past more than thirty years that her children grew up in honor, and that they could be kept together in a home, and with a property left them (of comparatively little value at the time) now grown to be of considerable worth.

Four children were the fruits of their happy, though short, wedded life. Louise, born April 3, 1855, married, April 5, 1883, Julian Vandeberge, of Chicago, an editor in good standing; they have two children, Madeline Marie and Julian. Babetta married, in 1892, David J. Lyons, of the merchant police force, who unfortunately died the following year, leaving no children. Magdalene is unmarried. Hugo George married, in 1887, Miss Emma L. Hunting, of Chicago, who died in 1892, leaving two children, Anna Louise and Florence Augusta. He has been for some years a

commercial traveler, but at present is employed on the merchant police.

We thus see that Mr. Neuberger established one of the representative German families of the city, whose members, as they grow more and more into harmony with American ideas, will bring honor and fame to his name. Therefore it is eminently fitting that his history should be preserved herein, that those who shall follow in after years may gain a faint idea of the early life of this Chicago pioneer.

# EDWARD F. PEUGEOT.

EDWARD FREDERICK PEUGEOT, an early citizen of Chicago, and at one time a leading merchant and importer, was born in Buffalo, New York, September 8, 1836, and was the son of Peter Peugeot, a native of France. He was also a relative of Peugeot Brothers, the famous bicycle manufacturers of Paris. Peter Peugeot was a highly esteemed citizen of Buffalo, New York, to which city he removed from France in 1833. He was engaged several years in the hardware business, and as a manufacturer of machinery, but, having amassed a competency, he retired from active business twenty years before his death, which occurred November 22, 1875, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, having been a resident of Buffalo forty-two years. His wife, Desiree, *nee* Sachet, also a native of France, survived him, and her death occurred in November, 1886. They were the parents of thirteen children, all but two of whom died before their father. Ellen J. became the wife of Judge W. M. Oliver, of Buffalo, and died at San Marcial, New Mexico, while there trying to restore her health. Another daughter, Amelia, now deceased, became the wife of George P. Bird, now a wealthy mill-owner in Helena, Montana.

The other survivor was Edward, the subject of this sketch, who came to Chicago in 1857, when twenty-one years of age, and displayed great ability in building up the largest toy importing house in the West, which was known as Peugeot's Variety Store. During the time when his business was largest, he made annual visits to France to select goods. He was the local representative of some of the largest and best known manufacturing companies in France. When Chicago was destroyed in 1871, he lost everything, and, on account of the failure of the local insurance companies, caused by the unparalleled magnitude of their losses, he realized nothing from that source. However, he went into business again after the fire, and to some extent retrieved his fortune.

On the 14th of March, 1861, Mr. Peugeot was married to Maria L. Flershem, daughter of Lemuel H. Flershem, who is mentioned at length in this volume. Four children blessed the home of Mr. Peugeot, namely: Nina, now the wife of Conrad Mueller, real-estate dealer and Assistant Clerk of the Sheriff of New York County; she has one child, Edward Herman Mueller. Ione, the second daughter, resides with her mother. Pierre and Leon are now in the employ of W. McGregor & Company, of Chicago. Mr. Peugeot died August 8, 1886, and subsequently his widow became the wife of William McGregor (see sketch elsewhere in this work).

Edward F. Peugeot was a man in whom those elements so essential to social popularity and business success were prominent, and he was always the center of a large circle of admiring friends. He was a very enterprising merchant, possessing a high character and integrity, and left to his children, as a legacy, a good name and an excellent example of true manhood.

# FERDINAND LINK.

FERDINAND LINK. "*Der Gipfel des Berges funkelt im abend Sonnenschein*," sings the beautiful, irresistible Lorellei, seated upon the picturesque summits of those storied, castle-crowned highlands of the Rhine, whence she drew to herself all who came within the scope of her vision. It is proper now to write modestly of one born in the Fatherland, to whom the sound of "America" was, like the harmony of the old folk-song, an entrancing melody, full of bright prophecy, the hope of whose fulfillment he could not withstand.

Ferdinand Link was born on the 1st of November, 1829, in Birkigt Herzogthum, Meiningen, Germany, his parents being Trougott and Rosina (Schmidt) Link, persons of respectable attainments, who lived and died in the Old Country. At about his fourteenth year he had completed the learning of the same trade as his father, a carriage-maker, after which, in accordance with the custom of his countrymen, he traveled to improve his knowledge of the craft, a phase of intelligent life very interestingly set forth by the great Goethe in his immortal "Wilhelm Meister."

Having acquired whatever seemed necessary to thoroughly fit his genius to his life-work, he resolved to come to the United States of America; so, in 1848, at the age of nineteen, he set sail from Bremen upon a passage which took forty-nine days in crossing to Baltimore, where he disembarked on the 6th of July, 1848. Presently he found employment at his old trade with a Mr. Bishop, with whom he remained for a time in mutual good-will. Anon, desirous to see more of the New World, and getting on famously with the new language, he set out for Richmond, Virginia, via the Natural Bridge, up to Abington, where he continued his trade for a season, or until the 1st of November, 1850. Thence, at that time, he proceeded to Kingston Springs, and by way of the Mississippi River as far south as New Orleans, directly returning as far north as this city, which he reached the last week in December, 1850, and where for more than forty years he has continued uninterruptedly to reside, prospered, honored, and full of dignified interests in our midst.

Mr. Link is a very modest man, but in his craft it remains true that in the younger days he was the peer of any in our city, which is amply evidenced by some handiwork, so superior and excellent, that it raises a well-defined doubt as to whether there was any other here who at that time could have done so skillfully. In the language of the country whence he came to our shore, he was a master mechanic, a "turner" of rare ability. Among the things which came like magic from his deft touch were the following, which recur readily to the mind: A finely carved turnout for Governor Wise, of Virginia; the first hearse ever used in our city which had glass sides, made for Undertaker Gavin, before which they used a rough conveyance with a pall thrown over the coffin; and the first public hack ever constructed here or seen upon our pioneer streets. Surely this is quite sufficient to establish Mr. Link's right to be remembered as one of the best "turners" who ever lived with us, and certainly the man who did the first really fine kind of work in several valuable lines.

For eleven years he was foreman for Richard

Biel, a carriage manufacturer on the West Side, who has now gone to the "bourne whence no traveler returns." While working at his trade, Mr. Link also began to turn his attention to that source of financial wealth which has made most of our rich men, and that was to real-estate investments; for never in the history of the world has there been so much money made in so short a time out of building sites as right here in our little Cook County, Illinois. Foreseeing himself what would certainly come of it, he began to make good moves in this direction as fast as he could get money to buy with. On State Street, near Chestnut, which for the greater part has been the locality of his winning moves, he purchased a piece of land and proceeded, in 1858, to put up some houses for rent. The results were gratifying from the start.

In the winter of 1864, in reduced health (advised by his physicians to do so if he wished to prolong his life), he took his family and went to California. The route, before the days of the steam horse, was from New York City, *via* the West Indies and the Carribean Sea, to Aspinwall and Panama, and then by another line of steamers to San Francisco, in which last city he stopped for some time, his condition being much ameliorated by the salubrious climate, and his interest deeply aroused by the quaint customs of that strange new country, whose hills were made of gold. For a season he sojourned at Los Angeles (at a period prior to this of the *fin de siecle*), Alameda, Warm Springs, and returned home in March, 1867, *via* Nicaragua and Greytown. Mr. Link's love of travel is remarkable, and his keenly-observing eyes, with the note-book which he invariably keeps, make it intensely interesting after long years to revisit with him in memorized record those scenes of former delights.

On his return he invested in more real estate near the site of his former possessions, and put up houses upon the same; then came the fire of 1871, that mighty holocaust which cost so many their entire fortunes, and did inestimable damage for a time to all our citizens, until returning courage resulted in rebuilding better than was ever dreamed of before. Mr. Link lost by this fire seven houses, which shows that he had already grown to be quite a landlord. Nothing daunted, with that admirable energy which was so characteristic of the age, he mortgaged his land to set to work and build again, this time including the construction of a grocery store near the corner of State and Chestnut Streets, which he personally conducted up to the year 1882, when he finally retired from business, well intrenched in his fortunes, with hosts of friends his genial, honest and frank nature had won him, for he never made an enemy in his life.

That he might spend his closing years "under his own vine and fig tree," he bought a fine lot at Number 76 Walton Place, overlooking the lake at its foot (and which now has within plain view the celebrated Newberry Library, since constructed, one of the famous libraries of the world), where he erected a commodious home, wherein the years pass by (when he is not in other scenes) like a dream of the fabled days of old.

In 1852, tired of single blessedness, Mr. Link took to his heart a wife (one of the most congenial, entertaining, whole-souled women in our whole city), Miss Mary Laux being her maiden name. She was born, like himself, in Germany, in the town of Losheim, County of Merzig, Province of Trier, West Prussia, it being territory formerly belonging to the French, and quite adjacent to the famous Alsace-Lorraine country of later years' contest. Her father, Peter Laux (coming of an old French family), had been a second orderly for the great Napoleon. At the battle of Leipsig, his horse being shot under him, he caught the horse of the first orderly, who had himself been killed, which was so bewildered by the fray and smoke of battle, that when *soldat* Laux, being ignorant of the way to his troop, gave the horse his head, he dashed away into the very enemy's lines, where, by a singular mistake, a French flag, which had been captured, was handed him, he being taken for one of their own German forces. Thereupon, he put spurs to his horse and started like lightning away for the opposite side among his friends. His horse was shot by the volley sent after him, and he himself badly wounded in the leg, sustaining, besides several flesh wounds,

a fracture of the leg bone. Crawling under a corn stack, he managed to escape apprehension, and in this way was left for three days before being rescued by his own men and taken to hospital to have his painful wounds dressed. In the mean time, however, he had crawled to the River Katzback to bathe himself, and had kept the old flag, which later came safely into Napoleon's hands. This episode stamps him as a man not only of strong vitality, to withstand such suffering and hardships, but also as a heroic soul, of no common mould.

Mr. Laux, in 1840, took his wife and family, including those who were married, to America; and at this juncture befel a very pathetic scene. As they were about to leave France forever, the vessel bringing from St. Helena the remains of his old general, Napoleon, was coming into port. He wept like a child, and exclaimed, "Why art thou not alive, that I might again forsake my friends and family to follow thee?" With Barbara, his wife, he landed upon Chicago soil on the twenty-fifth day of August, 1840. They have both passed to their eternal rewards, for few of the older settlers are longer left to greet us.

Mrs. Link was born the twenty-fifth day of March, 1833, so that she began her blissful wedded life at the early age of nineteen. One child has blessed their union, Ferdinand Eugene Link, who was born September 10, 1852. He learned his trade of druggist with Mr. Van Derburg, and went into the employ of Tollman & King, wholesale druggists, with whom he still remains, his services being rewarded with the responsible position of manager. He was married, in 1875, to Miss Marion Langdon of this city, by whom he has three children, Ferdinand (third), Marion and John.

Politically the subject of this sketch is a Democrat, not an office-seeker, nor fanatic in his views; locally, he invariably selects the best man, in his candid judgment, for support.

Physically Mr. Link is not a large man, but so engaging in manner that he seems to rise at times to the stature of a giant, as he graphically depicts interesting experiences he has passed through in his varied life of many vicissitudes. He is one of the most unassuming, genial men it is one's good fortune to run across, hospitable and full of good parts. As an instance of the poetic feeling of his soul (a thing somewhat rare in our crowding, rushing city), at an advanced age, he bought a fine piano, and started in to learn music. He progressed with such amazing rapidity that, although he had but six months' lessons, he really plays very well, and some difficult pieces of classical music, too. It is one of the proudest recollections of his experience that he was permitted, on a foreign tour, to play for a few moments upon the piano of Frederick the Great, in the castle at Potsdam, during which exceptionally honored occasion he very touchingly ran through the pathetic bars of "Sad Thoughts of Thee." One can readily picture this inspiring incident, of one returning from a new country, full of honor and wealth, to the home of his nativity, to view for a season the place that gave him birth. Ah, it is a strange world we live in, and strange indeed are the changes which come to us all!

The incident above related occurred upon his memorable tour of the continent in 1892, when he felt he must visit again the old endeared scenes of his boyhood. Not alone those, but France, Belgium and England were traversed; and if anyone doubts the good use our friend made of his sight, let him sit for a while listening to the "log book," as it has been the writer's privilege, and doubt would vanish before the perfect light of enraptured conviction. It is understood that he is planning another trip abroad for the near future, for he is an indefatigable traveler.

In closing, we must not forget to say, that as his earthly life has been correct, and his surroundings beautiful and uplifting, so he has had the wise foresight to see to it that his remains after death may be in a temporary earthly mansion suitable to his wishes. In the family lot at St. Boniface Cemetery, he has finished the construction of a family tomb, which for exquisiteness of design and perfection of execution is unsurpassed. There is no finer owned or erected in this city's places of burial. The exterior facades are of that handsome, durable stone, rock-faced, known as Blue Bedford; while the interior rises grace-

fully and without that sense of oppression so frequent in low-constructed burial places, being composed of English Channel fire brick and elegant imported Italian marbles. In the center rises the catafalque, which will one day contain the last mortal remains of our dear friend and his beloved spouse. Each one has his themes of delight. Can there be a more beautiful wish than to lie securely safe after one's earthly existence is over, surrounded by the beauties which, like the hills, pass not away until the judgment day?

# WILLIAM W. PHELPS.

WILLIAM WALLACE PHELPS, one of the earliest and most conscientious of our business men, was born at Conesville, Schoharie County, New York, June 17, 1825. His parents were George and Mary (Chapman) Phelps.

Being of the generation of self-made men, he started out with a clear, straightforward mind, aided by a common-school instruction, to do his life work as the Creator foresaw it would come to pass.

First in Oneida, at nineteen years of age, and elsewhere in his native State, he waited upon customers as a clerk behind merchants' counters, and in 1847 went to Catskill, Greene County, New York, to clerk for Potter Palmer. It is needless to add, he did his humble early duties as faithfully and ably as he bore the later more honorable and distinguished burdens which time demonstrated he was more than equal to carrying.

Henceforth he was fated to join forces with that truly royal man, Potter Palmer, the bare mention of whose name thrills the listener with intense admiration, and conjures up in his mind the rapid achievement of our unrivalled city; in all and through all of which none has been more modestly conspicuous and helpful than Mr. Palmer. Along with Mr. Palmer, Mr. Phelps was mainly to work out his destiny. It was fitting, for they were brothers-in-law; and so long, unruffled and intimate were their mutual relations and regard for each other, that the two men actually grew more and more in personal appearance alike. One glance at Mr. Phelps' face, as the artist left it for our delight, and the lineaments of his "dear friend Potter" suggest themselves. Together they removed, in 1851, to Lockport, New York, there engaging in business for about one year only, for in 1852 they started resolutely for the then Far West, resting their weary limbs by the head of the beautiful Lake Michigan, in which place fortune had decreed they should win honorable names and a goodly portion of the desires of this life. One has quite finished his labors and is at rest above all earthly value. Soon the other will go to his comrade's side, while this scene shall know their presence no more; but history is the better, and future generations, though they may realize it not, will be the happier and better that two such American noblemen were among us in our infancy.

Soon after their advent, Mr. Palmer, having some capital at command, entered into the dry-goods business, wherein Mr. Phelps was his confidential friend and financial secretary for long years, always in every way satisfactory in his discharge of onerous trusts.

In 1865 Mr. Phelps went for himself into the wholesale and retail carpet business with a partner, under the style of Hollister & Phelps, having purchased the interest of the former partner, Mr. Wilkins. He sold out his interest in this

paying establishment the June preceding the historical fire of 1871. Thereafter for some six months he enjoyed the delights of old Europe, with the keen intellectual appreciation so characteristic of him, combining business with healthful recreation, as he did considerable buying for Mr. Palmer, who was furnishing the Palmer House, recently built at that time.

Returning to the United States in good condition, he lived the easy life of an "old-school" gentleman for a period of eight years. But active life extended too great temptations to one of his temperament; so it is not surprising, when Mr. Palmer made him a flattering offer, that he found it impossible to resist, and so it is chronicled that the last twelve years of his life were spent as confidential financial manager of that great hostelry, one of the grandest and best known in the wide world, the Palmer House. In him Mr. Palmer had full and explicit trust and confidence. He said: "I can go to California; I may be gone six months; and when I return, I feel I shall hear everything has gone on just the same."

Alas, all must pay the sad debt of nature. Mr. Phelps died May 18, 1891, of Bright's Disease, and was interred in the family lot at Graceland, where a fine monument marks his beautiful final resting-place. For many years he was an attendant at the Plymouth Congregational Church, where he held a pew. Bishop Cheney, a warm friend, officiated at the funeral obsequies at his magnificent mansion house, No. 2518 Prairie Avenue.

Mr. Phelps married, first, Lydia Palmer, sister of Potter Palmer, in the fall of 1867. She died on the very day of the Fire of 1871, without issue. September 9, 1873, he wedded Miss Cornelia Austina Hubbard, of Spring Prairie, Wisconsin. In good health, she continues to survive her lamented husband, whose memory is sacred in her heart and whose worth she delights to exalt and honor. How strong under such circumstances does the merit of this undertaking appear! They who make for themselves honorable names, but are barred by fate against leaving children, must herein find their most lasting and fitting monument in this record of their good deeds.

Cornelia A. (Hubbard) Phelps is a daughter of Alfred Hubbard and Hannah Steele, of Windham, Greene County, New York, being the youngest of eight children. Alfred Hubbard was a son of Timothy Hubbard and Dorothy Raleigh, of Connecticut. Hannah Steele was a daughter of Stephen Steele and Hannah Simonds, also of Connecticut.

Mr. Phelps was a stanch Republican, a conscientious Christian, a gentleman and a lover of home. Tall and straight of stature, his pale blonde face, handsome, yet full of kindly character, firm mouth, prominent eyes, heavy eyebrows and massive forehead well denoted the strength he possessed. He and Mr. Palmer might have been taken for brothers. Their names are indelibly associated, and those who, in coming years, when the flowers are blossoming over ancient graves, shall read the records of the two lives, will understand more deeply and solemnly than words can depict what this age and this city owe to men like Potter Palmer and William Wallace Phelps.

It is fitting that this work shall record the following quite full and satisfactory genealogical descent:

Ichabod Phelps, who was a merchant in England, married Betsy Bristol, and, coming to this country, in company with three brothers, settled at Salisbury, in Litchfield County, Connecticut. Later he removed to Wyoming, Pennsylvania, where he continued to reside until the historical massacre there by the Indians under the notorious Brant, upon which event he took a fresh departure for Broome, Schoharie County, New York, where he built and conducted a general store. His son, Othniel Phelps, born in 1777, died in 1856. He was twice married; first, to Polly Fiero, and secondly to Hannah Frost, who lived to the remarkable age of ninety-two years, dying in 1876.

The eldest son by the first marriage was George W. Phelps, who was born in 1798, at Conesville, Schoharie County, New York, and died July 3, 1866. He was twice married; first, about the year 1820, to Zerviah Potter, who died three years later, leaving two sons, Othniel B. and Samuel P. (for a sketch of Othniel B. *vide*

other pages herein); second, he married, about 1824, Mary Chapman, who was born February 25, 1801, and died January 28, 1879. She was a daughter of Samuel Chapman (born January 13, 1773, died November 30, 1858) and Rhoda Cowles, his wife (born September 3, 1775, and died in 1801). By this second marriage there were eight children: Helen M., John M., Mary Z., Catherine, Lucinda M., George C., Abbie A. and William Wallace Phelps, the subject of this sketch.

# CHARLES E. PIPER.

CHARLES EDWARD PIPER was born in the city of Chicago June 12, 1858. His father, Otis Piper, well and favorably known to the pioneer business men of Chicago, was of English extraction, and traced his descent directly to ancestors who arrived in America and settled at the town of New Salem in 1782. His mother, Margaret (McGrory) Piper, of Scotch-Irish lineage, was a native of Prescott, province of Ontario, Canada, whither her father removed in 1824.

Otis Piper, with his family, came to Chicago in 1851, at a time when the struggling town was barely beginning to give promise of future importance, and cast in his lot with the few fervent-spirited citizens whose eyes of faith saw, above the alternating sand dunes and swamps of that early period, something of the glory of the present metropolis. Amid the surroundings common to the pioneer outposts of civilization in our country, Charles Edward Piper, the subject of this sketch, first saw the light of day. The foundation of his education was laid in the public schools of the city, and in the face of many trials and vicissitudes was, nevertheless, so firmly planted in the mind of the young boy that an unquenchable thirst for knowledge, and an indomitable determination to obtain it, impelled him to successively graduate from the high school in 1876, the Northwestern University in 1882, and the Union College of Law in 1889, earning, in the mean time, his own livelihood and the means to meet his student's expenses.

After completing his law course, he entered upon practice with Mr. Wilbert J. Andrews, under the firm name of Andrews & Piper, a firm which is recognized as one of the leading real-estate law firms in Chicago. The business of buying and selling real estate has naturally grown up with the practice of real-estate law, and the suburban town of Berwyn was founded by and is today, to a considerable extent, the property of Mr. Piper and his associates. Socially Mr. Piper is a genial, warm-hearted gentleman, easy in his manners and a favorite in several social organizations with which he is connected, notably the Prairie Club, of Oak Park, and the Lincoln Club, of West Chicago. In religious matters he is a follower of Wesley, and a consistent member of the Methodist Church. He is President of the State Epworth League and Treasurer of the National Epworth League. Politically he is a Republican, "dyed in the wool," is President of the town of Cicero, and has held the office of Supervisor of the town of South Chicago, as well as that of member of the Board of Education of the town of Cicero.

August 15, 1882, he married Carrie L. Gregory,

daughter of Edwin and Anna S. Gregory, of Nauvoo, Illinois, and granddaughter of Robert Lane, partner of John Morris, of Philadelphia, of Revolutionary fame. The three living children of Mr. and Mrs. Piper are: Carrie E., born May 29, 1884; Lulu L.; and Robert G., December 6, 1889.

Mr. Piper vividly recalls the burning of Chicago on the fatal October 8, 1871, but at that time, fortunately, was residing outside of the burnt district, and escaped any serious personal damages or loss. He is the President of the Methodist Forward Movement of Chicago, and takes deep interest in the building of the Epworth House, at Number 229 Halsted Street, now in process of erection. This house, like its prototype, Hull House, is designed to serve as an oasis in the desert of poverty and iniquity, and will aid greatly in the regeneration of that benighted region. He was one of the founders, and is now an officer, of the Epworth Children's Home, and is at the present time President of the Chicago Methodist Social Union.

# FRANCIS WARNER.

FRANCIS WARNER, a quiet, worthy citizen of Chicago, is a descendant of very early English and German yeomanry. He was born at Watertown, Massachusetts, January 26, 1819. His parents, George Warner and Mary Salisbury, were natives, respectively, of Packington and Ashby de la Zouche, in Leicestershire, near the border of Nottinghamshire, England. The family name was originally Werner, and was brought to England from Germany, after the Reformation of Martin Luther. England had just become a Protestant country, and the founder of this family on English soil received a grant of land near the Welsh border. He had a coat-of-arms, the principal objects on which were a castle surmounted by a squirrel, with a motto signifying, "Not for ourselves alone, but for others." Mary Salisbury was a lineal descendant of a man-at-arms who flourished long before the first Werner came to England, and was granted a "hide" of land (being all that he could surround with an ox's hide cut into strips) by the lord of the manor, whose life he had saved in battle. Members of the Warner family came to America in the early Colonial days, and it is a tradition that one settled in each of the colonies of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

George Warner and Mary Salisbury were married in England in 1806, and removed four years later to Massachusetts, where eight of their eleven children were born. Mr. Warner was a lace weaver, and was employed at his trade in and about Watertown, Massachusetts, until 1837, when he came to Illinois. He engaged in farming in Northfield Township, La Salle County, for over twenty years, and then went to Iowa, and settled on the Soldier River, near the present site of Ida Grove. After he retired from farming he returned to Massachusetts and died at Ipswich, in that State, in 1874, at the age of eighty-nine years. Both he and his wife were born in 1785. The latter died in Illinois in 1851, age sixty-six.

All of their seven sons and two of their daughters grew to adult life. Samuel, born in England, and an upholsterer by occupation, passed most of his life in Massachusetts, and died, as the result

of an accident, in St. Louis, Missouri. George, born in Massachusetts, was a farmer; he died in La Salle County, Illinois, in 1882, from the effects of a fall. Mary, Mrs. Sanford Peatfield, resides in Ipswich, Massachusetts. Alfred is a resident of Michigan, and John died in Newton, Massachusetts, in 1892, at the age of seventy-three. The subject of this sketch is the sixth. Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of William Powell, a farmer in La Salle County, Illinois. Thomas died in California from the effects of drinking alkali water; and William is engaged in mining in Utah.

Francis Warner was reared in Newton, Massachusetts, and was taught to read by his mother. His only attendance at a public school was one half-day, at which time the teacher was absent. At the age of fifteen years he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, and his articles of indenture stipulated that he was to receive $50 per year and his board. During this apprenticeship he made the most of his opportunities for material and mental advancement. He joined several others in a plan to secure instruction, and they were taught four nights each week, for which the teacher received fifty cents per night. So faithful and diligent was young Warner, that he became a journeyman at the age of nineteen. He immediately went to Boston, where he continued to ply his trade until 1843, when he came to Illinois and took up farming on Somomauk Creek, in La Salle County.

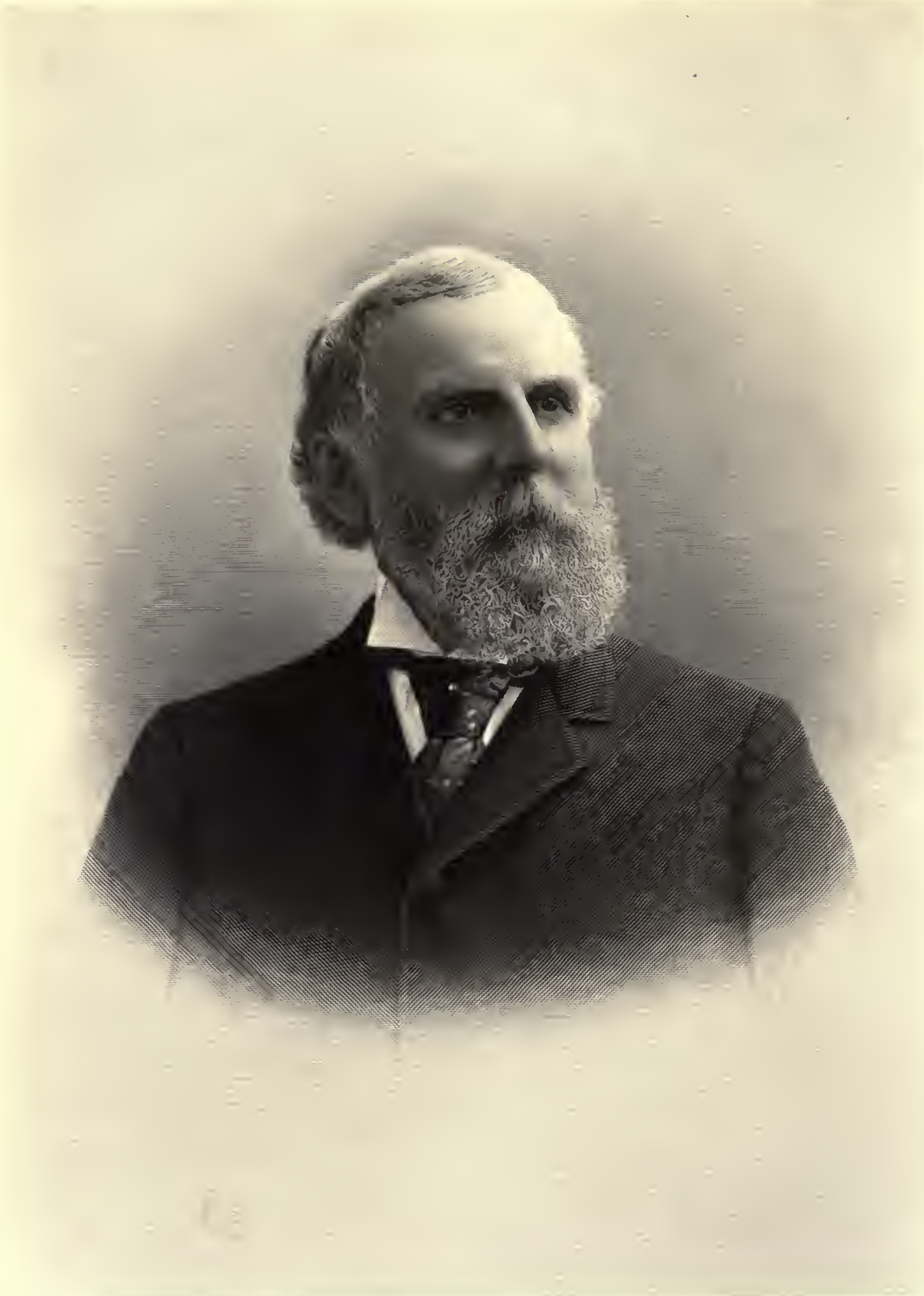
In the spring of 1861 Mr. Warner responded to the call for troops to defend the Union. He first went out in the three-months service, under General McClellan, who was a personal acquaintance, in West Virginia. He was a participator in the battle of Rich Mountain, and was one of the detail which accompanied the body of the Confederate General, Garnett, to Washington, *en route* to his home in Virginia.

In 1862 Mr. Warner again joined the Federal forces, being attached to the Provost-Marshal's department, with the pay and rank of Captain, and was chiefly employed in the charge and handling of prisoners of war, with headquarters in Washington. After the surrender of New Orleans, he joined Colonel Wood's command, the First United States Regiment, with which he continued until May, 1865, when he was honorably discharged.

While a resident of La Salle County, Mr. Warner was twice elected to the office of Sheriff, and demonstrated such superior ability in the capture of offenders, that his services were sought by detective agencies throughout the country. Soon after leaving the army he took charge of Allen Pinkerton's New York detective agency, where he continued a year, removing thence to Chicago, where he occupied a similar position until his health failed, in 1879, and he was compelled to resign. After spending three months at the sea shore, on the advice of his physician, he returned to Chicago, very much improved in health and strength, and at once, in 1880, took charge of the detective service of the American Express Company at Chicago. This was his last active employment, in which he still holds an honorary position. Though now in his seventy-seventh year, Mr. Warner exhibits plenty of mental and physical vigor, and is still a useful member of society.

Mr. Warner is a Royal Arch Mason, and was for many years active in the order. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and a consistent and stanch Republican in principle, being one of the founders of that political organization. In 1840 he married Miss Juliette Back, who was born in Burlington, Vermont, August 17, 1819, and is a daughter of Jasper and Sally (Harrington) Back. Mr. Back was one of the minute-men who served at the battle of Plattsburgh, during the last war with Great Britain. Four of Mr. Warner's eight children are now living. Francis Armstrong Warner, the eldest, is a resident of Chicago. Alice, the second, died while the wife of Albert Forbes, leaving an infant daughter, who was reared by Mr. Warner. Juliette died at the age of eighteen months, and Isabel is the wife of Dr. Edward J. Lewis, of Sauk Center, Wisconsin. Ernest died at three years of age, Charles at fourteen, and Gray resides at Denver, Colorado. Nellie is the wife of Henry B. Gates and resides in Wilmette.

UNIVERSI . OF ILL
UNIVERSI . OF ILL



Lyman J. Gage

# LYMAN JUDSON GAGE.

LYMAN JUDSON GAGE, President of the First National Bank of Chicago, is widely known as the leading financier of the West, as well as an active power in political and other movements. As a promoter and active Director of the World's Columbian Exposition, he earned and received the good-will of every citizen of Chicago, as well as of most of the world beside.

Eli A. Gage and Mary Judson, parents of the subject of this biography, were natives of New York, of English descent, their ancestors being numbered among the early settlers of New England. The student of American history cannot fail to note that much of the energy and good sense which gave direction to the development of the entire northern half of the United States was contributed by the New England blood.

Lyman J. Gage was born at De Ruyter, Madison County, N. Y., June 28, 1836, and passed the first ten years of his life in that village. On the removal of the family to Rome, N. Y., in 1846, he entered the local academy, but left school to engage in business life at the age of fourteen. For a year, he was employed as clerk in the Rome postoffice, and was detailed by the Postmaster as mail-route agent on the Rome & Watertown Railroad at the age of fifteen. In 1854 he became junior clerk in the Oneida Central Bank at Rome, at a salary of $100 per annum. His duties in that position were somewhat varied, and involved the sweeping of the bank, as well as many other duties which are fulfilled by a janitor in larger institutions. The ambitious soul of the youth who was destined by fate to control in time great financial enterprises, could not always be content in this position, and after a year and a-half of service, with no immediate prospect of advancement in position or salary, he resolved to try his fortune in the growing West.

On the 3d of October, 1855, young Gage, being then a little past the completion of his nineteenth year, arrived in Chicago with a capital consisting of brains and energy. He shortly found employment in the lumber-yard of Nathan Cobb, a part of the time in keeping books, and often in loading lumber. He continued in this employment until the business changed hands in 1858. The financial depression of that period made many changes, and, rather than remain idle, Mr. Gage accepted the position of night-watchman at the same place. At the end of six weeks in this service, in August, 1858, he was offered and accepted the position of book-keeper in the Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company, at an annual salary of $500. Here he found field for the exercise of his abilities, and his advancement was rapid. On the 1st of January following, he was promoted to the position of paying teller, with the accompanying salary of $1,200 per year. In September, 1860, he became Assistant Cashier at $2,000 per annum, and a year later was made Cashier. In August, 1868, he resigned this position to accept a similar one in the First National Bank. On the re-organization of this institution, at the expiration of its charter in 1882, Mr. Gage was elected Vice-President and General Manager, and became President January 24, 1891. Thus are briefly related the steps of his progress, but they were not the result of accident. Back of them were the qualities which inspired the confidence of his fellows, and the ability to make intelligent use of his opportunities.

Mr. Gage was one of the organizers of the American Bankers' Association at Philadelphia, in October, 1876, and was made President of that body in 1882, and twice successfully re-elected, a compliment both to Chicago and the man. He is a member of two social clubs of the city, the Chicago and the Union, an ex-President of the Commercial Club (an organization limited to sixty members), and a Director and Treasurer of the Art Institute. Mr. Gage takes a warm interest in all matters affecting the public welfare, and has been quite active as a member of the Republican organization, because he considers the Republican party the best exponent of his ideas on the conservation of human liberty and general prosperity. While somewhat active in promulgating his principles, he is by no means a narrow partisan, and will not tolerate anything which his judgment or conscience does not approve, because it bears the endorsement of his party. He has been frequently urged to accept a nomination for some public position, as the spontaneous choice of the public urged, but his business interests could not be set aside sufficiently to permit. At the last regular municipal election he could have been almost unanimously elected mayor, had he permitted the use of his name. In spite of the cares of his responsible position, he gave much of his energy to the promotion of the World's Fair enterprise, and was made President of the Board of Directors at its organization in April, 1890. This he resigned on his accession to the bank presidency, nearly a year later, but continued as an active member of the Board. It is no injustice to his contemporaries to say that the final success of the scheme was in a large measure due to the influence and efforts of Mr. Gage. When the hostility of New York seemed likely to take the location away from Chicago, Mr. Gage was one of four local capitalists to guarantee the completion of the ten-million-dollar guaranty fund required by Congress from Chicago. It was while on his way to attend a banquet in New York in honor of this event, that Mr. Gage was stricken with a serious illness, which it required a dangerous operation to overcome, and the whole nation rejoiced when it was announced that he would recover.

Mr. Gage is a student of rare discrimination, and his public speeches show a cultivated taste in literature, as well as a mind well stored with useful knowledge. He has a happy faculty of imparting information to others, and his occasional addresses on financial, political and other topics are greeted with wide and careful attention. In private life, he is a most companionable gentleman, and gives ear as readily to the request of the humble individual as the large investor. He has been twice married. In 1864 he espoused Miss Sarah Etheridge, daughter of Dr. Francis Etheridge, of Little Falls, N. Y. She died in 1874, and he was married to his present wife, Mrs. Cornelia Gage, of Denver, Colo., in 1887. Their home is on North State Street, near beautiful Lincoln Park, and here Mr. Gage spends most of his evenings, ever gathering something from his well-selected library.

# ORLAND P. BASSETT.

ORLAND P. BASSETT, of the Pictorial Printing House, of Chicago, and the owner of large greenhouses in Hinsdale, where he makes his home, was born March 31, 1835, in Towanda, Pa. His father, John W. Bassett, was a wheelwright of the Keystone State, and in 1872 he came to Illinois, spending his last days in Chicago at the home of his son, where he died at the age of eighty-four years. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. His wife bore the maiden name

of Angeline Crooker, and passed away several years previous to the death of her husband. Their family numbered nine children, of whom four are yet living: Henry, John, Orland and Chauncy.

Mr. Bassett whose name heads this record was reared in his native State, and remained with his parents until he had attained his majority. The greater part of his education was acquired in a printing-office. In 1854 he began the printing business, which he has followed up to the present time, and step by step he has worked his way upward until now he is President of the Pictorial Printiug Company, of Chicago. He owned the entire business until about four years ago, when he sold the controlling interest. It was in March, 1857, that he came to the West and located in Sycamore, Ill., where he published a paper, the Sycamore *True Republican*, for nine years. He then sold out and removed to Chicago, where he carried on a job printing-office until 1874, when he bought out the establishment of the Pictorial Printing Company, as before stated.

On the 5th of April, 1858, Mr. Bassett was united in marriage with Miss Betsey M. Shelton. One child has been born to them, Kate B., wife of Charles L. Washburn, of Hinsdale. They have one son, Edgar B.

For many years Mr. Bassett was a supporter of the Republican party, but is now independent in his political views. In 1887 he removed to Hinsdale, where he makes his home, but still does business in Chicago. He also has in Hinsdale the largest greenhouses to be found in the West, does an extensive business in this line, and employs a large number of men. When he began business in Sycamore he had no capital and bought his outfit on credit, but he has steadily worked his way upward, and the business of the Chicago Pictorial Printing Company has at times amounted to $1,000 per day. The company is well known throughout the United States and Canada, and also in parts of Australia and South America, and its success is due in a large measure to the untiring efforts and good management of Mr. Bassett. He is a genial and pleasant gentleman, is very popular, makes friends wherever he goes, and is justly deserving of the high regard in which he is held.

# JAMES ORRA CLIFFORD.

JAMES ORRA CLIFFORD was born December 8, 1856, at Salem, Kenosha County, Wis., being the son of Emery and Mary Jane (Osgood) Clifford. He comes of English ancestry, and his forefathers were among the early settlers of the New England States. His paternal grandparents, John and Nancy (Ray) Clifford, were born in New Hampshire. They afterward settled at Collins, Erie County, N. Y. They were the parents of eleven children. Emery, the seventh of these, was born at Collins, Erie County, N. Y., October 21, 1832. In the year 1846 his parents removed from New York and settled near Salem, Kenosha County, Wis. His maternal grandparents, John Sherman and Jane (Orvis) Osgood, were natives of Brookline, Windham County, Vt. They were the parents of five children. Mary Jane, the eldest, was born at Brookline, Windham County, Vt., November 30, 1838. In the fall of 1851 they removed from Vermont, settling on a farm near Salem, Kenosha County, Wis.

Emery Clifford and Mary Jane Osgood were married at Salem, Kenosha County, Wis., on February 8, 1856. They settled on a farm near Salem, Wis., where their four children were born.

Emery Clifford enlisted in the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, Company L, and was stationed at Arlington Heights, near Washington, D. C., guarding the United States capital until the close of the civil war, after which he returned and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until the autumn of 1874, when he sold his farm and removed to Delmar, Clinton County, Iowa, where he still resides. Of his four children, James O. is the eldest. Jennie O. resides with her parents. Lurie E. died unmarried in 1882; and Gay Emery, the youngest, is married and resides at Arthur, Ida County, Iowa, where he is the manager of a lumber-yard.

The subject of this sketch entered the public (country) schools at the age of eight years. From the age of eleven he was employed in assisting his father with the farm work during the summer, and attending school in the winter, until the summer of 1873, at which time he left home, going to Delmar, Clinton County, Iowa, where he entered the railway service as a messenger boy and apprentice under his uncle by marriage, William E. Roberts, who was agent for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company at that station. Here, during the following year until October, he learned telegraphy and the duties of a station agent generally, and has since been in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company consecutively, as follows: October, 1874, to August, 1880, at various stations on the Iowa Division as telegraph operator and agent. In August, 1880, while he was stationed at Montour, Iowa, he was appointed to the position of Traveling Auditor. In this capacity he traveled over the entire Northwestern System. On November 7, 1887, he was appointed Freight Auditor of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway; Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley, and Sioux & Pacific Railroads, with office at Chicago, which position he holds at the present time. His long continuance in this position, where a thorough knowledge of the intricacies of railway accounting, systematic supervision, and accuracy in every detail, are essential, attests his executive ability and faithfulness. His management in business affairs is characterized by a progressive spirit, seeking improved methods and higher efficiency in matters pertaining to his chosen profession. In harmony with this idea he has been a member of the Association of American Railway Accounting Officers since its organization, having always taken an active and influential part in its deliberations, and having been honored by his fellow-members with the office of Vice-President of the Association.

On November 7, 1883, Mr. Clifford married Miss May Elizabeth Dannatt, who was born at Low Moor, Iowa, June 25, 1859, and who is a daughter of Benjamin and Jane (Cortis) Dannatt, natives of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, England, respectively. In 1851 her grandfather, Samuel Dannatt, came from England and purchased five thousand acres of land in Clinton County, Iowa, giving to the location the name of his old home in England, and to his residence the name of Killinghome Hall, after his English estate. They resided at Clinton, Iowa, until October, 1885, at which time they removed to Wheaton, Ill., where they now occupy a pleasant home on Main Street, corner of Franklin. To them have been given five children. Grace Edith was born at Clinton, Iowa, February 1, 1885. The other four were born at Wheaton, DuPage County, Ill.—Lewis Dannatt on April 17, 1886; Olive on June 8, 1887; Marshall Emery on February 26, 1892; and Alice on April 8, 1893. Mr. Clifford has served two terms in the City Council of Wheaton as representative of the ward in which he lives, having declined further honors in that direction.

Mr. Clifford possesses a fine physique, and has the easy, cordial bearing which makes and retains friendships. He is of a social disposition and is prominently identified with numerous fraternal orders, among which may be named the Masonic, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America and National Union. He attends the Episcopal Church, in which Mrs. Clifford is a communicant, and gives his political fealty to the Republican party. Mrs. Clifford is a refined and amiable lady, who presides over their pleasant home with easy grace, and aids her husband in making it a hospitable and attractive abode.

# DR. THEODORE HUBBARD.

DR. THEODORE HUBBARD, the first Postmaster of Babcock's Grove, and a prominent citizen of Cook County, was born in Putney, Vt., October 19, 1803, and died in Chicago, February 1, 1873. His parents were Theodore and Dorothy (Wilson) Hubbard. The family is descended from Edmund Hubbard, who was born in Hingham, England, about 1570, and crossed the Atlantic to Charlestown, Mass., in 1633. He died in Hingham, Mass., March 8, 1646. One of his sons, Rev. Peter Hubbard, a dissenting clergyman, founded the oldest church now in existence in the United States, located at Hingham. He died there January 20, 1679, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and the fifty-second year of his ministry. He was a graduate of Magdalen College, of Cambridge, England. Among Edmund Hubbard's descendants are numbered many eminent judges, ministers and educators, and the present Earl of Buckinghamshire, England, is a descendant of the same family. The Hobarts, or Huberts, of England came from Normandy during the reign of William the Conqueror. The earliest known record of the family locates them near Dieppe, Normandy, in 1198. They were a baronial family in Norfolk, England, where John Hobart resided in 1260. One of his descendants, James Hobart, was made a Knight of the Sword by Henry VII. in 1504. They were created baronets in 1611. Our subject represented the eighth generation in America. The names of his progenitors in direct line were Edmund, Thomas, Caleb, Benjamin, Peter, Sr., Peter, Jr., and Theodore.

Peter Hubbard, Sr., died near Ft. William Henry during the French and Indian War, of wounds received in that service. His son was an Ensign in a New Hampshire company during the Revolutionary War. The father of our subject was born in Keene, N. H., October 25, 1774, and died in Hartford, Vt., February 15, 1814. His wife died at Babcock's Grove, July 16, 1840, at the age of sixty-seven years.

Doctor Hubbard was the fourth in their family of seven children. He was married November 25, 1828, to Anne Ward Ballou, who was born December 29, 1809, in Deerfield, near Utica, N. Y., and was a daughter of Ebenezer and Marana (Ward) Ballou. The Ward family has an extensive genealogical history, which can be traced back to 1130. The name is derived from "Gar" or "Garde." Ralph de Gar, or de la Warde, flourished in Norfolk, England, at the time of Henry II.

Returning to the personal history of Dr. Hubbard, we note that he settled in Chicago May 21, 1836, and about a year later went to DuPage County, pre-empting a farm near the present village of Glen Ellyn. A few years later he was made the first Postmaster of Babcock's Grove, keeping the office in his house and bringing the mail from Bloomingdale on horseback. In 1851, he returned to Chicago, where he engaged in the practice of medicine until his death. He had previously studied for the ministry, but later entered the medical profession, and as a physician secured a liberal patronage. He also had an extensive knowledge of law, and was a man of more than ordinary intellectual ability, although he had little opportunity for education while a boy. For several years he served as County Commissioner of DuPage County.

Of the children of Doctor and Mrs. Hubbard, Augustus, a civil engineer, died in Amboy, Ill., in April, 1865. Carlos, manager of a wagon factory, died in Chicago at the age of forty years. Oscar died in Groesbeck, Tex., in April, 1877; Adolphus, who was the founder of the Sons of the American Revolution in 1879, is now connected with the California University of San Francisco,

and is a member of many historical societies. Edward Clarence, who was a prominent attorney of Hartford, Ky., died in Chicago, June 27, 1887, at the age of forty-four years. He was a member of the Thirteenth Illinois Infantry during the late war. Enlisting April 21, 1861, he was discharged June 18, 1864, after having participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, siege of Vicksburg, and other engagements. Ellen, who died soon after her graduation from the Chicago High School, and Laura complete the family.

Mr. Hubbard was a life-long Democrat, but all of his sons support the Republican party. In his religious views he was a Universalist. Of the first Masonic lodge of Chicago he was a charter member and was made an honorary member previous to his death. Prominent in public and business affairs, he was an honored and highly respected citizen, who for many years was connected with the leading interests of Chicago. His skill and ability as a physician won him an enviable reputation, and he was widely known as a man of sterling worth. Mrs. Hubbard is an honorary member of Chicago Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is honorary Vice-President of the Daughters of 1812. She is also a member of the Historic Council, which was established to keep alive the memories of the men who gave liberty and fraternity to the western world. She now resides in Glen Ellyn with her daughter Laura, who is a lady of intelligence and refinement, and a corresponding member of the Chicago Historical Society.

# PROF. NATHAN DYE.

PROF. NATHAN DYE. No mention of the musical fabric of Chicago and the West can be considered complete without a notice of Professor Dye, who was endeared to many of the early families of Chicago. A man who attained the ripe old age of eighty-three years, he was beloved by all with whom he came in contact. He was a pioneer in his chosen profession, and taught both vocal and instrumental music in three generations of some families. One of the secrets of his great success lay in his love of the divine art, and his ability to so simplify his methods as to bring them within the grasp of almost infantile minds.

Nathan Dye was born in the town of De Ruyter, Madison County, New York, June 30, 1808, and lived on the homestead farm until he was sixteen years of age. The country schoolhouse was a mile and a-half away, and the boy attended school half of each year from the age of seven to ten years, helping on the farm during the intervals, as was customary with lads of his time. After this, he had but three months' schooling, although always a student. When he was twelve years of age, he met with an accident which caused a lameness from which he never entirely recovered. He was married, in 1833, to Miss Lucy Maria Kinyon, of Milan, New York, and four years later they removed to Kenosha, Wisconsin, then called Pike Creek, and later Southport.

A few years after coming West, Mr. Dye determined to devote his life wholly to music, which had hitherto employed but a portion of his time and energy. In 1844 he introduced his inductive method of teaching in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, by giving a series of concerts there with a class of his Kenosha pupils. He continued to teach in Milwaukee, with pronounced success, until 1848, when he settled permanently in Chicago. His phenomenal power of teaching children to read music at sight attracted wide attention. For years his classes, both adult and juvenile, were a prominent feature of the musical world of Chi-

cago and adjacent cities. A part of his life work which is full of beautiful memories was that connected with those of his pupils whom he assisted in the development of musical powers that must have remained dormant but for this generous and kindly teacher. How many were placed in condition of self-support along the line indicated by nature's gift, only their helper knew. Several of Professor Dye's pupils made brilliant reputations on the lyric stage and in great oratorios. He numbered in his early classes some of Chicago's most prominent citizens. The well-known comic opera singer, Lillian Russell, first started on her musical career under his tutelage. In the spring of 1880 the Professor was tendered a testimonial and complimentary benefit concert at Central Music Hall, which his old friends and pupils made a great success.

In November, 1843, he was bereaved by the death of his wife, which occurred in Kenosha, and a year's illness followed this sad blow. The loss was somewhat compensated by the survival of his three children for many years thereafter.

His only son, Byron E. Dye, died at Paola, Kansas in September, 1883, and his remains were taken to Kansas City for burial. His daughters are Harriet A. and Frances E., of Chicago, the former being the wife of N. Buschwah, and the latter the wife of Gen. C. T. Hotchkiss, who won his title in the Civil War. This sketch is penned in loving memory of Professor Dye by Mrs. Hotchkiss. In 1855 Professor Dye married Miss Cordelia A. Hamlin, daughter of the late Rev. E. H. Hamlin, once pastor of the First Baptist Church of Chicago. Twin sons were born of this union.

After thirty-five years of happy wedded life, they were separated by death only two months, her demise occurring first. He passed away July 30, 1891, at his home, 383 Park Avenue. He had been an invalid about seventeen months, though his final illness was a severe attack of pneumonia, which his great age made resistless. His funeral took place Sunday, August 2, at Central Music Hall, and his remains were interred in the family lot at Kenosha, beside those of his first wife. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Thomas G. Milsted, of the First Unitarian Church of Chicago, assisted by Mrs. Emma J. Bullene, a trance speaker and an old pupil of Professor Dye.

Professor Dye was an advanced thinker in the line of religious conviction, investigating fearlessly and impartially new theories, and listening gladly to the presentation of truth, as seen by Christian or unbeliever. He accepted the tenets of spiritualism, after the most careful and candid research, finding satisfaction in its teachings as given by the scientific writers in that line of thought. He was a great admirer of Rev. Dr. Thomas, in whose discourses he found much food for reflection.

Professor Dye was a descendant of old Revolutionary stock, and imbibed the love of liberty with his earliest breath. It is not strange, therefore, that he was identified with the earliest Abolition movement, and labored unflinchingly for the emancipation of the colored man. Fifteen members of the Dye family served in the Continental army, several of them being officers. Among the number was Gen. Thomas Dye, a personal friend of Washington and La Fayette, who were often entertained at his house in Bergen, New Jersey, during the memorable winter of 1777–78. Daniel Dye, grandfather of the subject of this biography, endured the horrors of that winter at the Valley Forge encampment, his feet being swathed in rags for protection. He often related reminiscences of the privations endured by himself and comrades at that time. At one time a number of British officers visited General Washington under a flag of truce, and such was the destitution prevailing in the camp that the only refreshment he was able to offer them consisted of baked potatoes and salt, which were served on pieces of bark, in lieu of plates. Daniel Dye was born in Kent County, Connecticut, February 10, 1744. He enlisted in Captain Beardsley's company, Seventh Regiment of the Connecticut Line, May 28, 1777, and was under command of Col. Heman Sift. He was discharged from that company February 17, 1778. Prior to entering the regular service, he was a member of Captain Fuller's company of militia, and did duty in the New York campaign of 1776. He was the father

of eight children, the eldest of whom was John P. Dye, born May 9, 1768. About 1791 he moved from Connecticut to western New York. His wife's name was Sally Rhodes, and Nathan was the tenth of their eleven children.

Professor Dye was a member of the old Tippecanoe Club, and ever maintained the principles upon which that organization was founded. He was always thoroughly posted on current political events and matters of historical interest. Every movement looking toward the moral and physical uplifting of humanity in general received his cordial support and commendation.

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# THOMAS TAGNEY.

THOMAS TAGNEY, whose death occurred on the seventh day of September, 1894, at 897 Seminary Avenue, was one of the early settlers of Chicago, having first visited this city in 1836, nearly sixty years ago. He was a native of Sheffield, England, born May 15, 1818. His father, Thomas Tagney, was a musician in the British army, as was also one of his brothers. In 1833 the elder Tagney migrated with his family to Canada, where he taught music, in which he was very proficient, for several years. The family afterward returned to England, but the subject of this sketch preferred to remain in this country, and continued for a short time with his uncle in Canada. Young Tagney was of a restless and roaming disposition, and desired to see other parts of the world. He accordingly went into the Southern States, and was engaged on different plantations in Alabama and Louisiana, in the vicinity of New Orleans, for several years. Although only a boy in his teens at the time he went there, he rapidly acquired knowledge that enabled him to direct plantation work, and he became an overseer. In this employment he earned good wages, a large portion of which he managed to save.

Abandoning that life in 1836, he came direct to Chicago, with a small fortune, which he invested in North Side property. Two lots, 143 and 145 Illinois Street, for which he paid $600, he still had in his possession at the time of his death, and their value had increased to twenty-five thousand. For several years Mr. Tagney was a steamboat engineer, and sailed all over the Lakes, from Buffalo to Duluth On retiring from the lake service he settled at Muskegon, Michigan, where he resided five years, and was engaged as engineer in the sawmill there. Returning again to Chicago, he engaged as mechanical engineer in the employ of the Fulton & St. Paul Grain Elevators. He superintended the construction of the former (first known as Munn & Gill's Elevator), both in its original construction and when rebuilt in 1873. He was continuously in the employ of this elevator company for thirty-three years, a testimony to his regular habits, ability and devotion to the interests of his employers.

At the time of the great fire in Chicago, in 1871, Mr. Tagney owned houses and lots on Illinois, Indiana and Wells Streets, which, of course, were consumed by the element which devastated the entire North Side. But he had great confidence in Chicago, and within three months rebuilt the Illinois Street property, selling the other; this property being the first house rebuilt. In the year 1885, having spent the greater part of a long life in active, arduous and useful labors, Mr. Tagney retired from business and moved to Lake View, where he remained until his death. In his later years he bought residence property on

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ALONZO J. CUTLER

Fletcher, Baxter, North Halsted Streets and Lincoln Avenue. In 1847 he was married to Miss Alice Steele, daughter of Hugh and Mary Steele. She was born in May, 1828, in Canada, to which country her parents had immigrated from the North of Ireland, and died in Chicago on the 7th of August, 1892, aged sixty-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Tagney were the parents of seven children, of whom five grew to maturity. Henry Thomas, the eldest, was an engineer by profession, and succeeded to the place made vacant by his father in the Fulton Elevator. He married Miss Ella Moore, and died in 1893, leaving a widow and three children, Henry T., George and Effie.

The second son, James William, is a sign-painter, and resides on Lincoln Avenue in Chicago. February 27, 1872, he married Miss Kate Casey, a native of County Cork, Ireland, daughter of Dennis and Mary Casey. They have four living children, Thomas, Charles, Harry and Alice Marion. Alice Jane, the third child, was married, in 1873, to William Young, and now has two children. Hugh, the elder, is a salesman, and William, the younger son, is an artist. Mrs. Young conducts a prosperous business on Diversey Street. John E. is an engineer. He married Ada Weinberg, and has three children, Willie, Charles and Nellie. Charles S., the youngest son of Thomas Tagney, is now engaged in the livery business. He was married, February 18, 1893, to Miss Hilda Anderson, a native of Sweden; they have one child, an infant.

Mr. Tagney was one of those men whose busy, but quiet, lives have been spent in the upbuilding of the great city of Chicago, and in the accumulation of wealth for his posterity. He was a man whose temperate life and intensely domestic characteristics were fit patterns for imitation of those who succeed him. His disposition was quiet and undemonstrative, but his impulses were generous, and he never refused aid to the needy. In politics he was a Democrat, supporting the men whom he deemed best qualified for the offices which they sought, but never asking for place for himself. In his early life he was a member of the Baptist Church, but in his later years he cherished liberal ideas. In his investments he was fortunate, in his domestic life happy, always providing for his wife and children a comfortable and pleasant home. His sterling qualities of head and heart attracted to him many friends, who are left to mourn his departure from their midst.

# ALONZO J. CUTLER.

ALONZO J. CUTLER is widely known as one of the most daring and successful brokers operating upon the Chicago Board of Trade. His transactions are distinguished by a display of exceptional judgment, discretion and foresight, which causes his movements to be watched and commented upon by the whole field of speculators and investors. It is a notable fact that the men who have made and retained fortunes on the Board of Trade were all of a kind especially endowed with the trading instinct, or made wise in the school of experience; and Mr. Cutler can justly be classed under both these heads. Every move made by him is carefully calculated and planned, and all his financial arrangements are faithful to well-grounded principles of business.

Mr. Cutler first came to Chicago in the spring of 1869, being then but seventeen years of age. His cash capital at that time consisted of about $20, but this lack of means was abundantly compensated for by brains, pluck and energy, and he

immediately set about the task of bettering his financial condition. With that end in view, he vigorously applied himself to the first employment which presented itself. This was the position of driver of a wagon for the Singer Sewing-Machine Company. A few weeks' experience in this capacity demonstrated his capability for employment demanding more skill and acumen, and within a few months he was promoted to the position of head salesman of the Chicago agency. It was not long before he was dealing in sewing-machines at wholesale, and in a single year cleared over $5,000 in this way. Such a practical demonstration of business ability and aptitude for trade could not fail to attract the attention of live business men, and in the spring of 1883 O. H. Roche, the well-known Board of Trade operator, suggested to him that his trading talents would find a more extended field in speculation. Other friends pointed out the dangers and hazards, and advised him to persevere in his previous line of business.

But Mr. Cutler had abundant confidence in his own powers, and, after a brief consideration, resolved to enter the speculative field, as a more congenial and speedy method of gaining a competence. He soon became an active trader in the capacity of broker for Mr. Roche, for whom he has ever entertained the highest respect, and whom he regards as his preceptor in the speculative field.

When Mr. Roche retired from business the following year, Mr. Cutler opened a brokerage office for himself, and his rise has been steady and not less remarkable than that of the renowned Ed Pardridge, whom he has actively represented in many great deals. But he has an outside business of his own, and numbers customers by the score, who have the utmost confidence in his judgment, integrity and ability. One of the most active traders on the Board, Mr. Cutler is always in the thick of the crowd when there is any excitement in the wheat pit. He is generally known "on 'change" as "the man behind Pardridge," and his natural instinct and adaptability as a trader have made his success no less remarkable than that of the great speculator, in whose service and under whose tuition his peculiar talents have been developed. That these two men, being similarly endowed by nature, and having knowledge of each other's abilities, should have made a record unparalleled in successful speculative annals is not surprising. Their immense daring and successful operations have become a part of the absorbing and wonderful history of the Chicago Board of Trade. Some of their boldly and cleverly executed plans have evoked the admiration of the commercial world. The appellation of "plunger" is a misnomer when applied to either of this pair, for the reason that their movements, upon analysis and investigation, appear plainly to be the results of the most carefully laid plans and calculations. None of their deals have been reckless, although they have been pronounced so by persons not familiar with the inner details.

Alonzo J. Cutler was born at Montpelier, Vermont, March 24, 1852. He is the youngest in the family of four children born to David W. Cutler and Maria Marshall. The father, who was a farmer and ice dealer at Montpelier, died of typhoid fever during the infancy of the subject of this sketch, who was afterward placed under the guardianship of Elon Hammond, of East Montpelier. Owing to the incompetence and mismanagement of this guardian, young Cutler was removed to the charge of Hon. Clark King, a prominent farmer, in whose home he remained until about sixteen years of age. Most of his education was obtained by attending a country school in winter, and his first money was earned by working as a farm hand at $7 per month. Before coming West he spent one year as clerk in the Pavilion Hotel in Montpelier, but becoming dissatisfied with the irksomeness of this position, which consumed nineteen hours per day of his time, he resolved to seek a change by moving to the West.

The Cutler family in America is of English descent. The first progenitor of A. J. Cutler in America was John Cutler, Senior, who is supposed to have come from Sprauston, a suburb of Norwich, England. About 1637 he settled at Hingham, Massachusetts, where he soon

afterward died, leaving a widow and seven children. He and his immediate posterity furnish examples of the typical Puritan character. His fifth son, Thomas Cutler, who was a farmer by occupation, died at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1683. The next in the line of descent herein traced was Jonathan, a tailor by trade, and the generations following him are successively represented by the following names: David, Jonathan, David, and David W., the father of the subject of this notice, who died in 1854, aged thirty-nine years. His mother was Abigail, daughter of Daniel Carroll, of Montpelier, Vermont, and a niece of Charles Carroll, the noted statesman of Carrollton, Maryland.

A. J. Cutler was married, December 26, 1891, to Jessie Estelle, daughter of O. B. Warner, of Peoria, Illinois. This lady is endowed with musical and elocutionary powers of a superior order, and is the mother of two charming children. They are named, respectively, E. Warner and Fanchon T. Mr. Cutler is essentially a family man, and, when able to leave the haunts of trade, finds his greatest pleasure in the attractions furnished by the home fireside. He is not connected with any religious, social or political organizations of importance, but always votes the Republican ticket. He is well known and respected in Vermont, where he has scores of warm friends, who admire his liberal and genial disposition as well as his gift for making a trade. Mr. Cutler honors his Yankee ancestors by exhibiting the proverbial New England thrift and shrewdness, and is abundantly able to take care of himself. In the course of his transactions it is no rare matter for him to handle checks representing a half-million dollars.

# WARREN O. TYLER.

WARREN OLIVER TYLER. Among the qualifactions which are essential to an honorable and successful business career may be mentioned physical endurance, sound judgment, ready decision, unswerving integrity, patient application, keen foresight and prudent and regular habits. It may be safely asserted that the man of noteworthy accomplishments will possess most, if not all, of these qualities, and while some of them may be acquired or developed by the immediate surroundings and conditions to which the individual has been subjected, many of the most essential elements of his character may be attributed to inheritance.

Hence, in contemplating the personal history of the gentleman whose name heads this notice, it is well to observe that his ancestors were among the early and substantial colonists of New England, to whose physical vigor, longevity and integrity of character the present generation is indebted for the founding of some of its most cherished institutions. The Tyler family was planted in America by several brothers of that name who came from England in the seventeenth century. One branch of this family settled in Virginia, and among its descendants was John Tyler, ninth President of the United States. Another branch of the family was located in Connecticut, and a third in Vermont, near the Canadian border, where for several successive generations it has furnished some of the most useful and patriotic citizens. One of these was

David Tyler, a man of sterling virtues and noble impulses. He was born at Cambridge, Vermont, and for many years kept hotel at Essex Junction and neighboring places. In 1864, he moved to Chicago, where the balance of his days was spent, his death occurring in 1886, in the ninetieth year of his age. His wife, whose maiden name was Clarissa Butler, died in 1890, in the seventy-fourth year of her age. She was born on a farm between Essex Center and Jericho, Vermont. The Butler family was one of the oldest of that commonwealth, and, like the Tyler family, of English lineage. Mr. and Mrs. Tyler had six children who attained mature years. Edwin T., of Stevens Point, Wisconsin, is the eldest, and the rest, in order, are: Warren O.; Fred C. and Henry W., dealers in paper mill supplies in Chicago; Frank P., connected with the American Paper Company; Mattie A., unmarried, residing in Chicago. Besides these, Mr. David Tyler had a daughter by a previous marriage, Amelia, now the wife of G. T. Woodworth, of Chicago. The members of this family are conspicuous for their domestic harmony and marked fraternal regard—several of their number having avoided all matrimonial or other relations likely to interfere therewith.

Warren O. Tyler was born at Essex Junction, Vermont, March 3, 1844. When he was but seven years of age, the family received a visit from an aunt of the lad, by whom he was easily induced to return with her to Chicago. He was charmed with her glowing descriptions of the growing metropolis of the West and already longed to be a participant in the activity and development which were there going on. Upon his arrival, he became an inmate of the home of his uncle, Mr. O. N. Butler, by whom he was placed at school in the village of St. Charles, Illinois. He subsequently returned to Vermont and spent three years in his father's hotel. He had in the meantime imbibed too much of the spirit of western freedom to be long contented in the narrow limits of Vermont semi-rural life, and at the age of fifteen we again find him in Chicago. At that time he entered the employ of Butler & Hunt, manufacturers of and dealers in paper, then located at No. 48 State Street. At the end of five years, he was admitted to a partnership in the concern and continued to be identified therewith for a period of twenty-five years, although the name of the firm underwent several changes during that time and the business was subjected to disasters and vicissitudes which would have discouraged less determined men than Mr. Tyler and his associates.

In 1870, the greatest conflagration which had visited Chicago up to that time occurred on Wabash Avenue. The loss of Laflin, Butler & Company by this disaster was $88,000. In the great fire of the following year, the firm, then known as J. W. Butler & Company, suffered a loss of $455,000. Only a small percentage of this loss was recovered from the insurance companies. After the Wabash Avenue fire, the firm came near suffering a loss of its books by the premature opening of its safe, and, warned by this experience, in the second instance the safe was placed upon a stoneboat and drawn out upon the paririe and carefully cooled with ice before being opened, and its contents were thus well preserved. Nothing daunted by the catastrophies which had overtaken it, the firm immediately re-engaged in business, which continued prosperously for many years. Under the management of Mr. Tyler, a branch establishment was opened in Milwaukee, known as the Butler Paper Company, afterwards succeeded by the Standard Paper Company.

In 1885, Mr. Tyler retired from connection with this establishment and organized the Tyler Paper Company, of which he became the President. This was in turn succeeded by the Calumet Paper Company, and he disposed of his interest therein a few years before its annihilation by fire, in 1893. He subsequently, in 1889, organized the American Paper Company, of which he is now the presiding executive officer, and which is conducting a successful and growing business. At different times, he has been a stockholder in several paper mills.

Mr. Tyler attends the Episcopal Church, with which his parents were identified. He has been a lifelong adherent of Republican principles, fulfilling his duty as a voter, but never seeking any

public position. He has always been a model of industry, often devoting eighteen hours per day to his business, and has been successful in the face of obstacles which would appal men of less resolution and perseverance. The history of his life furnishes an additional example of the fact that consistent and well-directed effort is certain of an ultimate reward, a principle too often lost sight of in the modern scramble for pelf.

# WILLIAM H. ALSIP.

WILLIAM HENRY ALSIP, Secretary and Treasurer of the Alsip Brick Company, was born in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, January 23, 1858. He is a son of Frank and Mary Jane Alsip. The former, who is well known as one of the leading contractors and manufacturers of the West, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and began to learn the trade of brick-making at that place at the age of twelve years. He subsequently spent two or three years in California, and in 1857 located in Prairie du Chien. He established extensive brick yards at that place and in McGregor, Iowa, and engaged in contracting and building. His operations extended throughout northern Wisconsin, eastern Iowa and southern Minnesota. The period immediately subsequent to the great Chicago fire offered an immense demand for building material in this city, and Mr. Alsip was one of the first to respond to the demand. He removed his entire plant to the vicinity of Chicago, where he has ever since had his headquarters. He has become identified with several large brick manufacturing concerns, and is recognized as one of the leading brick makers of the world. The product of the Alsip brick yards has been used in the construction of many of the principal buildings of Chicago, including the Masonic Temple, Great Northern Hotel and the Grand Central Station.

The subject of this sketch spent most of his boyhood in McGregor, Iowa, where the foundation of his education was laid in the public schools. He afterward attended the Chicago High School, and in 1880 he graduated from the University of Chicago, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Two years later he graduated from the Union College of Law, and was admitted to the Bar.

He began his business career as foreman of the Hayt & Alsip brick yards, at Thirty-ninth and Robey Streets, filling that position for three years. In 1885, in company with his father, he built the Lincoln Street brick yards, and when the Alsip Brick Company was incorporated—two years later—he became its Secretary and Treasurer, which position he still occupies, having almost exclusive charge of the office work. The company, which is composed of Frank Alsip, William H. Alsip and Frank B. Alsip, now operates four extensive brick yards and furnishes employment to about five hundred men. The business has been constantly increasing, and is recognized as one of the largest in that line. The output ranges from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five millions per day.

Mr. Alsip was married on the 30th of September, 1887, to Marcella Cusak, daughter of Mrs. Joan Cusak, of Chicago. Mrs. Alsip was born in St. Louis, Missouri, and has presented her husband with two children—William Henry and Virginia. Mr. Alsip is a member of the Lincoln Street Methodist Church, and is identified with

the Illinois and Union League Clubs. He also holds membership with the Royal League and Royal Arcanum. For six years past he has been a member of the National Brick Makers' Association, and is now its President. He takes an active interest in political affairs, and is a member of the Republican Committee of the Eleventh Ward. He positively and consistently declines the use of his name as a candidate for office, though he has been repeatedly requested to become a candidate for Alderman from his ward. He is a man of recognized business ability and unquestioned integrity, and is filling a responsible and useful position in the community.

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# JOHN MORRIS.

JOHN MORRIS, assistant superintendent of the Plano Manufacturing Company at West Pullman, was born near Blue Mounds, Iowa County, Wisconsin, on the 12th of April, 1858, and is of Welsh descent. His parents, Rev. Owen R. and Catherine (Jones) Morris, were both natives of Wales. The father was born in Blaenan, Festiniog, Merionethshire, July 18, 1828, and came to America in 1849 from Merionethshire, North Wales, with his parents, Robert and Ellen Morris, the family locating on a farm in Iowa County, Wisconsin. On October 17, 1851, he married Mrs. Catherine Williams, widow of I. N. Williams, and lived in Iowa County until March, 1868, when, with his wife and children, he removed to Fillmore County, Minnesota, where he now resides. For a number of years he was pastor of the Welsh Presbyterian Church at Blue Mounds, Wisconsin, and for twenty-four years had charge of the Welsh Presbyterian Church at Bristol Grove, Minnesota. He is an earnest and untiring worker in behalf of the church, and his work has been productive of much good. All who know him hold him in high regard. Mrs. Morris was born in Llanrug, Carnarvonshire, North Wales, February 25, 1816, and came to America in 1845. She first married I. N. Williams, by whom she had one son, I. N., now a resident of Fillmore County, Minnesota. After the death of her first husband she returned to Wales, in 1848, but in 1849 again came to America, with her father, Thomas Jones, who died in Iowa County, Wisconsin, a few years later.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris had a family of four sons, three of whom are yet living. William and Thomas both reside in Fillmore County; Evan is now deceased; and John completes the family.

Mr. Morris of this sketch spent his boyhood days upon his father's farm and was early inured to arduous labor. He followed farming through the summer months and in the winter season attended the public schools, until eighteen years of age, when he began teaching. He had early evinced a taste and aptitude for carpentry and machine work, and that instinct has been constantly developing since; but it was some time before he entered upon that line of work as a business. After teaching for five seasons, he became a student of the University of Minnesota, and was graduated therefrom in 1888, with the degree of Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering. During his four years' attendance he had received some of the highest markings ever given in that department. In 1888 he became connected with the city schools of Minneapolis, and continued to there serve until 1893, being for three years an instructor in the Manual Training Department, while for two years he was assistant superintendent and had entire charge of the Manual Training Department. His services were eminently satis-

factory, and the work of the department prepared under his direction for the World's Fair exhibit was deservedly worthy of the high commendation it received. During this period he also engaged in consulting work and mechanical engineering, and developed new devices and secured a number of patents for patrons.

Prof. Morris was married on October 8, 1889, in Cambria, Wisconsin, to Miss Lizzie Williams, daughter of Robert G. Williams. The lady was born in Cambria, and died in Minneapolis on the 27th of February, 1892, at the age of thirty-three years, leaving one child, a daughter, Lizzie.

In June, 1893, Prof. Morris severed his connection with the Minneapolis public schools and accepted the position of assistant superintendent and mechanical engineer of the Plano Manufacturing Company at West Pullman. He had previously spent a number of vacations as an expert and traveling representative of the firm. His management of the affairs of the factory has given entire satisfaction to his employers and won him high commendation. His natural inventive genius is constantly active, and new mechanical devices are being continually developed under his direction. Mr. Morris has invested in West Pullman real estate, with the view of making this place his home.

Mr. Morris is a member of the Welsh Presbyterian Church of Minneapolis, and for six years served on its board of deacons, taking an active part in the work of the church and everything pertaining to its advancement. In politics he has been a life-long Republican, and its men and measures receive his earnest support. He is a warm advocate of temperance principles, is of cordial and pleasant manner, and takes a deep and abiding interest in public advancement and progress.

# HENRY ABRAHAMS.

HENRY ABRAHAMS, one of the self-made men of Chicago, was born September 28, 1837, at Kornmarck, near Posen, Prussia, and was one of the seventeen children of Louis Lipman and Rosa (Moses) Abrahams. His career furnishes a forcible illustration of what may be achieved through force of natural ability, energy, perseverance, industry and integrity. Born in penury and reared in poverty, with no advantages and every obstacle, outside of his own personality, to overcome, he won his way to affluence and an influential position among the representative citizens of Chicago. Louis L. Abrahams was a tailor, who supported his large family by the earnings of his needle. Hoping to better his condition, he went to Newcastle, England, in 1840, and remained there until 1849, when he came to Chicago, where his widow still resides, at the age of eighty-five years.

Henry Abrahams showed his force of character and instinct for trade by starting out in life as a peddler in Chicago, at the age of twelve years, and was eminently successful. He continued in this occupation for twelve years, at the end of which period he felt able to take a wife and settle down in business. He accordingly married Elizabeth Gerber, a daughter of Joseph and Julia (Levy) Gerber. Joseph Gerber was a dry-goods merchant in Hoston, near Prague, Austria. Mr. Abrahams established himself as a retail grocer at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Adams Street, on the site now occupied by the Phelps, Dodge &

Palmer Company, where he remained until his buildings and entire stock, valued at $55,000, were swept away by the great fire of 1871. At this time he was the owner of the southeast quarter of the block upon which he did business, besides nine houses on Adams and Quincy Streets and Fifth Avenue. It is said that he was before the fire the leading retail grocer of the city. As was the case with many others, his loss by the fire was nearly total, on account of the failure of the insurance companies.

Subsequent to the fire, Mr. Abrahams disposed of all his South Side property and bought lots on the corner of Van Buren and Halsted Streets, covering all of the block fronting on Van Buren Street, except two lots, which he owned at the time of his death. At the same time he purchased eight acres at Fifty-fifth Street and Garfield Boulevard. For the latter property he paid $8,000 in 1872, and sold the same in 1891 for $60,000. He continued business on the West Side until his retirement from commercial relations in 1880. He subsequently engaged in the real-estate and loan business, giving his attention largely to his own investments. It was always a gratification to him to reflect that he had never filled a subordinate position, being always the proprietor of the business in which he was engaged.

The success of this remarkable man is especially noteworthy from the fact that until his second marriage, in 1867, he had not learned to read or write. He never kept any books, and was able to refer with as much reliance to his memory for the details of every transaction as the ordinary merchant does to his books. The date of a note, its maturity and the interest accrued could always be told by him at a moment's notice. His memory with regard to other matters was equally retentive. He attributed this remarkable faculty to constant reliance upon his memory, unassisted by the usual accessories.

In 1866 Mr. Abrahams was bereaved of his wife by cholera, and her body was the first one buried in Graceland Cemetery. She left three children: Abraham Abrahams, late Health Inspector of the Fourth Ward; Moses, a furniture dealer in Clinton, Iowa; and Albert, who died at seven years of age. In 1867 Mr. Abrahams married Eleanora, sister of his first wife, who survives him and is the mother of the following children: Max, a plumber, and Fanny, the wife of Isadore Weiskopf, of Chicago; Bessie, the wife of Albert Richmond, of Philadelphia, formerly proprietor of the Standard Theatre of Chicago, and now sole wholesale agent for the Schlitz Brewing Company at Philadelphia, where his wife operates one of the largest photograph galleries; Joseph, a graduate of the public schools of the West Side Business College, now manager of his father's estate; and George and Louis, at present students at Notre Dame University, Indiana. Elizabeth, the second, died at eighteen years of age; Albert, the sixth, at thirteen; and Sarah, the seventh, in childhood. Mrs. Abrahams' grandchildren are: Leo Weiskopf and Leroy and Wilfred Richmond.

Mr. Abrahams' death occurred on the eleventh day of April, 1894, at his home at No. 3355 Forest Avenue, which he purchased and occupied in 1891. He was a man of fine appearance and pleasant address, and his friendship was of that warm and earnest character which attracted and held men to him. He was generous, and many remember with pleasure the time when he was to them a friend in need. His eminent geniality and social qualities brought him so closely in contact with his fellow-men that he naturally became a member of many societies, among which may be mentioned the Masonic and Odd Fellows' orders, B'nai B'rith, Hebrew Beneficiary Association, Sons of Benjamin, Old Settlers' Society of Chicago, and others. He was prominent and influential in politics, a member of the Democratic party, and a man whose counsel had great weight with his associates in party affairs. He always refused nominations for office, which were frequently urged upon him, preferring to be a worker for the interests of the party to which he gave his allegiance rather than receive the emoluments of office. He was not only a genial and popular citizen, but was the kindest and most indulgent of fathers and husbands, and was the idol of his family.

# GRANVILLE S. INGRAHAM.

GRANVILLE SHERWOOD INGRAHAM, youngest of a family of nine, was born May 27, 1824, in Montgomery County, New York. His father, born April 23, 1782, was a tanner and currier, who came from England to the State of Rhode Island in his boyhood, removing subsequently to the State of New York, where he became a very prominent Free Mason and was universally esteemed, dying at the age of seventy-three. He was one of the claimants of the celebrated "Leeds Estate" in England. His mother, Philinda Taylor by maiden name, was born May 1, 1784, at Hartford, Connecticut, living to the remarkable age of ninety-two.

Owing to the disability of total blindness which afflicted his father for the last twenty-five years of his life, the subject of this sketch, after an ordinary education obtained at the Union Mills Academy, was obliged to leave home at the boyish age of twelve to seek his own fortunes, and well indeed did he find them. His first employment was in a merchant's store in New York City; afterward, returning to Saratoga County, was engaged in similar pursuits for a period.

At this juncture the turning point of his business life was presented. James McKindley, the veteran pioneer wholesaler of our metropolis, had spent many happy boyhood days in companionship with Mr. Ingraham; and now, being at the head of the mercantile house, McKindley, Church & Co., thoughtful for and kindly disposed toward this early associate, offered Mr. Ingraham, in 1856, a position with his house as traveling salesman. Losing no time in reaching his new field of employment, destined always to be his home, so well did he foresee the requirements of his own and higher positions, at the same time bending every energy toward fulfilling more duties than those imposed upon him, that in an incredibly short time, namely in 1860, he was elevated to the standing of a full partner in the firm, thereafter to be styled McKindley, Ingraham & Co.

The next seven years witnessed severest application and unremitting efforts upon his part, gaining him unstinted meed of praise from all with whom he had to do, wonderfully fruthering the interests of his concern, but carried to the excess of personal disability, so that at the end of the period of which we are speaking, quite debilitated and "run down" in health, he was compelled to leave his office and seek the means of regaining strength for the following two years. The firm, in which he still retained his interests, was burned out by the great fire of 1871, but being well insured, it declined offers of financial aid as well as volunteered extension of time on bills payable falling due. With marvelous recuperation, being actually engaged in trade within a week after the burning, and by good fortune, it was enabled to meet all obligations as rapidly as they matured.

About this time was organized the wholesale grocery and tea house of Ingraham, Corbin & May (now Corbin and May), with which he was thenceforth prominently identified in its very successful upbuilding, until, in 1884, overtaxation of mental and physical powers rendered retirement again necessary, this time forced to become practically final. But his fortune continued to be thus mainly embarked with his firm, and during the semi-invalid existence of his slow decline, he always enjoyed thinking and speaking of trade, and dreaming the optimist's dream of the golden days bound to come to the trade when the entire Northwest was better developed in its vast resources.

The last years were made comfortable by a portion of the means his industrious ability had accumulated, the summers being mainly spent in Chicago, while in winter he sought a less rigorous climate; now in California, now in Florida, until finding in Pass Christian, Mississippi, surroundings thoroughly congenial and beneficial, he there bought a home in 1888, that he might regularly

surrendei himself to the delights of the semi-tropic Gulf Coast. Alas for the brevity of life! Love may not entice away, nor fortune bribe against the visitation of grim, universally fated death. The end came on December 20, 1892, to a patient, long sufferer, resigned to the will of God.

In boyhood he had followed family affiliations with the Christian Church, that being a liberal and righteous faith; but in maturer years he was attracted by the stanch tenets and rugged character of Presbyterianism, and so had been for many years united with the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church, in which, wholly obedient, he passed to a reward of good merits.

In Whig days he was a willing follower of Henry Clay, but on the breaking up of old lines and the drawing of new ones, he took and held a liberal Democratic attitude, in local affairs supporting the best man, irrespective of party. He was always deeply interested in parks and other public improvements, and all educational works had his generous approbation and furtherance. Being most happily environed, and strongly domestic in temperament, he cared not for "club life" or society, so called; yet he was not a recluse, neither, as his friends well knew, was he at all unsociable.

His first home in Chicago was purchased at the corner of Prairie Avenue and Eighteenth Street; removing, in 1872, to Washington Avenue, just south of Fifty-fifth Street, he was engaged in the construction of an elegant mansion in the immediate neighborhood (No. 5520 Washington Avenue), when he was taken away. She who is left to execute his wishes may long find a noble employment in the finishing of his appointed work.

The humanitarian shows out nowhere more plainly than in his will. Years of affliction had taught him the needs of the sick, while abundant means enabled him to intelligently contrast the wretched condition of the indigent ill. Therefore, in his last testament, after liberal provisions for his family and near relatives (not overlooking generous legacies to several charitable institutions), he directed that the residue of his estate should be invested and spent in the founding, building, usefully equipping and maintaining of a hospital for the poor sick. to be conducted on as free a plan as possible. Would that all our wealth accumulators, circumstanced like unto himself, could be prompted by as philanthropic motives! Then would riches become a general blessing in disguise, and the abyss between the financially high and low forever kindly bridged. Realizing that he had few dependents, and that he was largely indebted to the city of his adoption for his opulence, he, in this dignified, munificent, lasting manner of endowing a glorious charity, conceived that that debt should and would be paid; and though for a time there be a contest over the will, while something of doubt exists as to the ultimate fate of the quarter of a million of dollars thus bequeathed by Mr. Ingraham to the founding of a hospital, which was to bear his name, let us trust the law will vindicate itself and our testator friend's wishes, and that his widow, unswervingly devoted to the administration of his estate, may be speedily confirmed in her legal rights as his representative, and so enabled to proceed under the will-terms toward the completion of the conceived edifice; and generations to come will thank the justice of the decree while blessing the memory of him, their patron and benefactor.

Mr. Ingraham was twice married; (1.) July 14, 1847, to Miss Frances Sarah Foster, of Saratoga County, New York, who died January 1, 1878, having had as issue a son, Hiram Foster Ingraham, who died February 10, 1874, leaving a widow, Fannie Ingraham (*nee* Wood), and a son, Granville Foster Ingraham, which latter were cared for by the subject of this sketch while living, and abundantly provided for in his last will.

(2.) December 6, 1881, to Miss Harriette Augusta Foster (sister of his former wife, a daughter of Hiram Clark Foster), who had no children, but who was and is the soul of faithfulness toward him and his house, and appointed as one of the executors of his will.

(For some details of the Foster pedigree, *vide* under sketch of James Mairs Gilchrist, on another page herein.)

Mrs. Ingraham's mother was Elizabeth Platt,

of a family of honorable standing and mention in Eastern centers. Elizabeth was the fifth child and daughter of Alexander Smith and Annie Platt (*nee* Wakeman, of Greenfield, Connecticut) and Galway, New York; Alexander being the fourth son of Obadiah and Thankful Platt (*nee* Scudder, of Huntington, Connecticut), and North Fairfield, Connecticut; Obadiah being the fourth son of Obadiah and Mary Platt, *nee* Smith, who removed from Huntington across Long Island Sound (with his brother Timothy), founding the Fairfield branch of the family; Obadiah was the eldest son of Jonas and Sarah Platt (*nee* Scudder), of the "Older Huntington" (Connecticut) branch. Jonas was the second child and eldest son of Isaac and Elizabeth Platt (*nee* Wood) who (with his brother Epenetus) founded the "Older Huntington" branch. Isaac was probably born in England, being the third son of Richard and Mary Platt, who came to this country from England in 1638, landing at New Haven, Connecticut, where he afterward acquired valuable landed possessions. The old family seat, however, is at Milford, a few miles thence west, where the first American progenitor is buried, and where have ever since dwelt the honored descendants.

The English seat of the emigrating branch is believed to be Bovingdon, a village near Hertford, England. The Herald's College shows some seven coats-of-arms assigned and granted to different English families by the name of Platt.

From the foregoing it will be seen that Mrs. Ingraham, through her mother, represents the eighth generation of Platts in the United States.

# NICHOLAS BUSCHWAH.

NICHOLAS BUSCHWAH is, doubtless, the best informed man living in regard to titles to Cook County realty. His long experience of over thirty years in the preparation and examination of abstracts, together with his reliability and unquestioned integrity of character, has earned the confidence and respect of all political parties, and of investors and business men generally. He was born amid the romantic scenery bordering the River Rhine, the place of his birth being the village of Wahlen, Rhenish Prussia, and the date of his advent being the 19th of October, 1842. His parents, Nicholas and Marie (Dewald) Buschwah, were natives of Germany, of French extraction. The father was a carpenter and builder by occupation. In 1844 he sold his beautiful home and grounds in the land of his birth and emigrated with his family, which then included four children, to the United States, in order to secure to them the blessings of political and religious liberty. He located in Chicago, where he followed his trade until death, January 24, 1864. His wife survived him several years, dying at the age of seventy years. They embodied the regular habits and sturdy character for which our German citizens are conspicuous, and left to their posterity sacred memories and a good name. Seven of their children survive and are residents of Chicago. Margaret, the eldest, is now Mrs. John Woltz; Catherine is the widow of Caspar Koerper; and the others are Matthew, Nicholas, John, Peter and Jacob. One died in childhood, and Mary, who was the wife of Michael Schwiser, passed away May 4, 1877.

The subject of this notice received his primary education at the Kinzie School, then the only public school in North Chicago, and known as Alden G. Wilder's School. He afterward became

a student at the Franklin School, Daniel C. Ferguson Principal, and completed the course of study at the age of fifteen years, the Chicago High School not being built at that time. He then entered the real-estate office of James H. Rees, to learn the real-estate business, and subsequently he entered the office of Rees, Chase & Company, abstract makers, with whom he began his clerical career, serving their interests for eight years, during which time the style changed to Chase Brothers. He became very proficient in the preparation of abstracts, and after the termination of his engagement with this house he served one year as money-delivery clerk in the office of the American Express Company. This was a responsible and arduous position, and he often handled a million dollars in a single day. He was next employed by Fernando Jones & Company, the well-known abstract makers, whose office was then located at No. 42 Clark Street. He remained with this firm four years, filling the place of chief abstract maker, after which he was employed in the office of the City Comptroller up to the time of the great fire of October 8 and 9, 1871. During the period immediately subsequent to that catastrophe he assisted the Chicago Relief and Aid Society as chief clerk and paymaster of the Third Division of the city. For two and one-half years thereafter he was an assistant in the office of the City Clerk. At this time the firm of Williams & Thielcke sought his services in the conduct of their abstract office, and when, in September, 1885, their books became the property of Cook County, he continued with the work, remaining in the employ of the county over seventeen years—making the first abstract turned out by the county—and was chief abstract maker in the department of abstracts in the Recorder's office throughout this period. During his long experience in the examination and production of abstracts, he has becomes familiar with all the details and technicalities of the business, and has prepared more instruments of the kind than any other individual.

In April, 1893, he resigned his position in the Recorder's office, since which time he has conducted an independent business as examiner of titles, in connection with which he does a general loan, real-estate and investment business. The extensive acquaintance which he has formed during his connection with this line of work brings to him an ample and lucrative patronage, and many large investors find it to their advantage to entrust to him the conduct of their financial transactions. For many years past he has conducted a loan and real-estate agency in connection with his other undertakings, and has displayed such judgment and discretion in placing funds entrusted to his care that he has never found it necessary to foreclose a mortgage or trust deed. His integrity, justice and fairness are recognized alike by creditors and debtors, and every man who forms his acquaintance through a business transaction becomes a permanent friend. By his shrewd management many a poor and delinquent debtor has been saved from total loss, while the interests of the creditor have been at the same time fully protected.

On New Year's Day of 1868 occurred the marriage of Mr. Nicholas Buschwah to Miss Harriet A. Dye, daughter of Prof. Nathan Dye, whose life history appears on another page of this work. She was born at Truxton, Cortland County, New York, and at an early age began to develop a talent and taste for music, taking her first lesson from her father at the age of three years. At fourteen she became a teacher of music, and for many years previous to her marriage gave instruction in both vocal and instrumental work, often assisting her father in the conduct of his classes and concerts. Ida A., the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Buschwah, is a graduate of the Chicago Conservatory of Music, and a teacher of recognized ability in musical circles. She is the wife of Leroy Grant, with whom she resides at Laramie City, Wyoming.

For many years Mr. and Mrs. Buschwah were members of Unity Church of Chicago, the society established by Rev. Robert Collyer, who conducted the ceremony at their wedding and the wedding of their daughter, Ida A. They are among the original members of the Independent Liberal Church, organized by Rev. T. G. Milsted in October, 1894. It is a society founded upon prin-

ciples of benevolence and Christian brotherhood. Mrs. Buschwah is one of the trustees of the society, and both she and her husband are enthusiastic and active in good works. She is a member of Chicago Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. Buschwah is a member of the Executive Board of the Twenty-first Ward Republican Club, and has been a life-long supporter of the principles of that party, and numbers among his friends many of the leading citizens of Cook County, irrespective of political or other connections.

# GEORGE DEARLOVE.

GEORGE DEARLOVE, a prominent pioneer of Northfield Township, now living in Chicago, was born in Harrowgate, Yorkshire, England, in May, 1824. He is the only surviving child of Richard and Hanuah (Matterson) Dearlove, who in 1836, with their family, came to America, settling in Northfield Township, Cook County, where they became the owners of an extensive tract of land on Milwaukee Avenue. This tract, which is still retained in the family, includes several of the finest and most productive farms in Cook County, well supplied with first-class improvements.

The children of Richard and Hannah Dearlove were Mary, William, Peter, Richard, Thomas, George and Hannah, all of whom became leading citizens of Northfield Township, but, as stated above, are now deceased, with the exception of George. The latter became the owner of several fine farms in Northfield Township, but in 1885 removed to Chicago, where he has since dealt in real estate, his long acqnaintance with the county giving him an intimate knowledge of land values which has helped him materially in his business.

Mr. Dearlove was married in 1872—Miss Mary A. Dwyer, daughter of Peter and Maria Dwyer, of Newport, Herkimer County, New York, becoming his wife. Mrs. Dearlove, who is a lady of refinement and ability, acquired her primary education in the public schools of Herkimer County, and later attended a select school at Newport for one year. She then took a three-years course at Fairfield Seminary, and still later attended the State Normal School at Albany, New York, but did not finish the course on account of sickness. From the age of seventeen years she was engaged at intervals in teaching. She came to Cook County in the year 1867, and taught for several years after her arrival, she and her sister being the first teachers of the Normal System in Cook County.

March 5, 1888, Mrs. Dearlove graduated from Bennett Eclectic College of Medicine and Surgery, with the degree of M. D., and afterwards graduated from the Chicago College of Ophthalmia and Aural Surgery. Since her graduation she has practiced her profession with marked success, and has won the confidence of the public and of her associates to a most flattering degree. Dr. Dearlove holds membership in the Chicago Eclectic Society, and in the State Eclectic Medical Society, and during the progress of the World's Columbian Exposition was in charge of the Illinois Woman's Hospital at the Exposition grounds.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dearlove were born the following children: George M., whose biography appears elsewhere in these pages; Thomas, a student at the North-Western Military Academy;

and Mabel H. In his religious adherence Mr. Dearlove is a member of the Church of England, and in his political leanings he is a Republican, though not a strict partisan, and never an aspirant for public honors. He is a successful farmer and business man, and he and his family enjoy the esteem of a large circle of acquaintances.

# JOHN CRAWFORD.

JOHN CRAWFORD, deceased, was for years connected with the business and official interests of Cook County, and was a prominent and representative citizen. He was born in Buffalo, New York, October 14, 1832, and died in Chicago on the 1st of February, 1894. His father, Peter Crawford, is mentioned elsewhere in this work. John spent the first twelve years of his life in the Empire State and then accompanied his parents on their removal to Chicago. Here he became his father's assistant in the lumber trade, and was thus employed until nineteen years of age, when he entered Knox College, at Galesburg, Illinois, where he pursued a preparatory course of study. Later he entered Hamilton University (now Colgate University) of Hamilton, New York, and when his literary education was completed he taught in Cicero Township, Cook County, for several years.

At the age of twenty-four Mr. Crawford began reading law in the office of Judge Buckner S. Morris, of Chicago. He did not complete his legal studies, but yet obtained a knowledge of law which proved of great benefit to him in his subsequent business and official transactions. For many years he dealt largely in real estate, handling not only his own subdivisions at Crawford Station, but also much other property. He served for several terms as Supervisor of Cicero Township, also as Trustee and Assessor, and in numerous other local offices. He was County Commissioner for two terms, being a member of the Board at the same time with Carter H. Harrison, about the beginning of the latter's political career. They were elected on the "Fire Ticket," as it was called, the election being held soon after the great fire of 1871.

On the 22d of August, 1861, Mr. Crawford was united in marriage with Miss Adelaide F. Neff, daughter of William and Olive Neff, of Chicago, and a native of Buffalo, New York. When a little maiden of six summers she came with her parents to this State. Her father died in March, 1887, but her mother is still living in Chicago. To Mr. and Mrs. Crawford were born three children: John H., a real-estate dealer of Chicago; Florence, who is now deceased; and Genevieve.

Mr. Crawford was a member of the Millard Avenue Baptist Church, and the family still attends that church. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity, and in his political affiliations was a Republican. He was a man of earnest convictions and conscientious motives, and by straightforward dealing and uniform courtesy he won the good-will of all with whom he came in contact. Probably no man in Cook County had fewer enemies.

# CHARLES P. BRYAN.

CHARLES P. BRYAN was born in Chicago, October 2, 1855. His childhood was spent at Elmhurst, where his parents took up their residence in 1856. Young Bryan completed his education at the University of Virginia and the Columbia Law School. He was admitted to the Bar in Washington, D. C., in 1878. The following year he removed to Colorado, where he engaged in mining and in editorial and literary work. He edited the Denver *Inter Ocean* and the *Colorado Mining Gazette*, which he owned, and was elected President of the Colorado Editorial Association in 1884. A year after his arrival in the Rocky Mountains he was chosen to represent Clear Creek County in the Legislature, of which he was the youngest member. He was Chairman of the Railroad Committee. As champion of the people against monopolies, he was called the "Plumed Knight of the Rockies." He had a voice in every Republican State convention during his sojourn in Colorado, and stumped the State for Blaine. Twice he was urged by the slate-makers, but declined to allow his name to be presented to the Republican State Convention as a candidate for Secretary of State. The probable nomination for Lieutenant-Governor was also offered him as an inducement to remain in Colorado. Filial duty, however, called him back to Illinois in 1885.

In 1890, Col. Bryan was, unsolicited, nominated for the Legislature and elected. In 1892 he was re-elected to represent DuPage County. His chief efforts in the Legislature have been directed toward ballot reform, World's Fair and National Guard measures, and those locally of interest to his constituents. As a boy, he entered the First Regiment of Illinois National Guards, and has nearly ever since served in the State troops of Illinois or Colorado, having been commissioned Aide-de-Camp by four Governors. Col. Bryan is now on the general staff of the Illinois National Guard. His occupation is that of contributor to newspapers and magazines, his line of work being editorial, historical and descriptive.

The paternal and maternal families of the subject of this sketch, the Bryans and the Pages, settled in Virginia about 1660. They intermarried with the Lees, the Carters, Barbours, Crawfords and Penns. Daniel Bryan, the grandfather of Charles, made speeches in the Senate of Virginia as far back as the '30s advocating the abolition of slavery. On account of his pronounced Union views he endangered his life at Alexandria at the beginning of the late war. His son, Thomas B. Bryan, came to Illinois in 1852. As a member of the Union Defense Committee, as president of the Soldiers' Home and Sanitary Fair, and in aiding to equip regiments for the war, he constantly showed his loyalty to the Union. Company H of the One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Infantry, composed of the flower of the youth of DuPage County, was called the "Bryan Blues" in honor of the liberality of Thomas B. Bryan. As champion of Chicago for the site of the World's Fair in speeches made in Washington and other cities, as Vice-President of the Columbian Exposition, and as Commissioner-at-Large to Europe, Mr. Bryan has won international fame. His son has seconded him in all these efforts. Famous men from all over the world have been entertained at the

"Bird's Nest," the Bryans' home. Edward Everett, President and Mrs. Harrison, the Logans, Blaines, Cardinal Gibbons, princes, nobility and ministers and commissioners from nearly every land have been guests at this beautiful home, whose hospitalities have helped to give renown to Elmhurst and to DuPage County.

# AZEL FARNSWORTH HATCH.

AZEL FARNSWORTH HATCH, a prominent and well-known attorney-at-law of Chicago, living in Lisle, was born on the 6th of September, 1848, in Lisle Township, DuPage County, and was the fifth in a family of six children born to James C. and Charlotte (Kidder) Hatch. He remained upon the home farm until sixteen years of age, and attended the public schools of the neighborhood, there acquiring his primary education. In 1867 he entered Oberlin College, of Oberlin, Ohio, where he continued his studies until 1870, when he became a student of the senior class in Yale University. In 1871 he was graduated from that institution, after which he accepted the principalship of the High School of Sheboygan, Wis., where he continued for a year.

Mr. Hatch arrived in Chicago in 1872, and began the study of law in the office of Shorey & Norton, attorneys, with whom he continued for about two years, when, in September, 1874, he was admitted to the Bar. In December following he entered upon the practice of his profession, and during the first year was associated with Messrs. Norton and Hulburd, under the style of Norton, Hulburd & Hatch. In 1880 he formed a partnership with O. F. Aldis, and under the firm name of Hatch & Aldis these gentlemen continued business for several years, when the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Hatch is now alone in business. He has been very successful in his legal practice and has won an enviable reputation therein.

On the 5th of February, 1880, our subject was united in marriage with Miss Grace H. Greene, of Lisle, daughter of Daniel Greene, of DuPage County. By their union were born four daughters: Alice V., Helen, Laura and Grace P. All are still with their father. The mother's death occurred in Chicago, on the 18th of April, 1886.

Mr. Hatch is a Republican in political sentiment, but is not strongly partisan, and has never been an office-seeker, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to his legal practice and other business interests. He is connected with various important concerns of the city. He is one of the Directors and owners of the Chicago *Herald* and the Chicago *Evening Post*, and is also one of the exchequer committee of the Equitable Trust Company of Chicago. He is a Director of the United Press, and is also connected with several other enterprises. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Library for three years. He had charge of the organization of the committees of the World's Fair and of the first meeting of the stockholders. This was one of the most wonderful corporations ever formed, as there were at that time over twenty-eight thousand stockholders. He took an active part in promoting the interests of the World's Columbian Exposition, and did all in his power toward making the Fair a success. He is a well-known and leading citizen and a worthy representative of the enterprise and progressive spirit which have made Chicago the second city of the Union.

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Philip D Armour

# PHILIP DANFORTH ARMOUR.

PHILIP DANFORTH ARMOUR, who is known throughout the world through his extensive business interests, is also widely known for his efforts in behalf of his fellow-men. While his financial gains have been great, he has not neglected opportunities for devoting a fair proportion to benevolent and educational work. Through his generosity and fostering care, the Armour Mission, originally established in 1881 by a bequest of $100,000 from his brother, Joseph F. Armour, has grown to cover a very wide extent of educational and philanthropic work, being permanently endowed and supplied with adequate buildings and apparatus and a large corps of instructors. This institution is recognized as a powerful factor in the city's literary development, and one of Mr. Armour's benevolent works is thus made too prominent to be hidden. Of his many private and quiet acts of charity the world will know but little.

Philip D. Armour was born in Stockbridge, Madison County, N. Y., on the 16th of May, 1832, being one of a family of six sons and two daughters given to Danforth Armour and Juliana (Brooks) Armour, his wife. The parents left Union, Conn., in September, 1825, and settled at the above-named place, where they engaged in farming. The paternal ancestors were of Scotch-Irish lineage, and were early established in this country. The maternal progenitors were, no doubt, of English blood, though they must have early renounced allegiance to the mother country, as we find them honorably mentioned for acts of daring in the struggle for American independence.

Amid the simple surroundings of a New York country home, P. D. Armour and his brothers and sisters grew to maturity, imbibing the frugal and industrious habits which have been handed down from New England, and have done so much to develop and husband the resources of the United States. Wherever the New England spirit has been prevalent, schools, churches and manufactories have risen simultaneously, and society has rapidly advanced in the arts and sciences. The mother of this family was noted for a joyous disposition, and under her loving care its members grew up in a strong affection one for another, and readily adopted habits of cheerful industry, which led them all to material success.

Circumstances so favored Philip that, in addition to the district school, he was privileged to attend the village academy. Here he became a leader in both sports and studies, and it was considered a privilege to belong to his "set," for he early developed a perseverance and determination that carried through whatever he undertook. His ambition had already looked beyond the narrow limits of a country hamlet, and when the discovery of gold in California became a topic of general interest throughout the country, he eagerly joined a company which proposed to make the overland trip to the land of gold. They left Oneida, N. Y., in the spring of 1852, and reached their destination after six months of toilsome and dangerous journeying. Not all the dreams of all the Argonauts were realized. They found the country full of desperate adventurers, who had everything to gain and nothing to lose, with little or no law to restrain them. Here the habits

and ideas absorbed in early life by young Armour served him well. He went to work, and after four years of moderate success, in which the salient points of his character were more fully brought out, he returned for a short visit with his parents and the companions of his youth.

After a visit of a few weeks at his native place, he again started West, and located at Milwaukee, Wis., where he entered into partnership with Frederick B. Miles in the grain and commission business. To this business he gave his time and energies, with the result that it flourished and gave him a high standing among business men. In 1863, the firm was dissolved, and in the spring of that year he formed a connection which gave ample scope to his energies and abilities, and hastened his pecuniary advancement. This was a partnership with John Plankinton, a widely-known merchant and provision dealer, who had been long established at that point, and the new firm engaged extensively in pork-packing for the market. At this period, the tendency of prices was ever upward, because of the large demands and limited supply made by the Civil War, and business prospered with Plankinton & Armour. Herman O. Armour, a brother of the junior partner, had established himself in the grain and commission business at Chicago in 1862, and three years later he was induced to take an interest in and charge of a New York branch, under the style of Armour, Plankinton & Co. At the same time, the Chicago business of H. O. Armour & Co. was placed in charge of Joseph F. Armour, and so continued until 1870. In 1868, Armour & Co. began packing meats in Chicago, and two years later absorbed the business of all the Armour brothers in this city. In 1871, Armour & Plankinton established a packing-house at Kansas City, under the supervision of Simon B. Armour, who gave the same judicious and active care to its interests which have characterized all the business undertakings of the Armours. In 1883, the Kansas City business was assumed by the Armour Packing Company, in which Kirkland B. Armour was the leading spirit. For four years previously it had been operated by the Armour Brothers Packing Company, with Andrew Watson Armour as President.

In 1875, P. D. Armour came to Chicago, and from this center of the provision business has ever since manipulated the business of the several plants. The extent of this can be judged from the fact that the distributive sales of the Chicago branch exceed the receipts of any single railroad corporation in the world. Mr. Armour has as yet relaxed but little of his labor, and is found at his desk at seven o'clock in the morning directing business. To all he is most affable and courteous, and he is regarded by his friends as the most genial of men. His only departure from attention to his private business consisted in the acceptance of a directorship in the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, at the earnest request of his friend, Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, now deceased. He has been a stockholder in the Milwaukee Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and many other enterprises which deserved and needed his sanction and support. The simple habits and healthful surroundings of his boyhood gave him a vigorous physique, which, seconded by a sound constitution, has enabled him to perform wonders in the line of business, and he still possesses a wonderful vitality, which promises many more years of labor to him. He is ably assisted by his sons, Jonathan Ogden Armour and Philip D. Armour, Jr., who have proven themselves apt pupils in the school of business in which their sire is past master.

Mr. Armour was married at Cincinnati, Ohio, in October, 1862, to Miss Belle, only daughter of Jonathan Ogden. Starting in life with the same sound New England training, Mrs. Armour has been a true sharer in the labors and successes of her husband. The family is affiliated with the Plymouth Congregational Church, in the work of which strong organization Mr. Armour takes a deep interest and bears his due share. If the ambitious American youth seeks an example worthy of his emulation in the struggles of life, let him study the qualities which have made Mr. Armour financially successful, and which have led him to share his prosperity with those around him.

# THOMAS EDWARD LEWIS.

THOMAS EDWARD LEWIS, a self-made, enterprising and progressive citizen of Wheaton, is one of the pioneers of Illinois, having come to the State with his parents in 1839. He is a native of Swansea, Wales, born on the 2d of July, 1826. His ancestors were prominent in the military service of Great Britain, and were among the most ancient in that country. His grandfather, Joshua Lewis, was a farmer, and lived to be over ninety years old, being succeeded on retiring by his son Joseph, father of Thomas E. Lewis, all being born on the same farm. Joseph Lewis married Margaret, only daughter of Thomas Roberts, a neighboring farmer. Beside this daughter, Mr. Roberts had two sons, John and Thomas. The former was a very stalwart specimen of manhood, being six feet and six inches in height. He led the choir in the Independent Church near his home.

As above stated, in 1839 Joseph Lewis came with his family to America. Proceeding at once to West Northfield, Cook County, Ill., he preempted a quarter-section of land, on which he passed the balance of his life. His wife died in her seventy-first year, and he lived to see his eighty-eighth. Of their thirteen children, twelve grew to maturity, the third dying in Wales, and nine are now living. Following are their names: Joseph, Mary, Elizabeth, Thomas, Evan, John, William, Sarah, David, Charles, Eli, Maria and Margaret. The eldest mastered Hebrew, Greek, Latin, navigation and surveying before he was twenty years old, and became a Methodist Episcopal clergyman. He died at the early age of twenty-seven years, at Norwood Park, Ill., where he was buried, though his home was at Beloit, Wis., where he built the first Methodist Church of that city. David and Mary are deceased, and William is a resident of Portland, Ore. Charles is practicing medicine in Chicago.

Thomas E. Lewis attended school in his native place till he was nine years old, when he went to work. His first week's wages were eighteen cents, which he kept as a souvenir for many years. With the exception of about a quarter's attendance at night school in Chicago, the balance of his education has been supplied by contact with the world, and he has proved a most apt pupil. Nature blessed him with a sound mind and constitution, and he is considered one of the solid men whose presence in the community is a blessing, for his judgment is correct and he has the courage to carry out his convictions. With no early advantages, with no aid save his own industry and adherence to an ideal, he has amassed a modest competence, and has earned the respect and good-will of his fellows.

The old proverb says, "Where there is a will, there is a way," and one morning in the spring of 1843 young Lewis set out on foot for Chicago to find the way, his capital on starting consisting of fifty cents. His feet becoming sore from the action of a pair of new and stiff boots, he made a bargain with a teamster bound for the city to carry him thither for eighteen cents. Arriving on South Water Street, he came opposite the lumber-yard of Sylvester Lynd, the first person to whom he had spoken after alighting, and he at once engaged to work in the lumber-yard at such remuneration as Mr. Lynd found him worth after trial. This was soon fixed at $12 per month, and in addition his kind employer provided him with a new suit of clothing, complete, in order that he might attend Sabbath-school. He soon made

himself familiar with the lumber business, and was promoted to the position of inspector, with a corresponding salary. He remained in the city for seven years, being for a short time in the employ of the late Deacon Philo Carpenter, a well-known pioneer of Chicago.

In the spring of 1850 Mr. Lewis took a helpmate, in the person of Miss Margaret, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Jones, all of Bala, Wales, where the family has dwelt for many generations on the same farm, called "Nanthir," and which is still occupied by some of its members. Mrs. Thomas J. Evans, a pioneer of Racine, Wis., is a sister of Mrs. Lewis. Mr. Lewis immediately took his bride to a farm of his own at Arlington Heights (then called Dunton), Cook County, where he broke up and improved wild land and got a good start in the world. He remained there eighteen years, serving continuously as School Director, and then removed to Blue Island, in the same county, and continued his agricultural pursuits, being there also a school officer for six years. Beside farming, Mr. Lewis has dealt extensively in lands, and is a large owner of Chicago and Hyde Park real estate, as well as numerous farms. He dwelt two years in Englewood, and removed thence on the 1st of May, 1891, to Wheaton, where he built a handsome home on an eminence near College Avenue Station. He still occupies himself with the care of his large farms near Wheaton, though he finds time to give attention to all matters of public concern, especially education, on which his judgment is eminently sound and practical. He has striven to equip his children for the battle of life, and six of his daughters are graduates of the Cook County Normal School, and successful teachers.

Like all true Welshmen, Mr. Lewis is proud of his native land, its people and their achievements, though this does not detract in the least from his loyal American spirit. He is a Director and Treasurer of the Cambro Printing Company, of Chicago, which publishes a Welsh and English newspaper called *Columbia*, the largest of its kind in the world. For a short time Mr. Lewis was President and General Manager of this company, but as soon as it was firmly established he resigned those positions, because he could not devote his time to them. When it was found necessary to provide a bond for the payment of prizes offered for competition in the International *Eisteddfod*, in Festival Hall, at the World's Columbian Exposition, Mr. Lewis, with true patriotic spirit, came forward and gave his personal security for $12,500, which was ultimately paid out of the receipts of the festival, thus justifying his faith in his compatriots and the Fair.

In religious matters, Mr. Lewis is liberal and progressive. He attends the Congregational Church with his entire family. In political concerns, he adheres to the Republican party, because he believes it rests on true underlying principles, but has never found the time nor had the inclination to seek preferment. He took a deep interest in the public school management, because he had a large family to educate, and gave much time to this interest, always insisting on the conduct of the schools with a sole view to the public welfare, sometimes making enemies by his course, but always triumphing in the end. He is now serving as Alderman from the Second Ward of Wheaton. He is a member of the Welsh Society, *Cymrodorion*, and the League of American Wheelmen, he being an expert bicycle-rider.

On the 6th of May, 1889, death entered the home of Mr. Lewis and took the kind, faithful wife and mother, leaving, beside the bereaved husband, seven of her nine children to mourn her absence. The eldest of these, Margaret J., wife of George H. Brewster, of Wheaton, died July 9, 1891. Joseph W. resides at Blue Island, where he is engaged in manufacturing; and Sarah M., who for some time held the position of Critic Teacher at the Cook County Normal School, is now her father's housekeeper. Alice U., wife of James H. Kerr, resides at Amsley, Neb., and is prominent in temperance and Sunday-school work, making frequent public addresses in their behalf. Mary A., Mrs. William H. Hoar, died a few weeks before her mother. Cora E. graduated at the Blue Island High School, at the Cook County Normal (being valedictorian of the two-years graduating class), and at Oberlin College, Ohio. She is now Principal of the Belle

Plaine School in Chicago, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Illinois State Teachers' Association. She makes frequent addresses on educational topics, and was chosen to conduct the model school which served as a World's Fair exhibit near Jackson Park, and carried it through successfully. Ada L., widow of J.W. Bannerman, with her son Tommy, resides with Mr. Lewis. Edward J. is engaged in the real-estate and fire-insurance at Wheaton, Ill. Grace May (often called Minnie) is pursuing a medical course at the Woman's College in Chicago.

Mr. Lewis is a frank, whole-souled gentleman, with refined instincts and manly self-respect, which forbid his doing a mean or low act, and his conversation is always cheerful and entertaining. Out of a ripe experience, he has gathered a large stock of general and useful knowledge. Now, in his sixty-eighth year, he is in the full vigor of a temperate and well-spent life. He has a closely knit frame, weighing one hundred and ninety pounds, and has promise of an extended continuance of an existence which has blessed himself, his family, and the community at large. When his time comes to lay down the active duties of life, which have been a perennial source of pleasure, he can safely consign the good name that he has won to the care of a worthy posterity.

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# RICHARD S. GOUGH.

RICHARD S. GOUGH, Manager of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company at the stock yards in Chicago, although doing business in the metropolis of the West, makes his home in Turner, preferring the quiet of a small town in which to spend his leisure hours. England has furnished a number of valued citizens to DuPage County, among whom is our subject. He was born in Buckingham, England, February 6, 1844, and his parents, James and Ann (Scott) Gough, were also natives of the same country. The paternal grandfather was an English farmer, and spent his entire life in his native land. The maternal grandfather, William Scott, who was also an agriculturist, was a member of the regular militia, and was an Episcopalian in religious belief. He reached a very advanced age.

James Gough was an extensive farmer of Buckinghamshire, and died in the land of his birth in 1851, at the age of forty-two years. His wife long survived him, passing away in 1892, at the age of eighty. They were both members of the Episcopalian Church. He was one of the parish officials, and belonged to the Royal Bucks Yeomanry, a cavalry association. In the Gough family were three sons and three daughters, but only two are now living: Richard S., and Rebecca, who is now a resident of Great Marlow, England.

Richard S. Gough left his native land in 1859, at the age of fourteen years, and, coming to America, located in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he spent one winter. The next summer was also spent in the Empire State, and in 1861 he made his way westward to Chicago. He there enlisted in the war, in the telegraph service, and served for two and a-half years, when he was discharged on account of sickness. After the war he went to Dixon, Ill., as telegraph operator, spending one year at that place, and going thence to Bureau Junction, where he served in the capacity of operator for two years. His next location was in Muscatine, Iowa, and subsequently we find him in Wilton Junction, Iowa, where he was employed as agent for the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company, remaining in that place until 1867.

That year witnessed his arrival in Chicago, and saw him employed in the Chicago Union Stock Yards, as chief operator in the office of the Western Union Company. In May, 1872, he was appointed manager of the office, which position he filled until 1881, when he resigned to accept the position of manager for the Mutual Union Company at the stock yards. With that company he remained until 1883, when the two companies consolidated, and he then accepted the position of manager of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, which he has filled to the present time, employing two assistants. He now has charge of thirty-seven men, and the business has increased from $3,600 to $200,000 per year.

On the 8th of June, 1864, Mr. Gough wedded Miss Sarah E., daughter of E. H. and Jane (Sherman) Ketcham. Seven children have blessed this union, two sons and five daughters. Gertrude, the eldest, married Connell Sheffler, who is engaged in business in the stock yards in Chicago, and they have two sons, Richard and Rankin. Julia is the next younger. Jennie is the wife of Charles E. Trescott, a printer of Choteau, Mont., by whom she has two children, Gertrude and Richard. The other members of the family are Alice, Rea and Raymond. One died in infancy.

The family occupies a pleasant home in Turner, which is the property of Mr. Gough, who also owns several town lots. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the Modern Woodmen, and of the Telegraphic Mutual Benefit Association. For about two years he was President of the School Board in Turner, and discharged the duties of that position with the same fidelity which has characterized all his affairs, both public and private. He now occupies a very responsible position, and that he discharges his duties faithfully and well is manifest by his long continuance in the service. He is a man of good business ability, honorable and upright in all his dealings, and has the confidence and good-will of those with whom he has been brought in contact.

# EDWARD HAMMETT.

EDWARD HAMMETT, Cashier of the Lincoln National Bank, Chicago, and a resident of Wheaton, is descended from an old New England family of English origin. His great-grandfather, Nathan Hammett, spent his life in Newport, R. I., where he had an estate on the harbor front, which he divided at death between his surviving sons, Edward and Nathan. He passed away July 18, 1816, and his wife, Catharine Yates, of Providence, R. I., survived him many years, dying February 17, 1837.

Edward, eldest son of Nathan Hammett, was a builder and vessel-owner, interested in the whaling industry, and passed his life at Newport. He died about 1858, being upwards of eighty years old. His wife, Amy Lyon, was of English descent, and was, like himself, a native of Newport. They had five sons and two daughters. Albert, the youngest of these, is still a resident of Newport, being seventy-two years of age, and being still, as always, engaged in the lumber trade, occupying the site of his grandfather's estate on the harbor front. For a few years he dwelt at New Bedford, but returned to Newport in 1853. His wife, Sarah Swasey, was born in Salem, Mass., and was a daughter of Alexander Swasey, a captain in the merchant marine service, making voyages to China. Through her mother, Mrs. Hammett was descended from Jerathmel Bowers, who came from England about the mid-

dle of the seventeenth century, and settled on the Taunton River, near Somerset, Mass. He was an extensive shipbuilder and slave-owner, and built a magnificent mansion near his shipyards. On account of its commercial surroundings, this is now an undesirable residence property, and is used as a tenement for laborers.

Edward Hammett was born at New Bedford, Mass., June 26, 1848, and was reared at Newport. He attended the public school and a private school there, and a business college at Providence, but left school at the age of fifteen years, and has since been actively engaged in business. He was employed for a time in the Newport postoffice, and later in his father's lumber office. With an ambition to be numbered among the citizens of the growing West, he set out for Chicago at the age of nineteen. He secured employment as a clerk with S. H. McCrea & Co., grain and produce commission dealers, and remained in their employ fourteen years, which is a strong testimonial to his ability and faithfulness. For several years subsequently he was a partner in the firm of W. F. Johnson & Co., in the same line of business. He was one of the original stockholders and corporators of the Lincoln National Bank, and was one of its first officers, and after two years in other business, resumed his connection with that bank, of which he is now Cashier. In the spring of 1883 he became a resident of Wheaton, and purchased sixteen acres of land, with a handsome mansion facing College Avenue, at the corner of President Street. This house occupies an elevation commanding a view of the city of Wheaton and surrounding country, and is an ideal home in which to rear a family.

On November 28, 1870, in Chicago, Mr. Hammett married Miss Mary E. Culver, who is a native of that city. Her parents, John Breese Culver and Margaret A. Boyd, were born in New Jersey, and the city of Leith, Scotland, respectively, the latter being a daughter of John and Jeannette Boyd. Mrs. Hammett's paternal grandfather, Phineas Culver, was born March 17, 1764, in Bernard, Somerset County, N. J. His father came from Shrewsbury, England, to Bernard when an old man, and Phineas was early left an orphan. With three elder brothers he joined the fortunes of the Continental Army, being employed for several years as errand boy, and carrying a musket at last. He settled at Horseheads, N. Y., and became wealthy, owning five hundred acres of land, but he refused to employ slave labor, as did many of his neighbors. His wife, Phœbe Breese, was a daughter of John and Hannah (Gildersleeve) Breese, the former one of the first settlers at Horseheads, N. Y., and his wife a scion of an old Protestant-Irish family. John, father of John Breese, was born in Shrewsbury, England, in 1713, and settled at Bernard, Somerset County, N. J., in 1735. His wife, Dorothy Riggs, was also a native of Shrewsbury. John Breese, their son, was born at Bernard in November, 1738. Hannah Gildersleeve was born in June, 1750, and they were married June 30, 1769, a date which is supposed to have followed his settlement at Horseheads. Phœbe and Deborah Breese, their twin daughters, were born in February, 1773. From the Breese family are descended many noted American citizens, among whom may be mentioned the late Judge Samuel Sidney Breese, Chief Justice of the State of Illinois; Samuel Findlay Breese Morse, inventor of the electric telegraph; and Samuel Sidney Breese, Rear-Admiral of the United States Navy, who was buried at Newport.

John B. Culver, one of the prominent early citizens of Chicago, now resides with his daughter, Mrs. Hammett, at Wheaton. The children of the latter, nine in number, are as follows: Albert, a student in the medical department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor; Llewellyn; Edith May; Edward; Helen; Amy; Lawrence; Dorothy and Margaret. The eldest married Mary Ione Cook, of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Hammett are communicants of the Methodist Church, and in many ways are active in furthering the best interests of the community. Their home bears many evidences of refined and cultivated taste, and is the domicile of a happy and well-trained group of children, the central figure being the cheerful wife and mother. Mr. Hammett has never taken a prominent part in political affairs, but has always adhered to the Republican party, as the advocate and adminis-

trator of sound principles of government. He has served as a member of the Town Council of Wheaton, and is now a Trustee of the Adams Memorial Library. Without any sound of trumpets, he proceeds daily to perform to the best of his ability his duty to himself, his family and his fellow-men.

# PASCHAL P. MATTHEWS.

PASCHAL P. MATTHEWS, one of the highly respected citizens of Hinsdale, who well deserves representation in the history of his adopted county, is a native of the Empire State. He was born in Herkimer County, August 3, 1811, and is a son of Edmund and Lucy (McClelland) Matthews, the former of French descent, and the latter of Scotch lineage. Edmund Matthews was twice married, and by his first union had a son, Charles. By the second, there were five children: Henry; Lucy, deceased, wife of Reuben Wellington; Paschal P.; Emery, and Lucretia, deceased, wife of Myron Everetts. In early life the father of this family was a carpenter, and helped to build the first market-place in Boston. Later, however, he followed agricultural pursuits. He served during the War of 1812, as Quartermaster, and died on his farm in New York September 2, 1848, at the age of seventy-three years. His wife survived him some time, and passed away February 17, 1862. They held membership with the Presbyterian Church in Mexico, Oswego County, N. Y.

Mr. Matthews whose name heads this record spent his boyhood and youth upon his father's farm, remaining at home until he had reached his twentieth year, when he began to earn his own livelihood. Later, he attended school for a few months, and then engaged with a stage company for ten years. He was afterward for nearly ten years captain of a packet-boat on the Erie Canal, running between Syracuse, Schenectady and Utica. With the hope of bettering his financial condition, he determined to come to the West in 1859, and, carrying out this resolution, took up his residence in Chicago. He embarked in the grain business, and was connected with the Board of Trade for many years, continuing operations along this line until 1883, when he retired from active business.

On the 21st of May, 1840, Mr. Matthews wedded Miss Louisa Vinton, and they became the parents of one child, a daughter, Alice, now the wife of Nelson R. Davis. The mother died in 1891, since which time a niece of Mr. Matthews has been keeping house for him.

For many years our subject has been a member of the Odd Fellows' fraternity. In early life he exercised his right of franchise in support of the Whig party, but on its dissolution joined the ranks of the new Republican party and has since fought under its banner. It was in 1889 that he came to Hinsdale, where he has a beautiful home and ten acres of valuable land within the corporation limits of the town. He has now reached the age of eighty-two, but his years rest lightly upon him, and he is still strong and active. His eyes are bright, his mind clear and keen, and he is a good and rapid penman. While not a church member, he has always attended religious services and contributed liberally to church and benevolent work. He is a man of fine physique and excellent carriage, and bids fair to live for many years to come. His life has been honorable and upright, and his many friends hold him in high regard.

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MARSHALL FIELD

# MARSHALL FIELD.

MARSHALL FIELD, the merchant prince of Chicago, who believes in sharing his prosperity with his fellow-citizens, comes of the hardy New England blood which has done so much toward developing the whole northern half of the United States. He was born in Conway, Franklin County, Mass., in 1835, and is a son of a farmer of that town. His early life differed none from that of lads of that time and region. His education was supplied by the local public school and academy, and his attention was early turned toward a mercantile career, which accorded best with his tastes and ambition.

The student of human progress, and the youth who seeks an example worthy of his emulation, in the struggle for success will find in the career of Marshall Field one more proof that the road to prosperity is a plain and narrow path, which lies open to almost every American youth. With no capital other than an active brain and the energy of youth, he laid the foundation of a magnificent estate, and a firm adherence to a simple rule of business has enabled him to complete the superstructure. He has never borrowed money, and has always insisted on the same rigid completion of contracts on the part of others which has characterized his own actions.

At the age of seventeen, young Field went to Pittsfield, in his native State, where he spent four years as clerk in a general store. Having thoroughly mastered the details of the business, he began to look about for a field that promised a wider opportunity for a young man. At that time (1856), Chicago was a city of about sixty thousand people, and he resolved to cast his lot in the growing town, which showed an energy that promised a rapid development. On his arrival in Chicago, he at once secured employment in the wholesale dry-goods house of Cooley, Wadsworth & Co., which soon after became known as Cooley, Farwell & Co. Though he occupied a subordinate position, his ability and familiarity with business soon became apparent to his employers, and at the end of four years he was taken into partnership, and the largest house of its kind in the West became Farwell, Field & Co. In 1865 this firm was dissolved, and Mr. Field entered into a partnership with Potter Palmer and L. Z. Leiter, under the title of Field, Palmer & Leiter, which connection continued two years, at the end of which time Mr. Palmer withdrew, and the house was henceforth known as Field, Leiter & Co. until 1881, when, upon the withdrawal of Mr. Leiter, the style became Marshall Field & Co., and has so continued. For almost thirty years Mr. Field has been the head of the firm, and under the operation of his simple business rules it has steadily prospered. In 1868 the business was located at State and Washington Streets, where the buildings and stock were totally consumed in the great fire of 1871, entailing a loss of three and one-half millions of dollars. After serious delays, and with much difficulty, two and one-half millions of this were collected from the insurance companies, and with a dead loss of one million dollars, the business was continued, being temporarily located at State and Twentieth Streets, while the rebuilding of the house at State and Washington went on. This has been gradually increased in size by purchase and construction until it covers more than one-half of the block bounded by State, Washington and Randolph Streets and Wabash Avenue. In the year

1893, the portion covering the southeast corner was constructed, embodying every essential of comfort and convenience known to the modern builder's art. The wholesale department was separated from the retail in 1872, and removed to the corner of Madison and Market Streets. This location was soon found inadequate for the needs of the business, which was continually increasing, and in 1885 the construction of a building for the wholesale business was begun on the block surrounded by Fifth Avenue and Franklin, Adams and Quincy Streets. This was completed in 1887, and at once occupied, and continues to be the model of its kind for the whole world.

Such, in brief, is the record of achievements. Let none ask for further details. To the subject of this biography all publicity is extremely distasteful. The public demands all the knowledge obtainable, some from motives of mere curiosity, others from honest desire to benefit from the experience of a successful man. If one would emulate his example, let him adopt the same rules of life: Always pay cash, never give a note or mortgage, labor steadily, and never speculate or spend anything idly. In the conduct of the great wholesale house of Marshall Field & Co., goods are purchased for cash and sold on short time. Customers are strictly required to meet their payments, and are thus led to be cautious in contracting obligations, and prompt in their cancellation. By this method, the house retains the trade of the best and most successful merchants, and the interests of all are conserved. Under this safe and wholesome system, the trade has grown to the annual dimensions of $35,000,000. The pay-roll of the two stores includes from 3,500 to 4,000 persons, and to all of these, as well as any who may have business with him, Mr. Field is always accessible. With a wonderful power of organization, and the ability to gauge the qualifications of his subordinates, he encourages each by uniform kindness and consideration, and all are most loyal and faithful aids in the prosecution of business.

Mr. Field's home is the seat of quiet luxury, with no ostentation. He goes little into society, but takes a deep interest in the welfare of the city of his home, and responds liberally to all just calls upon his purse, though much of his benevolence is secretly bestowed. When the establishment of the new University of Chicago was made possible by the liberality of Mr. Rockefeller and others, Mr. Field donated a valuable tract of city ground as a part of the site. This gift seems all the more liberal in view of the fact that the institution is controlled by the Baptist Church, while Mr. Field is a Presbyterian. After the World's Columbian Exposition was closed, the people of Chicago began to agitate the idea of preserving as much as possible of the exhibits in a permanent home, which was made possible by Mr. Field's gift of one million dollars. On the second day of June, 1894, this institution was formally opened, under the title of " The Field Columbian Museum, " with a few simple ceremonies, and its benefits are likely to extend to many generations and many millions of the American people.

# JOHN ANTON DOLLINGER.

JOHN ANTON DOLLINGER, a traveling salesman residing at Wheaton, is numbered among the early residents of DuPage County, and has made his own way in the world since he was ten years of age. He was born in Baden, Germany, on the 24th of December, 1845, and is the eldest child of Christopher Dollinger, a native of the same place. His mother died when he was an infant, and when he had arrived at the age of twelve years his father brought the four children

to America. The second child, Adelaide, Mrs. George Rieser, resides in Naperville Township, DuPage County. Christopher, Jr., is a resident of Colorado Springs, Colo.; and Margaret, Mrs. Luther, dwells in Fredericksburg, Neb. Christopher Dollinger engaged in farming in Naperville Township, where he died in 1873, aged about sixty years.

From the time of his arrival in America, our subject has been independent of parental aid in supporting or educating himself. He took employment in a hotel and meat-market kept by his maternal uncle, Nicholas Graff, at Danby, now Glen Ellyn, attending school a portion of the time, and continued in this way until the death of his uncle. He was afterward employed in a general store until 1862, when he entered the military service, as a member of Company I, One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Infantry, in defense of the American Union. This service continued about three years, and involved a participation in many of the most decisive battles of the war. Mr. Dollinger was mustered out at Washington in June, 1865. While in front of Chattanooga, he was excused from duty on account of illness, but refused to leave his comrades, and remained at the front to the finish.

Since 1867 Mr. Dollinger has been in mercantile business, and for some years kept a grocery in Chicago. For the last seventeen years he has traveled in the capacity of salesman, and twelve of those years have been passed in the service of his present employers, Franklin MacVeagh & Co. In 1872 he became a resident of Wheaton, and he is the owner of a handsome brick residence on Wesley Street, near Scott. He takes an active interest in the social affairs of the town, being a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic and Knights of Pythias, as well as a genial, magnetic gentleman, whose friends are numbered by his list of acquaintances. He entertains liberal religious views, and is an ardent supporter of the principles of the Republican party.

In 1868 Mr. Dollinger married Miss Emagene C. Wicks, who was born in Carthage, N. Y., and bears in her veins the blood of the principal European settlers of New England and New York —French, English and Dutch. Her parents were Stutley and Ann E. (Strong) Wicks, the former being a son of Stutley Wicks, whose wife's maiden name was Treadway. Three children complete the family of Mr. and Mrs. Dollinger, namely: Anna W., Charles A. and William.

# DEACON NEWTON CHAPIN.

DEACON NEWTON CHAPIN, deceased, a prominent resident of northeastern Illinois, was a man widely and favorably known. He was born in Chicopee, Mass., April 17, 1821, and was a son of William and Lucy (Day) Chapin. The family is descended from Deacon Samuel Chapin, who emigrated from England about 1640. He was one of the seven men who founded Springfield, Mass., and was prominent in the government of that town for many years. Twenty thousand of his descendants contributed to the erection of a monument to his memory in Springfield a few years since. His direct descendants now number fifty thousand people, about three-fourths of whom are professed Christians, many of them being widely known in church work and other fields of labor. The family is indeed an honored one.

Newton Chapin spent his boyhood upon a farm, aiding in the labors of the fields from an early

age. His school privileges in youth were limited, but, wishing to acquire a good education, he attended Andover Academy after reaching the age of twenty-one, meeting his tuition with money saved from his wages as a mechanic. Leaving school, he engaged in carpenter work in Springfield, and followed that occupation and bridge-building until 1856, when he decided to seek a home in the West, hoping thereby to benefit his financial condition. Coming to Illinois, he located in Chicago. The previous season he spent a few months in St. Louis, Mo. In 1867, he removed to Lombard, where he made his home until 1874, when he returned to Chicago. In this city Mr. Chapin was engaged in bridge and depot building, his first contract being the building of the first Van Buren Street bridge. He was associated first with William B. Howard, and later with D. L. Wells, and built many bridges for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and other corporations. He was the inventor of the "Newton Chapin Clamp and Key" for truss bridges.

In the great fire of 1871, he lost all his property, but managed to pay off his creditors in full, although he never afterward became a wealthy man. He was a man whose word was as good as his bond, and no one ever suffered loss at his hands. After the fire he became interested in the manufacture and sale of the Babcock Fire Extinguisher, and was also associated with his son in the stationery business. He was the publisher of "Chapin's Lumber Reckoner," which is now in general use throughout the United States and Europe. A short time before the great fire Mr. Chapin had returned home after a fifteen-months trip abroad. He was accompanied by his family, and visited many places of interest in Europe, Asia and Africa. The journey was made chiefly on account of the health of Mr. Chapin, and in 1876 he went to Denver, Colo., hoping thereby to benefit his health. He returned to Chicago in 1878, where he continued to reside until his death, December 17, 1887. He was married forty years previous, in 1847, to Carra B. Sawin, a native of Ashland, Mass. They became parents of six children, four of whom died in childhood. William Newton Chapin, the eldest, now has charge of the production of the Ticonderoga Paper Company, of Ticonderoga, N. Y. He married Ella T. Hull, daughter of R. E. Hull, of Detroit, Mich., and they have had five children, of whom one died in infancy, while Edna, Mary, Helen and Newton are still living. Charles O., the other son of the family, is engaged in the manufacture of stationery specialties in Chicago. He resides in Lombard and is a member of the Congregational Church of that place. He takes a very active part in the work of the church, and the Christian Endeavor Society, and is always ready to aid in promoting the best interests of the community in which he lives. In Denver, Colo., he wedded Fannie E., daughter of J. G. A. and S. E. Finn. They have adopted three children, two of whom died in infancy, and Ruth Sawin Chapin, the third, died June 20, 1893, at the age of four years and three months. Mrs. Carra Chapin, wife of our subject, was called to her final rest November 24, 1885, at the age of fifty-nine.

Mr. Chapin became one of the Deacons of Plymouth Congregational Church of Chicago as early as 1857, and was ever prominent in its work and upbuilding. He contributed liberally to the erection of the house of worship, and on removing to Lombard became the prime mover in the building of the Congregational Church at that place. He was always active in church work, and at his death was a teacher in the Sunday-school of the Union Tabernacle Congregational Church. He was a man of fixed principles and strict integrity, whose whole life was governed by conscientious motives. Always interested in the spiritual welfare of the community, he left to his family an untarnished name, well worthy of perpetuation in the history of his adopted county.

# HON. CARTER H. HARRISON.

HON. CARTER H. HARRISON, deceased, late Mayor of Chicago, was one of the most prominent citizens of the western metropolis for the long period of thirty-six years, and was its most popular citizen. The record of his life is interwoven with the history of the community, with its social, business and political career. A native of Fayette County, Ky., he came of an old Virginian family, which was connected with the struggle for independence, and which had among its members one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His father was a gentleman planter, and from his birth, February 15, 1825, until his sixteenth year, he remained in the old southern home. After completing his common-school and academic education, he studied under Dr. Marshall, of Lexington, brother of Chief Justice Marshall, thus preparing himself for his university course. He entered the sophomore class at Yale in 1842, and was graduated in law and letters in 1845. At college he was a member of the Scroll and Key Society, whose roster embraces the names of the most prominent men who claim Yale as their *Alma Mater*. After his return to Kentucky, Mr. Harrison attended a post-graduate course of law lectures for a year. He then went back to his boyhood home, and was the manager of the large plantation from 1847 to 1851

In the latter year, Mr. Harrison went abroad, spending some months in visiting Paris, London, Edinburgh and the cities of Germany and Austria. The ostensible purpose of this trip was the purchase of some blooded cattle, and this business brought him in contact with the Earl of Ducie, at whose country seat he made a long visit. It was during this trip that he studied the French and German languages, his knowledge of which proved of immense benefit to him in later years, and made him one of the best representatives of the nation in receiving the foreign visitors at the World's Columbian Exposition, so lately closed. Leaving Europe, Mr. Harrison then spent many months in travel through Syria, Palestine and Asia Minor, in company with Bayard Taylor, who was then gathering material for his book, "The Land of the Saracen," in the preface of which the author refers to "my traveling companion, Mr. Carter Henry Harrison, of Clifton, Ky."

Returning to his native land and State in 1852, Mr. Harrison completed his law studies and was soon afterwards admitted to the Bar. In 1855, he married Miss Sophie Preston, of Henderson, Ky., and unto them were born four children who are yet living: Lina, wife of Heaton Owsley, of Chicago; Carter H., Jr.; William Preston and Sophie G. There were six other children, all of whom died in early youth.

Chicago was first visited by Mr. Harrison the year of his marriage, and so well pleased was he with the young city that he sold his Kentucky home, and in 1857 made a permanent location here. The $30,000 which he secured from his Kentucky property he at once invested in real estate. One of his earliest purchases was the block at the corner of Clark and Harrison Streets, which he still owned at the time of his death, and which in the years that have passed has become very valuable. He also bought unimproved land on the West Side, which was later made the Carter Harrison Subdivision. His first home was at the southwest corner of Hermitage Avenue and Congress Street, where he erected a residence in 1860. Six years later he purchased the Honore home at No. 231 Ashland Avenue, where he continued to reside until his death.

On coming to Chicago, he engaged to a limited extent in law practice, but he who was to become so well known as an orator and extempor-

aneous speaker was then so timid about public speaking that he abandoned the law. In 1871, he entered upon his official career, being elected County Commissioner. In 1872, he was prevailed upon to make the race for Congress against Jasper D. Ward, but was defeated by seven hundred votes. In 1874, he again accepted the nomination. He and his opponent, Mr. Ward, who had defeated him two years previously, both claimed the election, and on a recount of votes Mr. Harrison was declared the winner by a majority of eight. It was while he was in Congress that, in September, 1876, his wife died. She passed away in Gera, Germany, where the elder children were attending school, and was there interred. While Mr. Harrison was crossing the ocean to bring his motherless children home, his Democratic constituents nominated him for Congress, and a few days after his return he was re-elected, defeating Col. George R. Davis by six hundred votes. Later the remains of his wife were brought back to Chicago and interred at Graceland. He refused the re-nomination for Congress in 1878.

In 1879, by the vote of the people, Mr. Harrison was placed in the Mayor's chair, which he filled for eight years, being three times re-elected. During his second term, he was again married, the lady being Miss Margaret Stearns, daughter of Marcus C. Stearns, one of the oldest settlers of Chicago. The ceremony was performed in July, 1882. In 1887, Mr. Harrison was offered a fifth nomination, but declined. Even after this his name was put before the convention as a delegate, and he was nominated by acclamation. Mr. Harrison, who had hitherto been absent, then appeared before the convention, and his coming was the signal for an ovation. Cheer after cheer rent the air. When quiet had been restored, he said that he would only accept on one condition, namely, that every man in the convention should by raising his right hand pledge himself to loyally support his candidacy. Every hand went up, and again a mighty cheer shook the building. The local press antagonized his nomination bitterly, and friends of President Cleveland gave it out that the administration at Washington desired Mr. Harrison's defeat. Worried by this opposition in his party and the illness of his wife, who died a few weeks later, he sent a letter of resignation to the Democratic Committee.

Two months after the death of his wife, Mr. Harrison started on his journey around the world, and during his travels the public was made familiar with his wanderings through his letters to the Chicago *Mail*. On his return he was urged to put these into book form, which he later did, under the happily selected title, "A Race with the Sun." His was certainly one of the most comprehensive journeys ever made in one circuit of the globe. He visited the northwestern part of our own country, the Pacific Coast, and sailed from Vancover to Yokohama. He spent many pleasant hours in Japan; studied the habits and quaint customs of the Chinese; became intimate with the King of Siam; visited the various points of interest in India and Ceylon; sailed the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and the Suez Canal; took a trip up the Nile, and afterwards studied Greece in the light of its past and of its present, and drew his conclusions as to its future. In conclusion he wrote: "Again I look out of our window; clouds are gathering over the sky; the curtain of the far West is dyed in purple and salmon. Through a cloud-rift the round, low-down sun is bloody red. Nearly five hundred times has he run his course since we started in our race with him around the world. He has reached our home and passed it, and we are not yet quite there. He dips his rim and is gone. He has won the race. To him and to you goodbye."

Mr. Harrison reached home on the 8th of November, 1889, and the following year was again urged to become the candidate for Mayor, but he refused the honor, and during the two succeeding years lived a quiet, retired life. At the expiration of that period, however, he was again a nominee for Mayor on an independent ticket. Nothing else could have so indicated his personal popularity. There were four candidates in the field, and Mr. Harrison polled a very large vote, the three leaders being separated by but three thousand ballots. Members of the Democracy

greatly opposed his course, but the majority of the party believed in him, and he became their candidate for the campaign of 1893. He was elected by an overwhelming majority to a position all the more important from the fact that his city, where the World's Fair was to be held, would receive distinguished visitors from all lands, and he would virtually be the country's representative in welcoming them to the United States. All summer long as a courteous host he presided, and each day added to the number of his friends. Again and again he had presided on different public occasions, and on the 28th of October, two days before the official closing of the Fair, Mayors' Day was celebrated, a day set apart for the Mayors of all the cities of the Union. Mr. Harrison, in his capacity of host, presided, and at the close of the ceremonies returned to his home. A few hours later a shot was fired which terminated his life, and the city, which was making such extensive preparations to close the Fair with brilliant ceremonies, went instead into mourning for its Chief Executive.

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# GEORGE FRASER.

GEORGE FRASER is an influential Scotch-American citizen, who has made his home in Chicago for nearly thirty years. Allen Grange, near the village of Munlochy, in Rossshire, Scotland, where he was born, has been the home of his ancestors for more than a century, and three generations of the name are now living there.

His father, Donald Fraser, was a blacksmith by trade, succeeding his father, John Fraser, in that occupation. Donald Fraser died at Allen Grange in 1875, at the age of seventy years. His wife, whose maiden name was Isabella Young, still lives there, having attained the venerable age of more than ninety-one years. She is a native of the same place, her father having been a farmer in that locality.

George Fraser was born on the 2d of June, 1840. He attended the parish school at Munlochy, and when he was old enough went to learn the trade of a baker at Dingwall. He served a four-years apprenticeship without wages, and subsequently spent two years in working at his trade in Edinburgh, and one year in London, England. In 1866 he resolved to come to America. Upon reaching Brooklyn, New York, he tarried a few months in that city, but in the following spring continued his journey to Chicago. Here he immediately found work at his trade, and in 1868 he opened an establishment of his own on Division Street, near his present location. In common with most of his neighbors in that vicinity, three years later he lost everything he possessed by the Great Fire, and for a few months thereafter moved to the West Side. For twenty-three years past he has been in his present location, and the constant arrival and departure of customers attests the popularity which his business has attained.

About sixteen years ago Mr. Fraser united with St. Andrew's Society, an organization in which nearly all of the best of his countrymen in Chicago are interested. His active interest in this association has caused him to become one of its most popular members, and for six years past he has officiated as one of its Board of Managers. He has been a member of the Caledonian Club for ten years, and, with few exceptions, has voted the Republicau ticket since becoming a citizen of the United States.

In 1867 Mr. Fraser was married to Catharine Ross, a native of Invergordon, Ross-shire, Scotland. She is the daughter of David Ross, a representative of one of the oldest Scottish families, in honor of which their native shire was named. Mrs. Fraser is a valuable helpmate to and adviser of her husband, and the mother of five children, named, respectively, Anna, Isabel, Donald George, Kate and Margaret.

Born and reared amid the historic and picturesque scenes of the Highlands, Mr. Fraser is a typical representative of the Gaelic race, a people noted for their sturdy character and industrious and frugal habits. Their adherence to principle has led them to endure much in past centuries, and they have exerted no small influence upon the progress and civilization of America.

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# JOHN J. RUSSELL.

JOHN J. RUSSELL, an esteemed pioneer of Cook County, now deceased, was born in Sharon Springs, New York, on the 14th of August, 1810, and made farming his life work. Emigrating westward, he reached Chicago on the 14th of February, 1836, and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of timber-land, including the site on which Rush Medical College now stands. About a year and a-half later he sold and removed to Niles Township, where he lived six months. He then became a resident of Northfield Township, purchasing land on section 14, to which he afterwards added until he had on sections 14, 15 and 22 three hundred and forty acres of rich land, all in one body, which yielded to him a good income. Here he devoted the greater part of his time and attention to agricultural pursuits, winning success in his undertakings. He married Ann Eliza Legg, daughter of Isaac Legg, a native of Tennessee. The lady was born in Kentucky on the 9th of October, 1813, and with her parents came to Chicago in 1833. Her death occurred at Wilmette, August 20, 1886. She was a lady of many admirable qualities, and she and her husband had been for many years identified with the Methodist Church. They contributed liberally to its support, and were always considered among the leading members.

To Mr. and Mrs. Russell were born six children, three sons and three daughters: Isaac H., who is now proprietor of a paper and paint store in Chicago; John J., deceased; Edward, whose sketch will be found elsewhere in this work; Lizzie, wife of B. F. Kay, who for twenty-four years has been connected with the postoffice of Chicago; Ella, wife of Heny McDaniel, a policeman of Wilmette; and Lena, who completes the family. After many years spent in farming, John J. Russell removed to Wilmette, where his death occurred April 30, 1889. He always advocated the principles of the Republican party, and kept well informed on the issues of the day. He took quite an interest in military affairs and belonged to the State militia, in which he held a Lieutenant's commission from Gov. Ford. He was for ten years a member of the Board of Supervisors and for several years County Commissioner, a faithful officer in both positions. He was ever a public-spirited citizen, and the best interests of the community found in him a friend.

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# WILLIAM HUGH JONES.

WILLIAM HUGH JONES, the President of the Plano Manufacturing Company, one of the substantial industries of Chicago, is a native of Wales. He was born in 1845, and is one of eight children whose parents were Hugh and Jennett Jones. The father was a farmer by occupation and was comfortably situated. In 1812, when eighteen years of age, he crossed the Atlantic to America, locating near Utica, N. Y., where the death of his first wife occurred. He afterward returned to Wales, where he was again married, the second wife being the mother of our subject. They were both members of the Welsh Calvinistic Church, in which the father served as Deacon. In 1857 he again came with his family to this country, and located in Wisconsin, from where he removed to Iowa in 1873. His death occurred in Howard County, Iowa, in 1876, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife survived him for about four years. Her father, Richard Jones, was an extensive farmer in Wales, and reached the advanced age of ninety-two years. The family to which our subject belongs numbered six sons and two daughters, but only four are now living: William H., Hugh H., John H. and Owen W. The last-named is Secretary of the Plano Manufacturing Company.

We now take up the personal history of W. H. Jones, who is truly a self-made man, in the best sense of the term, for he started out in life empty-handed and has worked his way upward by untiring labor, making the most of his opportunities and overcoming the difficulties and obstacles in his path by a determined effort to succeed. He continued in his native land until twelve years of age, and then accompanied his parents to this country, and with them went to Wisconsin. He was early inured to hard labor, but thereby he developed a self-reliance and force of character which have proven of incalculable benefit to him in his later years. His youth was spent in work upon the home farm, and to his father he gave the benefit of his services until the spring of 1866, when he had attained his majority. He now turned his attention to other pursuits, and became agent for the Dodge Reapers and Champion Mowers in Berlin, Wis., selling those machines until 1868, when he became traveling salesman for the firm of L. J. Bush & Co., of Milwaukee. Two years covered his continuance with that company, and in 1870 he formed a connection with E. H. Gammon for the sale of the Marsh Harvester, which at that time was the only machine of the class on the market. Subsequently, the firm became Gammon & Deering, and Mr. Jones continued in their employ as general traveling salesman and supervisor of agencies until the partnership was dissolved in the fall of 1879, on the retirement of Mr. Gammon. Mr. Jones, however, continued to serve in the interests of Mr. Deering until 1881, when he, in connection with Mr. Gammon, Lewis Steward, and others who had been previously interested in the Harvester Works in Plano, Ill., organized the Plano Manufacturing Company. He became its President and has since continued at its head, and owing to the good management, keen foresight and excellent business and executive ability of the President, the Plano Manufacturing Company now is one of the prominent industries of this city. During his business career, Mr. Jones has kept informed concerning all inventions along this line, and no agricultural implement is put on the market without his knowledge. His early life as a farmer made known to him what was needed in farm work. His later experience made him familiar with all kinds of farm machinery; hence in placing upon the market such machinery he would

combine in its construction his knowledge of the mechanical necessities with that which was required for the actual work. Many inventors who know nothing about farm work in itself fail to do this. The wisdom of his method is shown in the result, for the Plano machines have met with unqualified success and fill a long-felt want in farm implements. Through the dark hours of the greatest panic known to commerce (in 1893), the company built and now occupies a new factory, which for completeness and detailed perfection is without an equal, covering twenty-five acres. It is located on 120th Street, West Pullman. In the old factory, although it afforded extensive facilities, it was unable for several years to satisfy the popular demand. With improved machinery and perfect arrangement for manufacturing, it is now prepared to meet the full demand not only of its American but rapidly increasing foreign trade.

In 1867, Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Owens, and unto them have been born three sons, Hugh W., William O. and Garfield R. The parents are faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, contribute liberally to its support, and take an active interest in its work. Mr. Jones is now serving as one of its Trustees. In politics, he advocates Republican principles, but in voting does not feel himself bound by party ties. He has never sought official honors, desiring rather to give his entire time and attention to his business interests and the enjoyment of the home and the companionship of his family. In April, 1872, he came to Evanston, where he has resided almost continuously since, and among the people of this beautiful suburb he is held in the highest regard, for he is a man of upright character and his example is worthy of emulation. In the fall of 1878 he opened a wholesale implement house in Minneapolis, which has since done a large business, and with which he was connected until 1889. The farm has furnished to this country many of its most prominent and successful business men, and among these is W. H. Jones.

# SHEPHERD JOHNSTON.

SHEPHERD JOHNSTON, late Secretary and Clerk of the Board of Education of Chicago, was descended from Scotch ancestry, his paternal grandfather, who was a soldier in the War of the American Revolution, being an emigrant from Scotland to New York City some time in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Mary, the wife of this ancestor, was born in 1761, and died June 12, 1838, at the age of seventy-seven. The paternal grandmother was "Knickerbocker" Dutch.

Shepherd Johnston, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in New York City September 28, 1797, and was for many years a well-known educator in his native place. His wife was Jane Sherwood, also a native of New York, born September 28, 1807. Her parents were natives of Connecticut, and were the descendants of generations of New England ancestors, one of whom was a minute-man in the Revolution. Her death occurred on the 27th of December, 1846, at Big Rock, Illinois. Shepherd and Jane Johnston had a family of nine children, and eight of these grew to mature age. The subject of this biography, who was born on the 18th of September, 1823, laid the foundation of his education in the private school taught by his father. His precocity and the thoroughness of his education are vividly shown by the fact of his entering college at the almost unparalleled age of thirteen years. After spending two years at Columbia College,

New York, circumstances necessitated the abandonment of the further prosecution of his studies —except as a private and independent student— but in this latter capacity it can be no more truly said of any other man in the city of Chicago, that he was throughout his life a devoted, earnest and successful student, consecrating himself to the acquisition of knowledge for the purpose of making it most useful to those for whose interests he spent a lifetime of toil.

In 1839 the elder Johnston, tiring of the constraint of New York, came West by way of the Lakes to Detroit, and thence, in company with his eldest son, Shepherd, crossed Michigan on ponies to Chicago, which they found to be a muddy city of about four thousand inhabitants. Not liking Chicago, they pursued their way westward to Kane County, and there the father bought a thousand or more acres of land near Big Rock, to which he removed his family soon after. There he spent seven years, but, not being adapted either by education or taste to farm life, at the end of that period he returned to New York, where he died in 1853.

After a residence of five or six years on the farm, young Johnston tired of the monotony of rural life and settled in New York City, when twenty-one years of age, and obtained a position as teacher in the Institute for the Blind. He filled this position with that fidelity and ability which characterized his life work in any capacity in which he was called upon to act. On the 27th of July, 1849, at Whitlockville, Westchester County, New York, he married Mary Ann Wild, a native of Sheffield, England, a daughter of James and Mary Ann Outram (Hobson) Wild. Immediately after his marriage he came to Illinois, and tried farm life for a few months, but again returned to New York City in 1850. There for a year he was employed in the ticket office of the Hudson River Railroad. In 1851 he engaged in the retail grocery business in New York, in which he continued for seven years. In the fall of 1859 he again removed to Illinois, locating at Aurora, and in the following year settled in Chicago, where he resided until the time of his death. In February of the same year he began work as clerk in the office of the Board of Education, and remained there continuously until his life work was finished. He saw the public-school system grow from comparatively insignificant proportions to the wonderful educational power which it is at the present time. When he began work in the office of the Board the population of the city was one hundred and ten thousand, and the number of teachers was one hundred and twenty-three. Now the total enrollment of pupils is one hundred and fifty thousand, and the number of teachers in the public schools is three thousand two hundred and twenty-eight, and the amount required to pay this vast army is two and one-half millions of dollars.

Mr. Johnston died at his home on the 3rd of October, 1894, leaving a widow and one daughter, the latter, Laura Ann, being now the wife of John M. Stanley, of Chicago. His only son, Charles Sherwood Johnston, died in 1889, at the age of thirty-nine.

Not only as a worker in the field of education, but also as a zealous laborer in the cause of religion, was Mr. Johnston known. For nearly a score of years he was a member of the Episcopal Church, in which he held the office of vestryman. He also took a deep interest in the affairs of the Sunday-school, of which he was Superintendent. He was a devoted student of the Bible, to the study of which he gave many hours of his crowded life. As might be expected of a man of his intelligence, taking the interest he did in public affairs, a knowledge of and an interest in politics were not overlooked. He was a member of the Republican party, whose great underlying principles he fully understood, endorsed and supported. But he was far above the petty broils of partisan strife, and contented himself with working for those higher principles and ends which interest the thinker and philosopher.

A fitting summary of the life and works of Mr. Johnston can be no more aptly expressed than is done in the following eloquent tribute paid to his memory by the members of the Board of Education, taken from the records of said body:

"At a special meeting of the Board of Education of Chicago, held October 5, 1894, the following memorial was unanimously adopted:

" 'The Board of Education of the City of Chicago learns with the most profound sorrow of the death of their scholarly, faithful and most tireless Secretary, Shepherd Johnston, after a continuous service of thirty-four years of unparalleled devotion to the educational interests of this great metropolis.

" 'He had reached the limit of years allotted to man. He closed his books at the office, went to his quiet home, retired to sleep, and awoke no more to consciousness here. The book of his life was gently closed, and he was transferred to the unknown realm which is beyond our mortal sight.

" 'Mr. Johnston possessed those habits of mind and character which made him eminently fitted for the responsible duties of the office which he held so long and filled so efficiently. His early training and experience as a teacher made him acquainted with the details of educational work, and gave him a familiarity with the school system of the country, as shown in the financial and statistical reports which were published annually. As his labors multiplied, his ability to cope with them multiplied in like ratio. There was no detail of his office with which he was not familiar. He was a well of information, imparting courteously to all who desired to know aught of the historical progress of the city for nearly two score of years. In the varied and perplexing duties of his office, he won the confidence and esteem of the members of the Board of Education, the Superintendents, his associates in the office, the teachers and citizens of Chicago. The members of the Board of Education take this method of expressing their appreciation of his valuable services and their high regard for his life and character.

" 'THEREFORE, Be it resolved, that this memorial be entered upon the records of this Board, and that a copy be suitably engrossed and presented to the family.' "

# JULIAN S. RUMSEY.

JULIAN S. RUMSEY, a very early resident of Chicago and one of the founders of its Board of Trade, was born in Batavia, Genesee County, New York, on the 3d day of April, 1823. His parents were Levi Rumsey, of Fairfield, Connecticut, and Julia F. Dole, of Troy, New York. The line of descent is traced from Robert Rumsie, who is supposed to have been of Welsh ancestry, and who settled at Fairfield, Connecticut, before 1660. His name appears in the town records under date of January 23, 1664, the earliest entry in said records bearing date of January 12, 1649, which must have been about the time of the first settlement there. The will of Robert Rumsey appears in the same record, under date of November 28, 1710, in which he bequeaths to his widow and children a large amount of land and personal property, his interest in commonage and his negro man, Jack. The early residents of New England had to contend with conditions differing widely from those surrounding pioneers of the present day, and few can realize the energy and perseverance required to make a home in the wilderness. Only those of strong body and mind could survive the rigorous climate and overcome the obstacles to human progress. Among the present generation, only those who have made a study of the subject can realize, in a faint degree even, what were their surroundings, ideas and character.

Levi Rumsey was one of the first graduates of Williams College, at Williamstown, Massachusetts (in 1800), and settled at Batavia in 1822, becoming one of the foremost attorneys of western New York and serving as District Attorney of Genesee County. He died there in 1834. At the solicitation of her brother, George W. Dole, already a resident of Chicago, the widow decided to move to the new and growing city with her younger son (the subject of this biography) and two daughters, in the spring of 1835, but death interposed and removed the mother before this purpose could be consummated. With an aunt, Mrs. Coffin, and her husband and Miss Townsend (who afterward became Mrs. Dole), Julian Sidney Rumsey and his two younger sisters came to Chicago, arriving on the steamer "Michigan" July 28, 1835. This vessel was owned by Mr. Dole's partner, Oliver Newberry, of Detroit, and was by far the finest vessel then on the Lakes. The trip was made from Buffalo to Chicago, with a stop at Green Bay, in a little over eight days. Among the passengers were George Smith, who afterward became a wealthy banker of the city; Mr. and Mrs. John H. Kinzie and a young infant, and Miss Williams, who became the wife of Mark Skinner, one of the judges of Chicago in later life.

Young Rumsey had attended a private school in Batavia taught by Rev. John F. Earnst, a widely-known educator of that place and Buffalo, and after his arrival here he had the benefit of such schools as the new town afforded for a few months. He soon took employment in the shipping house of Newberry & Dole, where his elder brother, George F. Rumsey, was already established. This association made him acquainted with all the boats coming to Chicago and their officers. These included the bark "Detroit" and brig "Queen Charlotte," former British vessels, which had been sunk in the bay at Erie, Pennsylvania, by Commodore Perry in 1813, and subsequently raised and fitted for commerce.

In September, 1839, the Rumsey brothers, while still in the employ of Newberry & Dole, shipped the first cargo of grain ever sent out of Chicago, consisting of about 2,900 bushels of wheat, put on board the brig "Osceola" for Buffalo. This had been taken from farmers' wagons and stored, awaiting an eastbound boat. In 1841 Capt. E. B. Ward brought eighty tons of bituminous coal to Chicago, which was probably the first here, and this was sold out by the Rumsey brothers in two years' time, thus indicating that the consumption was small in those days. The firm of Rumsey, Brother & Company ultimately succeeded Newberry & Dole, and became one of the heaviest grain shippers and dealers in the city.

Mr. Rumsey was one of the organizers of the Board of Trade early in 1848, and continued his membership with his life. During the early years of its existence, it was his custom, with others of the younger members, to visit business men in their offices and urge them to go "on 'Change," in order that it might be truthfully recorded that such a meeting had been held. He was elected President of the Board in 1858 and again in 1859, and in the latter year he drew and secured the passage of its charter and code of rules. He also secured, in the face of much opposition, the present system of grain inspection—Chicago being the first city to adopt the plan. During his administration, the current plan of obtaining and publishing statistics of trade was inaugurated, and the first annual report of the Board issued, and in the same period the membership doubled and the permanency of its existence was established.

Mr. Rumsey was one of the organizers of the Volunteer Fire Department in 1844, and at one time was Foreman of Engine Company Number Three, and did much to improve the old and organize new companies. In those days, many of what are now the most prominent and wealthy citizens regularly "ran with the boys." The venerable Stephen F. Gale was Chief Engineer and Mr. Rumsey Foreman in 1847, when the parade was made in honor of the famous River and Harbor Congress of that year. In his report to the New York *Tribune*, Horace Greeley said: "I never witnessed anything so superb as the appearance of some of the fire companies, with their engines drawn by led-horses, tastefully caparisoned. Our New York firemen must try again. They certainly have been outdone." Thurlow Weed wrote to his paper: "Let me here say that the

firemen's display in this infant city to-day excited universal admiration. I never saw anything got up in better taste. The companies were in neat uniforms. The machines were very tastefully decorated. There was also a miniature ship, manned and full-rigged, drawn by twelve horses, in the procession. While moving, the crew on board 'The Convention' made, shortened and took in sail repeatedly."

In early life Mr. Rumsey associated himself, as a political factor, with the Whig party, and joined its successor—the Republican—at its inception. He was often a delegate in the county and State conventions, and was a member of the State Central Committee of his party when Abraham Lincoln was first elected to the Presidency. He had the honor of entertaining Mr. Lincoln at his home in Chicago, was present at his inauguration, and was a member of the committee on which devolved the sad duty of receiving his remains when brought back to Chicago, preparatory to final interment at Springfield. In 1871 Mr. Rumsey was elected County Treasurer and Collector on the "Fire-proof" ticket, the result of a political compromise, and served two years in that responsible capacity.

Before the actual commencement of hostilities, in the War of the Rebellion, early in 1861, a Committee of Safety was organized in Chicago, and Mr. Rumsey was made a member of the sub-committee to carry out its objects. This involved the judicious expenditure of nearly fifty thousand dollars, and required the labor of its members for nearly two years, much of it of a secret character, and all of vast importance to the State and Nation. One of the first undertakings was the fitting out of an expedition to take possession of Cairo, and thus save Illinois to the Union. After four days and nights of arduous effort, a force of five hundred men was dispatched by the Illinois Central Railroad, and the plan successfully carried out. Mr. Rumsey never asked for office, but was elected Mayor of the city in the troublous days of 1861, and maintained the high financial standing of the municipality. During his term of service, the Government sent twelve thousand rebel prisoners here from Fort Donelson, without any warning or previous provision for their care. They were quartered in the sheds of an old race track, afterwards known as Camp Douglas, until suitable barracks could be erected for their care and retention. Among them were about two hundred officers, most of whom possessed knives or pistols, and with the small police force and absence of firearms (caused by the drain in supplying Union troops), the city seemed entirely at the mercy of its unwilling guests. Through the vigilance of Mayor Rumsey, and his appeals to the Government, the danger was averted—the officers being removed elsewhere, and the privates speedily provided with suitable lodgings, and safeguards created for the city.

July 31, 1848, at Chicago, occurred the wedding of J. S. Rumsey and Miss Martha A. Turner. Mrs. Rumsey, who still survives her husband, is a daughter of John B. Turner, one of the most honored and worthy of Chicago's early citizens, whose biography will be found on another page of this work. This union resulted in eleven children, eight of whom were daughters. One of the latter died in infancy, and one after a short married life. Two daughters are married and reside in Massachusetts and New York, respectively, and the eldest son and two daughters, also married, reside in Chicago.

Mr. Rumsey passed away in Chicago April 20, 1886, aged sixty-three years. He was ever interested in the city and its welfare, and did much to place it in its present proud commercial position. He did not shirk any duty as a citizen, and left to his children an honored name. His recollections of early Chicago are very interesting, and extracts from his pen picture are here given:

"When the 'Michigan' arrived off Chicago in July of 1835, a dense fog covered the surface of the lake, and the town could not be easily located. After reaching the mouth of the Calumet River, the captain was set right by the direction of an Indian, and returned to the city. In the mean time the fog had lifted and when the boat came to anchor the fort and Government pier and light-house seemed the most prominent features. No entrance to the river existed for lake craft, and even the yawlboat which brought the passengers ashore grounded on the bar at the mouth of the

river, and a passage had to be carefully sounded before it could be brought in. The river was then but little more than half as wide as at present, and portions of its shores were occupied by wild rice, and near the mouth the abode of the musk-rat was prominent. Fish and wild fowl were abundant. There was one 'gallows-frame' hoist bridge at Dearborn Street, crossing the river, one pontoon over the South Branch, between Lake and Randolph Streets, and another across the North Branch, just south of Kinzie Street. The Tremont House was then a yellow wooden building at the southeast corner of Lake and Dearborn Streets, kept by Star Foot.

"The population was about twenty-three hundred, divided in something like this proportion: Eight hundred on the North Side, twelve hundred on the South Side, and three hundred on the West Side. The Postoffice was located in the angle at the intersection of Lake and South Water Streets. There were no sidewalks or improved streets, and cattle, pigs and wolfish dogs occupied the thoroughfares at will, and sometimes at night wolves came into the settlement Street lights were unknown, as were sewers, cellars or water service, and there were very few brick buildings. The people came from all parts of the world and included many half-breeds, and all were exceedingly democratic in habit. It was no uncommon thing for ladies to employ a dump-cart, upholstered with hay or buffalo robes, as a means of transportation when making social excursions. There was still a garrison at the fort, and on two subsequent occasions Indians to the number of thirty-five hundred and five thousand, from the Pottawatamie, Winnebago and Sacs and Foxes tribes came here to receive pay for their lands from the Government. During the summer of 1835, the 'Michigan' made four trips between Chicago and Buffalo, and one or two other vessels visited the port. While anchored in the bay off Milwaukee, on her first trip, only one house was discerned at that point, though the weather was clear."

# ANDREW ORTMAYER.

ANDREW ORTMAYER, who was for nearly half-a century a resident of Chicago, was numbered among the most substantial and well-known citizens of German birth. He was born in Bartenstein, Wurtemberg, Germany, on the first day of May, 1826. His father, Joseph Ortmayer, was a native of Neuoetting, Bavaria, and his mother, Margaret Uhlman, was born in the same village as her son, where her ancestors had for several generations carried on the saddlery business. Joseph Ortmayer was also a saddler, and when the son had completed the prescribed German term of school, ending at the age of fourteen years, he entered the shop and was able —through being the son of a master—to become a journeyman at the age of sixteen. He first sought employment in his father's native city, where he remained one year, and was afterwards employed in Saalzburg and other Austrian cities.

By the time he had attained his majority, he determined to follow the sun towards that land of promise, the United States, as he saw little opportunity for a mechanic to better his condition in Europe. His was the same spirit which not only led to the discovery of the Western continent, but to the development of its resources, east and west. Being in London, England, in the spring of 1849, he took passage in March of that year on board the sailing-vessel "Apeona" for New York, where he arrived on the fourth day of

July, the voyage consuming nearly four months. He proceeded directly to Buffalo, New York, where he was able to maintain himself at his trade until the following spring.

Again moved by the spirit of enterprise, he took the first steamer which left the port of Buffalo for the upper lakes in the spring of 1850, and landed in Detroit on the 30th of March, after a two days' voyage. Thence, he proceeded directly by rail to Chicago, arriving on the last day of the month.

His first employment in this city was with J. O. Humphrey, the first carriage manufacturer in Chicago, by whom he was engaged as a carriage trimmer. This continned until Mr. Humphrey went out of business two and one-half years later, when Mr. Ortmayer rented a room in the now idle factory and engaged in trimming carriages on his own account. He had by this time formed business acquaintances and established a reputation for honest and faithful work, and did a fairly prosperous business. At the end of six months, he established a shop on Franklin Street, and in the fall of 1854 he opened a harness shop on Randolph Street, between Canal and Clinton Streets. Though his work as a carriage trimmer had proved satisfactory to his patrons, it did not satisfy himself, on account of the unsteadiness of the demand, and he found business much more remunerative in the harness and saddlery line.

In 1863, he began the wholesale trade at No. 42 Lake Street, in partnership with William V. Kay and William H. Turner, under the style of A. Ortmayer & Company. For a quarter of a century, beginning with 1866, the business was located at Nos. 16 to 22 State Street. Messrs. Turner and Kay successively retired from the firm, and after the great fire of 1871, it was known as Ortmayer, Lewis & Company, until it became A. Otrmayer & Son in 1882. In 1891, the firm purchased of the Farwell estate the building now occupied, on Illinois Street, between La Salle Avenue and Wells Street, to which two stories were added, and the building was fitted for the extensive manufacture of harness and saddlery ware now carried on there.

Mr. Ortmayer was married at Buffalo, New York, in the spring of 1850, to Miss Marie Cherbon, who was born in the same place as himself, and is descended from French ancestors, her grandfather having moved from France to Germany. In 1876, he built a pleasant mansion at No. 496 Dearborn Avenue, where dwells a united and happy family. Mr. Ortmayer was also possessed of other improved real estate, which was secured through his own industry and prudent management. Having made his way from humble beginnings, he was in sympathy with all honest efforts for success, and held out encouragement not only by word but by his own example, which any American youth may well emulate. The same steadfast and persistent effort which characterized his career in life is sure to bring prosperity to any one. He never spent time or money in the follies which are all too prevalent among young men of the present day, but resolved on a course of industry and thrift, and adhered to his plans through "good" and "bad times."

Of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Ortmayer, three died in early childhood. The eldest of the others, Annie, died while the wife of Albert Kuhlmay. Carl G. is manager of the business of A. Ortmayer & Son. Carrie is now the wife of Albert Kuhlmay, and Emma is Mrs. Theophile Pfister, all of Chicago.

Though always a busy man, until failing health compelled him to abandon his activities three years ago, Mr. Ortmayer found time to cultivate pleasant social relations, and was always deservedly popular among his fellow-citizens. He was for many years an active member of the Germania Club, and held membership in Accordia Lodge, No. 277, of the Masonic order. He cherished liberal religious views, and always adhered to Republican principles in politics. He was never ambitious to hold public office, but always strove to fulfill the duties of a good American citizen, and with eminent success. He died on Sunday, February 3, 1895, having succumbed to an acute attack of bronchitis, which, combined with other difficulties, burst the bonds of life.

# PHILIP PETRIE.

PHILIP PETRIE. One of the most interesting German historical mementos now in our city is hanging upon the wall of a modest cottage on North State Street. It represents, in the oil colors of a foreign artist, a superb specimen of manhood, with gorgeous helmet and breastplate, mounted upon a fiery charger, bedecked with all the brilliant trappings becoming those who were to escort royalty itself, whenever it rode abroad in imperial Berlin. Beneath is the inscription, "Philip Petrie, Garde Cuirassier bei der 2er Escadron des Konig's Preusch Regiment."

Philip Petrie, the hero of this sketch, was born on the seventh day of October, 1814, at Neunkirchen, near Trier, Prussia. His father was Joseph, a veterinary surgeon, who was the son of Louis Petrie, a farmer.

Philip was given a fair education, and then set to learn the trade of a blacksmith. At twenty years of age he was called, according to the custom of his native country, to do his turn at military duty. Being of remarkable physique, standing fully six feet two inches in height, and being well proportioned, he was selected for the Cuirassier Guards, the King's favorite regiment, which was a picked body, carefully selected from the most desirable men in the whole army. And, indeed, strength was necessary for the bearing of their armament, which included a breastplate weighing thirty-four pounds and a helmet of fourteen pounds' weight, enough in itself to unfit an ordinary man for action. After a year and a-half of service, he was made one of the mounted attendants of the then crown prince, the lately deceased Kaiser Wilhem; and in the years 1834 and 1835 was frequently detailed in charge of a detachment of guards, as an escort to the imperial chariot when it was driven abroad through the gay capital. It is easy to see in one's mind what a dashing picture he must have made; and, no doubt, many a Gretchen went to her dreams thinking that the cuirassier was her ideal of a husband; and such, indeed, he turned out to be to the fortunate one whom Heaven had decreed should be his life-long devoted companion.

After three years of military life, he returned to his native town to resume his calling of a blacksmith. Soon after he met and won his wife, whom he wedded February 7, 1838. Her maiden name was Katherine Laux, and she was born in Grosslosheim, Germany, November 18, 1818, her father being Peter Laux, a blacksmith, who married a Miss Barbara Rohrmann. Peter Laux was a son of Peter Laux, Senior, a lumberman. Miss Rohrmann's parents were Matthias and Bretter Rohrmann. Deciding in 1840 to come to America, Mr. Petrie took passage, with his wife and her parents, at Havre, on a sailing-vessel called the "Kontoullanter." After a stormy passage of forty-three days, they arrived at Castle Garden, New York City, whence they proceeded by canal-boat to Buffalo, thence *via* steamer "Wisconsin" to Chicago, which they reached on the eventful day for the little party and their numerous descendants, August 24, 1840.

Mr. Petrie's first work was upon the Government Pier, then being built; and afterward he was in the service of the late Ashel Pierce, the first agricultural implement manufacturer in our city. Then he began a long and honorable career in connection with the municipal government of the day. A member of the police force under "Long John" Wentworth, he was raised to Sergeant under John C. Haines, and Lieutenant under Levi P. Boone and Thomas Dyer. In 1850 he was appointed Jailer in the "Old Log

Jail," then situated at the corner of La Salle and Randolph Streets, in which he continued for a period of fourteen years, during the administrations of Sheriffs William C. Church, C. P. Bradley, Charles M. Geary and Tim B. Bradley. For a number of years preceding his death, Mr. Petrie, having become well off, lived a life of quiet retirement, honored and esteemed by an unusually large circle of acquaintances.

His speculative mind naturally turned to real estate. One bargain, which he regretted later that he did not cling to with greater pertinacity, was the purchase for $150 of the entire block bounded by the present streets of La Salle, Randolph, Lake and Fifth Avenue, paying $10 to bind the bargain. The land being then only a "swamp hole," his mother made such an outcry at what she thought would turn out to be a bad investment, that he forfeited his first payment and never went on with the deal. It is historically interesting to compare that amount of money with what the present owners of the block (one of the choicest in our city) would be likely to ask for it, if approached at this date.

He built the first (a log) house on North State (then called North Wolcott) Street, using it for a residence as early as 1842. Soon after coming to Chicago, Mr. Petrie invested in a piece of land on Dearborn Street, which resulted in making him quite wealthy, his rent-roll at one time being, for the day, quite considerable. But his property in houses was swept away by the great fire of 1871, leaving but little insurance; and had it been insured in the local companies, it would not have been of much benefit, as most of them were compelled by the wholesale losses to go into bankruptcy. But he set about with such determination that he soon made it all, or more, up again.

Some time after the Big Fire, he acquired a valuable piece of property on North State Street, where, at No. 273, he built a modest home, which he called his homestead, and where he lived for the last twenty years of his life. Here he celebrated his golden wedding, February 7, 1888; and here, after a lingering illness, he passed away to his final rest, November 30, 1890, at the good old age of seventy-seven, fifty-one years of which had been honorably spent in the city of Chicago.

The deceased was one of the founders and stanchest members of the St. Joseph Catholic Church, under whose auspices the obsequies were held, which were attended by a number of the leading members of that sect in the city, and then interment was made in St. Boniface Cemetery. He had worked well, he had established a good family to bear on his name in this new country, and the recent death of a dear son had even further resigned him to the mortal passing of the spirit.

For many years he was a prized member of the German Old Settlers' Society, at one of whose annual picnics Mr. Petrie and his wife, as the oldest couple present, in length of life in America, were awarded a gold medal. Mrs. Petrie, at the Turngeminde picnic of 1883, was also given a gold medal for being the oldest lady settler present. This is now much treasured by a granddaughter.

Mrs. Petrie survives her husband, filled with charitable thoughts, whose expressions have been so many and valuable that she is known for them all through the city. Although rather infirm in health, it is hoped by her many friends that she may long be spared for their delight and counsel. Eleven children have blessed their union, of whom three were taken in childhood. The following is a brief account of them:

Charles S. was born September 25, 1840, and is Assistant Marshal and Secretary of the Chicago Fire Department, having charge of all machinery, engines and repair shops belonging thereto. He has been with the department ever since 1861, before that time having been employed as an engineer upon Mississippi River steamboats. He married Miss Martha Morton, of Nashville, Tennessee, by whom he has nine living children: Philip, Nicholas, James, George, Charles, Jr., Louis, Mary, Mattie, Florence and Rosa.

Matthias P. was born September 15, 1842. His first business experience was with Berger, Ruhling & Company, wholesale toys, later traveling for a time for White & Company, wooden and wil-

low ware. He then started a grocery at the corner of North Clark and Division Streets. After the fire of 1871, he became a member of the Board of Trade, from which he turned his attention to the malting business with great success. He now has a large malt house at Burlington, Racine County, Wisconsin, where he resides. He married, November 15, 1864, Miss Katherine Weidinger, of this city, by whom he is at present the father of three children: Edward, unmarried, and an engineer in the Chicago Fire Department; Otto and Emma. Barbara, the next of the parental family, was born September 18, 1844, and died January 15, 1868.

Nicholas, who was born on the 7th of November, 1846, was married, on the 24th of September, 1878, Miss Julia Schoen, of Chicago, by whom he has two promising children, Cora and Katherine. He was with the One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois Regiment in the Army of the Tennessee in 1864 and 1865, and acted some time as Orderly for Generals Paine and Pickett. He was in the Chicago Postoffice for a term of twenty-one years, having been the Superintendent of Foreign Mails when he resigned. He is now a wholesale and retail liquor dealer.

Michael, born October 14, 1848, is unmarried, and in the real-estate business, in which calling he is one of the oldest in the city, having formerly been in partnership with Mattocks & Mason. Joseph B., born October 24, 1855, was in the Chicago Postoffice as Superintendent of the North Division Postal Station, but of recent date with Kirk Brothers, as collector. He married Miss Laura Schlegel, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, by whom he is the father of two children, Walter and Gertrude. Katherine, born February 26, 1857, married George Hack, a large wagon manufacturer of Crown Point, Ind.; she died November 18, 1890, without issue. George Philip, born November 2, 1859, was a bookkeeper for his brother Michael; he died, single, September 17, 1891.

The full account of the life of the first American progenitor and his descendants to this date will surely be welcomed by members of the family, both born and unborn; and his face is herein preserved for the pride of friends and relatives for all time to come.

# BENJAMIN F. HEAD.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HEAD, an early resident of Illinois, was born in Hillsborough, Ohio, September 30, 1842. His parents, William W. and Sarah (Bidamon) Head, were natives of the same town. The Head family is of English ancestry. Their first American progenitors settled on the east shore of Maryland previous to the Revolutionary War. William Head, grandfather of the subject of this notice, who was probably born in Maryland, became one of the pioneers of Highland County, Ohio, where his wife's father was killed by Indians during the border struggles in which the early history of Ohio abounds.

In 1856 William W. Head moved, with his family, to Macomb, Illinois, where the balance of his life was spent upon a farm. His death occurred in 1891, at the age of eighty-six years. His wife died at Macomb, December 14, 1892, at the age of eighty-four years and five months. She was born in Winchester, Virginia, and went to Ohio with her parents during her childhood.

Benjamin F. Head attended the public schools of Hillsborough and Macomb. At the age of eighteen years, he left home and came to Chicago, securing employment as brakeman on the Illinois Central Railroad. Being a youth of regular habits and punctual character, he gained promotion

successively to freight and passenger conductor. He served in the last-mentioned capacity for seven years, being employed in the suburban service. He had charge of the first Hyde Park suburban train, and made occasional trips on through trains. His efficiency and faithfulness won the confidence and esteem of the officials of the corporation, and he was in a fair way to further promotion when he resigned his position in 1880. He then began dealing in real estate in Chicago, and has been successful in that line. His operations include all kinds of city and suburban property, and he is well known among holders and investors.

He was one of the original members of the Old Reliable Railroad Conductors' Association, of Columbus, Ohio, but abandoned that organization in 1879, when he became identified with the Conductors' Mutual Aid and Benefit Association of the United States and Canada, of which organization he is now one of the Directors. He was one of the early members of Chicago Council No. 58, National Union, and has served as Treasurer and Vice-President thereof, and is one of the Trustees of the Oakland Methodist Church. In the building of the property of the latter organization, he was an active worker and contributor of his means.

He was married in 1868 to Mary E. Work, daughter of John C. Work, of Hillsborough, Ohio. Two sons complete the family of Mr. and Mrs. Head, named Harry and Paul F., the former being employed in the office of the Rookery Building.

Since 1873 the family residence has been on Drexel and Oakwood Boulevards. Mr. Head has been a life-long advocate of Republican principles, and has frequently served as clerk and judge of elections. In 1889, during President Harrison's administration, he was appointed the first Superintendent of the Hyde Park Postal Station, but resigned that position at the end of fourteen months, owing to private business cares requiring his attention. He is an energetic and public-spirited citizen, and enjoys the esteem and friendship of a large circle of acquaintances.

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# EDWARD D. REDINGTON.

EDWARD DANA REDINGTON, a well-known resident of Evanston and business man of Chicago, son of Edward C. and Caroline D. (Stearns) Redington, was born November 12, 1839, at Chelsea, Vermont. He was educated in the public schools of Chelsea and at the St. Johnsbury Academy, whence he went to Dartmouth College, graduating from that famous institution with the Class of 1861. After graduating, he was a teacher in St. Johnsbury Academy for one year, and in the winter of 1863-64, he served as Assistant Cashier of the Passumpsic Bank.

From 1862 to the close of 1865 Mr. Redington was actively engaged in the defense of the Union. He enlisted in the Twelfth Vermont Volunteers August 23, 1862, and was Sergeant-Major to February 23, 1863, and afterward Second Lieutenant of Company I until mustered out July 14, 1863. On the 24th of February, 1864, President Lincoln appointed him additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, with the rank of Major, and he remained on duty with the Army of the Potomac until June 24, 1865, when he was ordered to Springfield, Illinois, to pay mustered-out troops. He served there until November 30, 1865, at which date he was discharged from service.

From 1866 to 1871 he was employed by the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company as cashier and paymaster, residing successively at Wyandotte,

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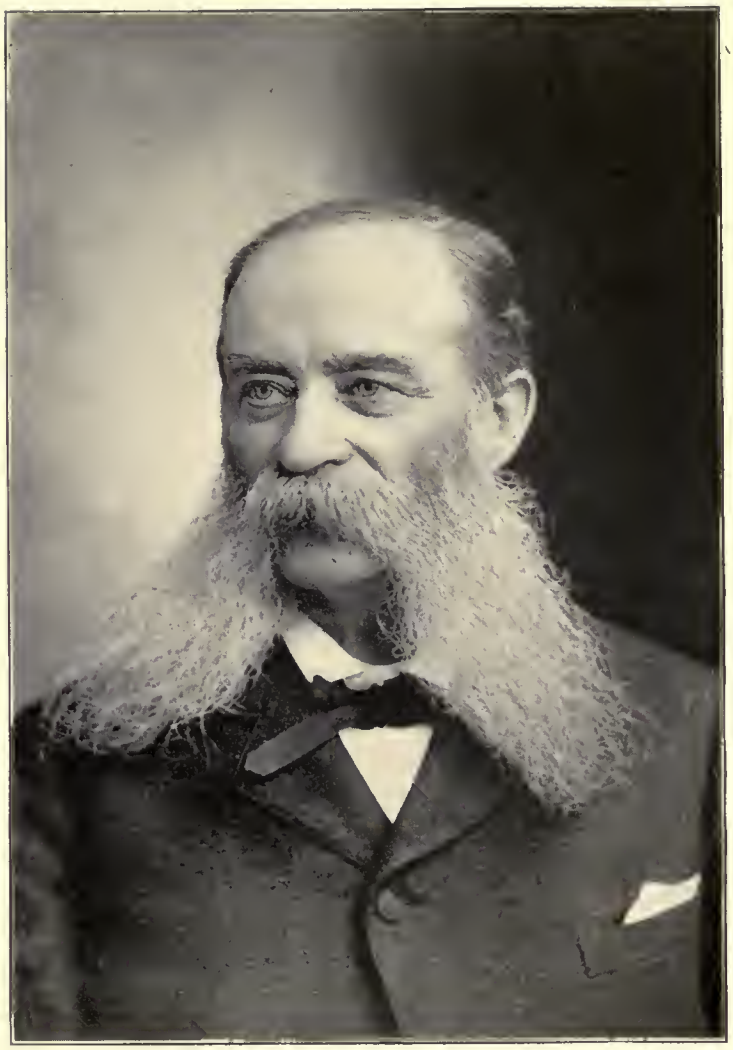

JAMES B. KELLOGG.

(From Photo by W. J. Root).

Leavenworth and Lawrence, Kansas. In 1871 he engaged in the lumber trade at Lawrence, continuing that busines there until 1875, when he removed to Chicago. For the next twelve years he followed the same business in this city. Since 1888 he has been connected with the Provident Life and Trust Company, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in its Chicago agency. These several positions, and his continuance therein, indicate his superior executive faculty, as well as persistence and integrity.

Mr. Redington has been twice married, the first union being with Mary Ann, daughter of Ephraim and Mary Ann Chamberlin, of St. Johnsbury, their wedding taking place there November 15, 1864. Mrs. Redington died in April, 1880, leaving three children, who still survive, namely: Lizzie Stearns; John Chase and Paul Goodwin, twins. The second marriage occurred on the 18th of May, 1882, the bride being Mary Julia, daughter of Ezra and Julia R. Towne, of Topsfield, Massachusetts, by whom he has one child, Theodore Towne Redington. The family affiliates with the First Congregational Church of Evanston, where they have resided since 1884.

Mr. Redington has been prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic, serving as Aide on Commander Veazey's staff in 1891. He is a member of the Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion, of the Western Society of the Army of the Potomac and the Sons of the American Revolution. He has been President of the Chicago Alumni Association of Dartmouth College, was President of the Chicago Association Sons of Vermont for 1894, and on the 22d of January, of that year, he was elected President of the Chicago Congregational Club for the ensuing year. During the last-named year, he was also one of the Vice-Presidents of the Chicago Association of Life Underwriters. He is a Republican in politics, though while living at Lawrence, Kansas, in 1873, he was the Prohibition candidate for Mayor of that city, and was a member of the School Board from 1872 to 1875. The foregoing is sufficient comment upon the superior social as well as business qualifications of Mr. Redington, and illustrates the confidence and esteem which he enjoys among his fellows. He is cordial in manner, and his easy bearing betokens good breeding and a sound heart and brain.

# JAMES B. KELLOGG.

JAMES BRADFORD KELLOGG, a marine underwriter and adjuster of long experience and acknowledged capability, was born in Whitesboro, New York, September 9, 1825. He is the eldest son of Eli C. Kellogg and Lucretia Barnard. The former was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, his family being of Scotch lineage. While a young man, he went to New York, where he was engaged in mercantile business. In 1835 he removed to Monroe, Michigan, and continued in the same occupation for ten years. At the end of that period he became a resident of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and after conducting a mercantile business for a time, he engaged in milling. His death occurred in that city in 1855, at the age of fifty-four years. Mrs. Lucretia Kellogg, who was a native of the Empire State, died at Whitesboro, while on a visit to that place, in 1838. Of their six children, James is the only resident of Illinois. Edgar, the youngest son, now a resident of Denver, Colorado, is the only other survivor.

James attended a private school at Monroe, Michigan, with the expectation of adopting a professional career, in accordance with the wish of his parents, and in 1841 he entered the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, becoming a member of the first freshman class of that famous institution. Owing to his father's financial embarrassment, following a crisis which had overspread the country a few years previous, he was obliged to abandon his college course at the end of one year. He then became clerk and bookkeeper in his father's establishment, and for the next few years devoted his energy and talents to the recuperation of the family fortunes. He accompanied his father to Milwaukee in the same capacity, and in 1852 he entered into partnership with his father in the milling business. This enterprise, however, was not successful, but his operations in that city had been marked by such clerical ability and integrity as to secure the confidence of many of the business men of the city, and in 1853 he was tendered the position of Secretary of the Commercial Insurance Company of Milwaukee. This corporation was then in its infancy, and he established its affairs upon a substantial basis, and continued to have charge of its office affairs, with the exception of one and one-half years, until 1864, when the company suspended business, though in a sound financial condition. During the interval above alluded to, he officiated as Cashier of the Exchange Bank of William J. Bell & Company, of Milwaukee, organized under the State Law of Wisconsin.

For several years prior to 1865 Mr. Kellogg was Secretary of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, and was presented by his associates on his retirement with a very handsome silver tobacco box, filled with a new brand of the weed known as "Lincoln Greenbacks," as stated by Judge Levi Hubbell, who made the presentation speech, as a token of the regard and esteem in which he was held by them. At the date last mentioned he went to New York City, and entered into a contract with the Underwriters' Agency of that city to manage its lake marine department for three years. His previous experience in underwriting had been largely in the line of marine risks, and his readiness and business tact proved of great advantage to his employers. At the expiration of this contract he came to Chicago and took charge of the marine department of the Home Insurance Company of this city. A few months later this company discontinued its marine business, a departure which greatly disappointed Mr. Kellogg, who anticipated a large and lucrative line of risks at this port.

Returning to Milwaukee, he re-engaged in marine insurance, and in the summer of 1869 organized the Northwestern National Insurance Company of Milwaukee, intended especially for marine and fire underwriting. Among the principal stockholders and directors of this company were many of the chief capitalists of that city, some of whom have since gained a national reputation as financiers. It is still doing a flourishing business, and numbers Mr. P. D. Armour among its directors. Mr. Kellogg was the Secretary and Manager, and under his skillful conduct it rapidly grew to prominence among underwriters.

In February, 1872, he severed his connection with this company, and the following year became once more a resident of Chicago, where he has ever since been engaged in marine underwriting and in adjusting marine losses. Since 1892 the firm of Kellogg & Robinson, of which he is the head, has been the only one in Chicago giving exclusive attention to marine adjusting. He is thoroughly familiar with marine law, and is considered an authority upon all questions pertaining to marine insurance. His advice is often sought by underwriters, and he is frequently called upon to arbitrate between the companies and their policy-holders. His sound judgment and spirit of fairness, combined with his thorough knowledge of values, conspire to make his decisions just and acceptable. For twenty-two years past he has been a member of the Board of Trade, which connection has proved advantageous to his other interests.

While avoiding club life, Mr. Kellogg has never shirked any proper social duties, and is a patron of those refining institutions which tend to develop the best elements of the people in a large

city. He is a member of the Art Institute and the Field Columbian Museum, and adheres to the faith of the Episcopal Church, in which he was reared. For some years he was prominent in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in 1852 was Grand Representative from Wisconsin to the Grand Lodge of the United States, after serving several years as Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the State. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and for many years was active in its councils and labors. While a resident of Wisconsin, he was for some years Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of that State. In early life he was identified with the Whig party, and cast his first Presidential vote for Zachary Taylor; but since the disintegration of that party he has been an advocate of Democratic principles, though never an aspirant for public position. One of the earliest political events in his recollection is a gathering at Fort Meigs during the famous "Tippecanoe" campaign of 1840, at which William Henry Harrison was the chief orator. Following the custom of those days, people from several neighboring counties assembled, and the proceedings, which lasted for several days, created a deep impression on the youthful mind of Mr. Kellogg.

Mr. Kellogg has been twice married, first at Fort Plain, New York, October 14, 1852, to H. Jane Diefendorf, daughter of Dr. James and Nancy Diefendorf, of that place. The only surviving child of this union is Helen, wife of Charles P. Woodruff, of Rochester, New York. Mr. Kellogg was again married, March 10, 1884, at Manchester, Iowa, to Miss Sarah A. Durey. This lady is the youngest daughter of William and Rebecca Durey and a native of Bethesden, Kent, England.

# DR. FRANKLIN CHAVETT.

DR. FRANKLIN CHAVETT, for forty years a practitioner of medicine in the City of Chicago, was born in New York City June 14, 1811. In the following year, owing to threatened financial troubles occasioned by the declaration of war against England by this country, he was taken by his parents home to France, where two years later his father died.

The estate left was amply sufficient to allow of a most excellent education being given the son, his medical schooling being obtained at the Royal College of Besancon. Years later, he was also granted a diploma by the Bennett Medical College of Chicago

At the age of twenty-one, he returned to America, settling in New York City, the scene of his nativity, where he was a successful practitioner of medicine for over a score of years. But in 1853, filled with dreams of renewed health and accumulated fortunes in the new Eldorado, he removed to Chicago, locating on State Street, between Madison and Monroe, where for another score of years he kept a home and office, and built up one of the finest practices in medicine enjoyed by any physician of those days.

In 1873, for private reasons, he sold his downtown property to remove to Englewood in the suburbs, at that time but a small village, but now grown to one of the finest residence neighborhoods *en ville*. He here built a fine residence

on Yale Avenue, and quickly came to be recognized, as what he was esteemed to the very lastby his friends and associates, a most charming companion, trustworthy friend and superior doctor.

During the latter part of his life, being in affluent circumstances, and having built up a demand for his remedies on the part of patients living long distances from his home, he wished, and was fortunately able, to cease active practice for the most; save in complying with very numerous demands from abroad for his diagnosis and treatment, which were mainly carried on by mail. In this inexacting manner, he was enabled to increase his fortunes in a comfortably easy way; for his final years were weighed down by a complication of maladies attendant upon old age and the wear and tear of a very busily occupied life.

He died at his home on the 10th day of November, 1894, at the hale old age of eighty-three, universally loved and respected. His remains were taken to Mount Olivet.

Doctor Chavett was twice married—first in New York City, at the age of twenty-one, to Miss Catherine Purcell, who, after bearing him six children, died in 1848. Of these children, all but one, Miss Gabrielle Chavett, died before their father. Miss Chavett, whose health is far from strong, passed the final months of her father's life in administering to his wants, as only a dear devoted daughter can. Some years after his arrival in Chicago, the doctor again married, this time Miss Elizabeth Bannon, who died in July, 1894, leaving no children. Aside from the daughter afore-mentioned, there are but two grandchildren, living in the East, who remain of the doctor's line.

Doctor Chavett was in good standing in his profession and thoroughly ethical in all his transactions. He was an honored member of the National, State and local Medical Societies, and an honorary member of the Union Medical Society of Englewood, of which he was for many years Treasurer. Some of the foregoing societies have passed touching resolutions on their loss, since his death.

Doctor Chavett comes of a distinguished French family. His maternal grandfather was a soldier in the French army; and on the occasion of the visit of Benjamin Franklin to solicit aid from that country for the American Colonies during the Revolutionary War, was acting as sentry at the door of the Chamber of Deputies. This fact gave him an opportunity of hearing Franklin's stirring appeal to his countrymen; being thoroughly stirred thereby, and his term of service under the tricolor having soon expired, he enlisted his fortunes with the great and magnanimous LaFayette, with whom he came to America, and under whose banner he fought in many notable battles, being present at the final surrender at Yorktown. After the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, he returned to his native country, where he continued to reside until his death. But so deep was his regard for this New World, that he persuaded his daughter (who had married the father of the subject of this sketch) to come to New York City, where Doctor Chavett was born, as hereinbefore narrated. There is a strain of noble blood in the family, readily discernable in the observation by the doctor of the *Noblesse oblige*.

There is melancholy thought inspired by the dying out of a once proud and honorable line. For here ends the male line of which the doctor was descended, and of which he was so worthy a flower. It is therefore with unusual, though sad, pleasure (inasmuch as the last of the lifework of this family is done) that this opportunity is accepted to present with fairly impartial words the name and fame of the deceased. The likeness seen upon an adjoining page is a lifelike picture of the most kindly, intellectual face of him who has spoken words of encouragement to thousands of sufferers, and whose deeds have verily raised from the grasp of death many a poor fellow-creature seemingly doomed to an untimely grave.

His friends, who knew the goodness of his heart, will never forget him in their lives; but since all are destined soon to pass away, it will be with growing satisfaction that future generations will look upon the lineaments of our friend, and pause from active life to contemplate the long and useful career of one of God's noblemen, who first came to the new West to bestow happiness and health upon the wretched.

# LESTER D. CASTLE.

LESTER D. CASTLE, who is now living a retired life in Barrington, is numbered among the honored early settlers of Cook County of 1843. His residence, therefore, within its borders covers a period of half a century. The record of his life is as follows: He was born in the town of Florence, Oneida County, N. Y., March 4, 1827, and is a son of Edward Castle, who was born in Waterbury, Conn., December 19, 1800. He was reared, however, in the Empire State, whither he was taken when two years old by his father, Phineas Castle, who was one of the first settlers of Florence. His great-grandfather, Phineas Castle, Sr., was a Captain in the French and Indian War. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Jerusha W. Bellows. She was born in New York, and was a daughter of Abner Bellows, an early settler of Florence, Oneida County.

In 1843 Edward Castle emigrated to the West with his family and located in Palatine Township, Cook County, where he made a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, purchasing the land from the Government. It was a wild tract, upon which not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made, but he transformed it into a good farm and continued its cultivation for a number of years. His last years were spent in Barrington, and he was buried in the Barrington Cemetery in 1871. His wife still survives him and lives with her son Lester, a well-preserved old lady of eighty-six years. Our subject is the eldest of four children, the others being Emily, deceased, wife of William Lytle; Rhoda J., wife of ex-Gov. Ira J. Chase, of Irvington, Ind.; and Charlotte, deceased, wife of Alfred S. Henderson.

Mr. Castle whose name heads this sketch spent the first sixteen years of his life in his native State, and in its common schools began his education, which was completed by study in Waukegan Academy. He then successfully followed teaching during ten winter terms. Having purchased a half of the old homestead, he carried on farming during the summer months. On his father's death he became sole owner of the old home farm, to which he added a forty-acre tract adjoining, making in all a fine farm of two hundred acres of valuable land. Upon it are good buildings, and the place is well improved. Its owner is always regarded as an enterprising and progressive agriculturist, and by his well-directed efforts he has acquired a handsome competency. In 1877 he rented his farm to his son, and removed to Barrington, but after two years returned to the old home, and again carried on agricultural pursuits until 1887, when he purchased a residence, and has since lived retired in this place. He owns one of the nicest homes in Barrington.

Mr. Castle was married in Lake County, June 9, 1852, to Miss Lucy A. Taylor, daughter of Samuel Taylor, of Warren Township, that county. She was born in Massachusetts, but was reared and educated in Ohio and Illinois. They have seven children: Arthur L., who is married and resides in Elgin, where he is employed in the postoffice; P. V., a prominent attorney of Chicago, a member of the firm of Cutting & Castle; Charles, who is Postmaster of Austin; Pearley D., who is cashier of the Austin State Bank; Ben B., a salesman in the employ of Farwell & Co., of Chicago; Eva, a successful teacher, now employed in Irving Park; and Lottie, wife of C. W. Coltrin, a dentist of Austin.

Mr. Castle was first a Democrat. In 1848 he cast his first vote for Martin Van Buren, and in 1852 supported John P. Hale. In 1856 he voted for John C. Fremont, and has since been a stalwart advocate of the men and measures of the Republican party. He has himself been elected to a number of local offices, having served as

Township Clerk, Town Supervisor, and as County Supervisor for two terms. He was also Township Treasurer for about fifteen years, and is now serving his second term as Police Magistrate. He has been a delegate to numerous county conventions. The cause of education has ever found in him a warm friend, and he has done effective service in its interest during the many years he has been a member of the School Board. His mother is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Castle is a valued and progressive citizen, who is ever found on the side of right and order, and who has always taken a commendable interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community in which he has so long made his home.

# DR. O. T. MAXSON.

DR. O. T. MAXSON, who is engaged in the practice of the medical profession in South Evanston, has built up a good business, for he is well versed in everything connected with the science and has spared neither labor nor expense in perfecting himself for his chosen calling. His skill and ability are now recognized, and he has not only won a liberal patronage, but has also gained a high reputation among his professional brethren.

The Doctor was born in Centreville, Allegany County, N. Y., March 29, 1824, and is one of seven children, four sons and three daughters, who were born unto Joseph and Amelia (Ward) Maxson. Only two of the family are now living, the Doctor, and Caroline, who is the widow of Dr. J. W. Beardsley, of Minneapolis, Minn. The parents were both natives of Rhode Island. The father was a trader, farmer and merchant. In 1846, he removed to Bradford, Wis., where he lived for twenty-four years, his death occurring in 1864, at the age of eighty-two. His wife passed away in 1846, at the age of forty-six years. Both were members of the Universalist Church. They built the house of worship in Centreville, N. Y., and for two years paid the salary of the minister. The paternal grandfather, Joseph Maxson, was a very wealthy man. His father also bore the name of Joseph. The grandfather Ward was a farmer and had a family of fifteen children, all of whom lived to be married, and nine of whom died in 1846.

Orrin T. Maxson was reared in Centreville, N. Y., and there acquired his early education. He afterwards attended Rush Medical College, in Chicago, for he had determined to make the practice of medicine his life work, and was graduated from that institution in the Class of '49. He then established a hospital in Nevada, Colo., in connection with Dr. Clark, and was at that place one year, after which he went to the mouth of the St. Croix River, and bought out the old fur company of that place. He there platted what afterwards became the city of Prescott, Wis. He there remained for fifteen years, and during most of the time engaged in the prosecution of his profession.

In 1861, the Doctor entered the service of his country, joining the boys in blue of Company A, Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry. He served until after the siege of Atlanta, when he was honorably discharged, his three-year term having expired. He held the rank of captain, yet most of the time was detailed as a surgeon. After the war he engaged in practice in Waukegan and Chicago for a long period, seventeen years of that time being spent in the former city. Leaving Waukegan in 1883, he removed to Evanston, where he has since made his home. He has built up a large practice, and his success is well merited.

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JOHN ROBERTSON.

In December, 1846, Dr. Maxson was united in marriage with Miss Eunice McCray, daughter of William and Candace (McKinney) McCray, natives of Tolland, Conn. Five children have been born unto them, three sons and two daughters, but Herrick, Orrin and Almira are now deceased. Orrin Prescott, who was the third in order of birth, is now a practicing physician of Waukegan. He married Miss Kittie Sherman, and they have four children, a son and three daughters: Eunora, Evelyn, Leta and Harold. Amelia, who was the youngest of the Doctor's family, is the widow of L. L. Knox, and now lives with her father in Evanston. She has two children, Orrin and Helen.

While residing in Wisconsin, Dr. Maxson served as a member of the Legislature for several years, and was chairman of the railroad committee which disposed of the land grant. He was for six years State Regent of the Normal Schools of Wisconsin, which included all the colleges and schools that had Normal classes in the State. Gov. Randall was a particular friend of the Doctor's, and, unsolicited, appointed him County Judge of Pierce County, Wis. In politics, he was in early life a Democrat, but at the breaking out of the war he joined the ranks of the Republican party and has since been one of its stanch advocates. In his official duties he has ever been found faithful and true, endeavoring to serve the best interests of the people. Both himself and wife are members of the Congregational Church, their connection covering a period of forty years The Doctor is a Knight Templar Mason and also belongs to the Odd Fellows' Society. While in Waukegan, he was a member of the Lake County Medical Society. The Doctor owns landed interests in various parts of this county, and a home property and other real estate in Evanston.

# JOHN ROBERTSON.

JOHN ROBERTSON, a highly respected citizen of Barrington, now practically living retired, is numbered among the native sons of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Lake County, December 29, 1844. His father, John Robertson, was born in New Hampshire, October 20, 1810, and in 1837 emigrated westward to this State, settling near Deer Grove, Lake County. He was one of the honored pioneers of that locality. He married Charlotte Sutherland, who was born in Vermont, but in her girlhood came to this State with her father, an honored pioneer of Cook County. Mr. Robertson started out in life for himself with no capital save a young man's bright hope of the future and a determination to succeed, but by industry and good management he worked his way upward and became a substantial citizen. He was recognized as one of the leading men of Lake County. He took an active part in local politics and held numerous official positions of honor and trust, discharging his duties with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He passed away September 8, 1877, at the age of sixty-seven, and his wife died two years previous, in 1875. They lie buried in Fairfield Cemetery, where a monument has been erected to their memory.

John Robertson is the second in order of birth in their family of four sons and five daughters. Lydia, the eldest, is the wife of William Hicks, of Palatine; Silas is living retired in Barrington; Cordelia is the wife of Edward Clark, of Barrington; Persis is the wife of James Diamond, of Normal Park; Joseph died at the age of nineteen years; Mary is the wife of Charles Patten, of Palatine; Elmer resides in Palatine; and Lida died at the age of twenty-one.

In his parents' home, John Robertson spent the

days of his boyhood and youth, and the schools of Lake County afforded him his educational privileges. After arriving at mature years he turned his attention to farming, which he followed in Lake County for twenty years. He owned and operated four hundred acres of valuable land and was a successful agriculturist. In 1887 he rented his farm, purchased a residence in Barrington, and has since made his home in this place. He owns a large and valuable farm at Lake Zurich, where he has a nice summer residence, and each year he and his family there spend about four months. He is also one of the stockholders and directors in the Barrington Bank, and is President of that institution, which is one of the solid financial concerns of the county. He is a man of good business and executive ability, who by careful attention to the details of his business and well-directed efforts has won a success which is the just reward of his labors.

On the 3d of October, 1866, in Lake County, Mr. Robertson married Julia E., daughter of David Parker, who removed from Vermont to Lake County in an early day, and there spent the remainder of his life. His daughter was born in Erie County, N. Y., but was reared in this State. Our subject and his wife have five children: Cora, wife of A. J. Leonard, of Rockefeller, Ill.; Albert L., who is Cashier of the Barrington Bank; Emma, at home; Frank, a successful teacher of Cook County; and Lydia, who is attending school in Mayfair.

Since casting his first Presidential vote for Gen. Grant in 1868, Mr. Robertson has been a stalwart advocate of the Republican party and its principles, and has frequently served as a delegate to its conventions. He is a member of the Barrington Lodge of Modern Woodmen, and is a charitable and benevolent man, who contributes liberally to churches and worthy enterprises, and does all in his power to advance the best interests of the community. His sterling worth and many excellencies of character have made him a highly respected citizen.

# GEORGE W. WATERMAN.

GEORGE W. WATERMAN, a retired farmer residing in Barrington, is one of the worthy citizens that Massachusetts has furnished to Cook County. He was born in the town of North Adams, Berkshire County, on November 17, 1826, and is descended from good old Revolutionary stock, his grandfather, Thomas Waterman, having been a soldier in the War for Independence. His father, Capt. George T. Waterman, was a native of Berkshire County, and in North Adams married Eunice Hoskins, who was born in the Bay State. He followed farming, and also engaged in teaming. He served in the War of 1812, with the rank of Captain, and afterwards received a pension in recognition of his services. He held a number of local offices of honor and trust, and was ever a valued citizen. In 1842, he emigrated westward, and cast in his lot among the early settlers of Barrington Township, Cook County, where he purchased eighty acres of raw land, but in a short time the unbroken prairie was fenced and transformed into rich and fertile fields. He there carried on agricultural pursuits throughout his remaining days. His death occurred in 1875, and he was laid by the side of his wife in Barrington Cemetery, where a substantial monument has been erected to their memory. Mrs. Waterman had passed away a few years previous.

In the family were three sons and four daughters: Waitay, wife of S. W. Kingsley, of Barrington; Nancy, deceased; Ann, wife of Charles Hawley, of Barrington; Susan, deceased, wife of Henry Hawley, of Barrington; G. W., of this sketch; J. M., a carpenter of Elgin, Ill.; and Charles H., who resides in Petersburg, Ill.

Mr. Waterman of this sketch acquired a good

common-school education in his native State, and at the age of seventeen years came to Illinois. He aided in clearing and developing a farm in Barrington Township, and afterwards assumed its management. He also bought more land, and thus extended its boundaries. As a companion and helpmate on life's journey, he chose Miss Alvira, daughter of Gilbert Applebee, who resides in Barrington, at the advanced age of ninety-four years. Their union was celebrated in Barrington June 2, 1853, and six months later they removed to a farm of one hundred and twenty acres adjoining the old homestead. Subsequently Mr. Waterman made other purchases, until his farm comprised two hundred acres of good land. He built upon it a substantial residence and large barns, together with good outbuildings, and made it one of the model farms of the community. He also owns another good farm of one hundred and twenty acres. He commenced life empty-handed, with no capital, but has steadily worked his way upward, and by his enterprise and industry has become the owner of two valuable farms and a fine residence property in Barrington.

In 1885, Mr. Waterman was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife. They had three children: Susan, wife of A. D. Church, of Barrington; J. W., a substantial farmer of Barrington Township; and F. L., who resides in the village. All are married and have families. Mr. Waterman was married in Barrington, in the spring of 1888, to Mrs. Rhoda Ann Richardson, a widow and a sister of his former wife. She had two children by her first husband: Laura, wife of C. P. Hawley, of Barrington; and Dr. H. D. H. Richardson, of this place.

Mr. Waterman has been identified with the Republican party since becoming a voter, and is a warm advocate of its principles. His fellow-townsmen, appreciating his worth and ability, have frequently called upon him to serve in positions of public trust. He has been Supervisor, and is now President, of the Barrington Mutual Fire and Tornado Insurance Company. He has also been School Trustee for a number of years, and he gives his hearty support and co-operation to all enterprises which he believes calculated to prove of public benefit. He and his wife are faithful members and active workers in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Waterman is a man of upright character and sterling worth, and his honorable career has won for him a large circle of warm friends.

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# HARVEY B. HURD.

HARVEY B. HURD has been prominently identified with the advancement of Chicago and its interests for many years. For nearly half a century he has resided in the city, or in its beautiful suburb of Evanston, and during this long period he has been a powerful factor in molding not only the destiny of this metropolis, but of the entire West as well. He was born in Huntington, Fairfield County, Conn., February 14, 1828, and is a son of Alanson Hurd, who was of English descent. His mother was of both Dutch and Irish lineage. If ever it could be said of any one that he made his own way in life from poverty to a high and honorable station, it is true of Harvey B. Hurd. It is said that when he left home to seek a fortune for himself, he carried all his possessions in a handkerchief, and when he arrived in Chicago, some years later, his capital was only half a dollar; yet this poor youth was in subsequent years to play a part which has influenced the career of the State, and aided in molding the preliminary studies of a generation of young American lawyers. Until he was fifteen years of age he spent the summer months in work upon his

father's farm, while in the winter season he attended school.

On the 1st of May, 1842, Mr. Hurd bade adieu to his parents and journeyed on foot to Bridgeport, where he became an apprentice in the office of the Bridgeport *Standard*, a Whig newspaper. With a company of ten young men, in the autumn of 1844, he emigrated to Illinois, and became a student in Jubilee College, of Peoria County, then presided over by Rev. Samuel Chase. A disagreement arose between him and the Principal after he had been in college for about a year, and Mr. Hurd then went to Peoria, where he sought employment, but unsuccessfully. He therefore took passage on a baggage stage for Chicago, where, in the office of the *Evening Journal*, he soon secured work. This paper was then published by Wilson & Geer. He afterwards worked on the *Prairie Farmer*, and in the fall of 1847 began studying law in the office of Calvin De-Wolf. In 1848 he was admitted to the Bar, and formed a partnership with Carlos Haven, who was afterwards State's Attorney. His next partner was Henry Snapp, who later represented the Joliet District in Congress, and from 1850 until 1854 he was a partner of Andrew J. Brown. This latter firm had large transactions in real estate, and owned two hundred and forty acres of land, which was platted as a part of the village of Evanston. Mr. Hurd was one of the first to build in this place. He began the erection of the home which is still his place of residence in the summer of 1854, and moved into it in the following summer. It is one of the finest homes in this beautiful suburb, and at the time of its erection it stood alone on a block of ground. Its owner enjoys the distinction of having been the first President of the Village Board.

In May, 1853, Mr. Hurd married Miss Cornelia A., daughter of the late Capt. James Hilliard, of Middletown, Conn. Three daughters were born unto them: Eda, wife of George S. Lord; Hettie, who died in 1884; and Nellie, wife of John A. Comstock. On the 1st of November, 1860, Mr. Hurd wedded Mrs. Sarah Collins, widow of the late George Collins. She died in 1890, and in July, 1892, he married Miss Susanna Van Wyck, a lady highly esteemed in social circles in Chicago and Evanston.

Mr. Hurd was an ardent Abolitionist, and took an active part in the stirring events which occurred in Chicago before and after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The result of this measure of Congress was to make Kansas a prize for which both the free and slave States contended. The slave-holders of western Missouri crossed the border, driving out many of the free State settlers and killing others, pre-empted lands, and opposed the passage of emigrants from the Northern States through Missouri, compelling the latter to take a more circuitous route through Iowa and Nebraska. Kansas was the scene of continued conflict between these parties during the spring and summer of 1855, the border ruffians of Missouri seeking to drive out the free State settlers by murder and arson, and the free State settlers retaliating. The cry of "bleeding Kansas" echoed through the North, and emigration societies were formed in the free States to aid, arm and protect the Northern settlers in Kansas. A convention was held in Buffalo, N. Y., at which a national Kansas committee was formed and Mr. Hurd, who was a member of the convention, became secretary of its executive committee, with headquarters in Chicago. His assistant secretary was Horace White, afterwards editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, and now of New York City. In 1856, Kansas crops proved a failure, owing to the depredations of the contending factions. In anticipation of a lack of seeds for the planting in the coming spring, the committee in New York in February, 1857, passed a resolution instructing the executive committee in Chicago to purchase and forward the necessary seeds, and at the same time appropriated $5,000 to aid John Brown in the organization and equipment of the free-soil settlers into companies for self-protection. Mr. Hurd found, on returning to Chicago, that the funds in the hands of the treasurer were not sufficient to meet both requirements. He therefore decided to buy and send on the seeds. One hundred tons, including spring wheat, barley, corn, potatoes and other seeds, were purchased and forwarded. When Brown applied for the money

appropriated to him, he found the treasury of the committee empty. At first Gerritt Smith and other friends of Brown were inclined to find fault with the action of Mr. Hurd, but in the mean time the free settlers had been waiting anxiously at Lawrence, Kan., for the seeds. They had been forwarded by a small steamer, which was to ascend the Kansas River to Lawrence, where the settlers assembled to receive them. The steamer was delayed two weeks by low water, and when at last it did arrive, the settlers were overjoyed, and the wisdom of Mr. Hurd's course was amply vindicated. The settlers would have been obliged to leave Kansas had not this timely provision for a crop been made. As it was, the tide of emigration from the free States kept on increasing, and the pro-slavery men, finding that they could not win in the contest, soon abandoned it.

In 1862, Mr. Hurd formed a partnership with Hon. Henry Booth, and at the same time accepted the position of lecturer in the law department of the University of Chicago, which Mr. Booth had aided in organizing three years previous, and of which he was Principal. In 1868 the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Hurd retiring from active practice. In April, 1869, he was appointed by Gov. Palmer one of three commissioners to revise and re-write the General Statutes of the State of Illinois. His colleagues were William E. Nelson, of Decatur, and Michael Shaeffer, of Salem, both of whom withdrew in a short time, leaving the burden of the work upon Mr. Hurd. He completed his task with the adjournment of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly in April, 1874, and was appointed by that body to edit and supervise the publication, which he accomplished to the entire satisfaction of the general public. The labor which he performed in this revision is such as only lawyers can fully appreciate. He had not only to compile into one homogeneous whole the various laws which from time to time had been enacted at the biennial meetings of the Legislature, but to adapt them to the new State Constitution of 1870, discarding old provisions which were in conflict with it, and constructing new ones in conformity with it. The success of his work was immediate, and "Hurd's Revised Statutes" is an indispensable work in every law office throughout the State, and in many public offices. The State edition of 1874 of fifteen thousand copies was soon exhausted, and Mr. Hurd has been called upon to edit eight editions since, all of which have received the unqualified commendation of the Bar.

In the summer of 1876, Mr. Hurd was again elected to a chair in the law school, which had become the Union College of Law of the University of Chicago and the Northwestern University, and he is now Professor of Pleading, Practice and Statutory Law in that institution, it now being the law department of the Northwestern University. He has here an occupation which is thoroughly congenial to him. He has always been a careful student, and his arguments of cases before the higher courts were always models of clear and accurate statement of legal propositions and logical reasoning. In his academic work he displays the same invaluable qualities, imparting to his class a thorough understanding of principles, and training them to systematic and methodical habits. At the special election for a Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois, December 11, 1875, Mr. Hurd was nominated by the Republicans, but was opposed by T. L. Dickey, who was then Corporation Counsel of the city of Chicago. Mr. Dickey was a Democrat, and had the entire support of that party; he had, moreover, the whole influence of the city administration, and, to crown all, he had the backing of the railroad corporations, who were disposed to revenge themselves upon him for the stringent measures of railroad legislation which the General Assembly had enacted, which were contained in "Hurd's Revised Statutes," and with the framing of which he had much to do. By the aid of this powerful combination he was defeated. Just before the election a defamatory pamphlet was published against him by a member of the same church to which he belongs, and, though it was of too slight importance to influence the result, it was not a matter to be overlooked by Mr. Hurd, who had always borne an irreproachable character. The author was tried and convicted of slander and unchristian conduct by a church court, and

received its formal censure, while Mr. Hurd made many friends by his forbearing and Christian conduct toward his defamer. Since that time he has not appeared before the public as a candidate for any office, but seems to prefer the honorable retirement which he has so well earned, finding sufficient occupation in his academic duties, and employing his leisure in the pursuits of a scholar.

Mr. Hurd was one of six gentlemen selected to fill the vacancy on the Board of County Commissioners of Cook County created by the conviction of members of that board for defrauding the county. He has the credit of being the father of the new drainage system of Chicago, by which the sewerage of the city, instead of being, as now, discharged into Lake Michigan, the source of the water supply, is to be carried into the Illinois River, by means of a channel across what is known as the Chicago Divide. While he does not claim the credit of having first suggested such a channel (indeed it has been long talked of), he is, without doubt, the author of the plan of creating a municipal district of the city of Chicago —the Chicago Sanitary District—and getting it adopted. Until he suggested this plan it was generally conceded that there was no way of raising the necessary money to construct the channel without an amendment to the constitution, the city of Chicago having reached the limit of its borrowing and taxing power. It was through Mr. Hurd's suggesting of this plan to Mayor Harrison that the drainage and water supply commission known as the Herring Commission was raised. He was the friend and adviser of that commission, and was the author of the first bill on the subject introduced into the Legislature in 1886, known as the Hurd Bill, which resulted in a legislative commission to further investigate the subject and present a bill. The bill reported by that commission, passed in 1887, although it differed in some respects from the original Hurd Bill, was in the main the same, and was supported before the Legislature by him and his friends. He conducted the proceedings for its adoption by the people of the district, and it was adopted at the November election in 1887 by an almost unanimous vote. His residence outside of the district, in Evanston, although not a legal disqualification, has in the minds of politicians ruled him out as a candidate for Trustee; still he has not ceased to devote his energies to its success. The plan as outlined is now in a fair way of being accomplished, as the channel is actually being constructed upon that plan, and when it is done it will no doubt be regarded as one of the grandest accomplishments of the age. It will at once give to Chicago an excellent system of drainage, pure water and a magnificent waterway, connecting the Great Lakes with the Mississippi and tributaries and the Gulf of Mexico.

For several years Mr. Hurd has been at the head of the Committee of Law Reform of the Illinois State Bar Association, and is the author of the able reports of that committee in favor of extending the American policy of breaking up large estates through the operation of the laws of descent and wills, by so amending the laws as to limit the amount one may take by descent or will from the same person; and in favor of a system of registration of titles which will make transfers of real estate as simple, inexpensive and secure as the transfers of personal property. The latter of these reports has already borne substantial fruit in the shape of a commission to consider the matter of transfers of title, which was created by the action of the last General Assembly. Of that commission Mr. Hurd was chairman, and in the report of December 10, 1892, it recommended a system of registering titles substantially embodying the essential principles of the Australian or Torrens system. The bill recommended to the convention passed the Senate, but was defeated in the House of Representatives of the Illinois Legislature, lacking only seven votes, however, of a majority and becoming a law. Since the report of the commission, commissions of a like character have been raised in a number of States, and the bill which was written by Mr. Hurd bids fair to become the basis of bills for the adoption of the system in the United States.

Among the charities which receive Mr. Hurd's attention and aid are the Children's Aid Society of Chicago, whose work it is to find homeless children and place them in families.

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Thos. H. Leithner

# THOMAS F. WITHROW.

THOMAS FOSTER WITHROW was born in Kanawha County, Virginia (now West Virginia), March 6, 1832. His father, who was a physician, was bound his son should be a medical practitioner, but the son had an early bent for the law, which brooked no opposition; on this account, as his father would not furnish necessary funds, his early years were mainly self-educated. When sufficiently advanced, he taught district schools, thereby earning the means wherewith to attend the Western Reserve College, situated at Delaware, Ohio. By reason of his father's death during his youth, he was obliged to drop his books, leave college, and forthwith proceed to business life in order to support his widowed mother and his sister.

Adopting for a season the journalistic field, that he might lay up money to prosecute ultimate legal aims, at the age of twenty-one he was appointed local editor upon the *Republican*, published at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, removing in 1855 to Zanesville, in the same State, to assume editorship in chief of the *Free Press*. Although exceptionally brilliant in this sphere of occupation (a fact amply vouched for by his rapid rise therein), he felt that his powers were not called upon to their fullest extent, and that he would be altogether unable in any field, save the law, to find a theme whose ringing echoes should sound the melody of his life.

Upon the death of his dearly beloved mother in the fall of 1856, he commenced the study of law in the offices of Miller & Beck, of Fort Madison, Iowa. The following year witnessed his admission to the practice of the local bar of his newly acquired home in Des Moines, Iowa, where he first opened his office. Directly his unusual abilities became voiced, he was sought for private secretary by Governor Ralph P. Lowe (the first Republican to assume the gubernatorial functions in that State), as also by his successor in office, Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood. Fancy can readily picture what flames were added to his aspirations by such distinguished environment at the inception of his young career. Prosperity, however, far from spoiling him, amplified both his talents and his tact; wherefore, recognizing his fitness for so exacting a function, the proper authorities selected our modestly-laureled subject to act as Official Reporter of the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa; the well-digested results of his long incumbency of such office being embodied in some fourteen volumes of Iowa State Reports, containing decisions upon all branches of law as issues were made on appeals, and which, as the decrees of the court of *dernier resort*, are precedents in that State for future adjudication.

In 1863 the deserts of his exceedingly enthusiastic political services were formally acknowledged in his elevation to the highly responsible position of Chairman of the Iowa State Republican Committee. During this period his alert faculties were so impressed by the necessities calling for better means for effectual campaign work, that he originated a new code of methods, thereupon proven to be so superior in conception that they have been very largely followed and patterned after ever since. The unusual needs of these "war times" so enthused his impressionable mind that he foresaw and spoke as a party prophet or lawgiver. None has left a brighter, more wholesome memory in the political annals of that State, so long his honored and honoring home.

In 1866 he was made local Division Attorney for the Rock Island & Pacific Railway, his services manifesting such activity and success that in 1873 he was rewarded by an advancement to the chief post of his department. under the title

of General Solicitor, whereupon removal of residence was made to the *situs* of the general offices of that road at Chicago. Litigation increased in bulk to such a degree, that in after years they found it would be expedient to select two such solicitors, at which juncture Mr. Withrow was installed in the newly created office of General Counsel for the entire system, having a general supervision over a corps of able legal subordinates, in person only going into the highest courts upon questions of weightier import. These duties he continued with conscientious energy to administer until the time of his decease, February 3, 1893, since which time the Rock Island Railway has withheld from elevating any successor to his so peculiarly honored seat.

On the occasion set apart by the Supreme Court of Iowa for the delivering of eulogies upon the life-work and character of Mr. Withrow, among numerous eloquent tributes paid to his superlative worth on the part of professional old friends and associates, we find in the address *par excellence*, spoken by Judge Wright, the following passage: "As a lawyer, he was industrious, conscientious, aggressive, and of the quickest perceptions. He had a genius for hard and effective work, all of which was done thoroughly, slighting nothing. * * He was the very soul of fidelity to his client. * * *His greatest power was fertility of resource.* * * Generous and considerate, alas, that he must pass away in the prime of life!"

It was this "genius for hard and effective work" which led to his untimely, sudden death, through heart failure. The fall previous, in the retirement of his summer home at Lake Geneva, he had spent several very laborious weeks in preparing for hearing an extremely important case for his corporation, from which particular overwork, though he respited, he never fully recovered. Sturdy as an oak, which under careful cherishing outstands the violence of myriad seasons, his ardent temperament recked not of the prudences of life; with him it was always—"This is the battle! This must end in victory!" And so into the seething flames of a too consumingly brilliant professional life, he had cheerfully thrown that score of years of reserved force which, along more conservative lines, would undoubtedly have sufficed him to meet with heroic fortitude the slowly gathering shadows of a quite advanced age. But who will take upon him to assert that he was not well contented on the whole that it befell as indeed it did? For had not the solicitations of friends often cautioned him against his so lavish expenditure of exceptional energies? Let us take example of this "faithfulness unto death," his most fitting eulogy, and rarest, pure balm of solace to the bereaved.

By religious faith he was a Unitarian; always in attendance upon the inspiring services of the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer while he so long and efficiently filled the pulpit of Unity Church of this city. Of later years a warm friendship had grown up between him and the late Rev. Dr. David Swing, who officiated so feelingly at the obsequies, unspeakably regretful over the loss of his lawyer-naturalist comrade; for they were boon mates together in the woods and fields, mutually worshiping the omnipresent God as they walked.

Like his father, Mr. Withrow was an exceedingly devoted abolitionist, at a period when Virginia was not at all prolific of such citizenship. Many a colored man was able through their agency to breathe the free air of the North. Indeed, so bitter grew the local sentiment engendered by the temerity of so exceptional an attitude, altogether hostile to southern tenets, that it became expedient, and was the chief cause of, the family removal to Ohio. No less zealous in this new field, and grown to great prominence in the dominant party, what pleasure our friend must have experienced over that immortal proclamation of President Lincoln, with its ensuing complete practical ratification! We sincerely believe that no happier moments than these crowned his life, unless, possibly, the contemplation of these signal, national transactions in later years, while seated upon his own magnificent premises overlooking Chicago Lincoln Park, of which he was a Commissioner, being thus in full view of the superb bronze statue of the President himself, of the fund for erecting which he had been a trustee.

Vivacious and sociable, a semi-public life had found him a member of many choice clubs and societies; but with growing domesticity necessitated by maturer years, added to the drains made by constant prefessional duties upon his vitality, he withdrew more and more into the quiet enjoyments afforded by home life, especially delighting in *belles lettres*, in whose rich domain he was during the thirty-five most busily occupied years of professional activity, never less than an ambitious student and philosophic meditator. Here the richest verbal expressions of genius became again his living legacy, always ready at a necessitous crisis to do his eloquent bidding. At the time of his demise he was still enrolled with the Chicago Literary Club, as for the many years past, as well as with the famous Grolier Club of New York City.

Mr. Withrow was married October 27, 1859, at Hamilton, Madison County, New York, to Miss Jane Frances Goodwin, who survives him, together with three children born unto them, as follows: Henry Goodwin Withrow, born April 29, 1861, whose advanced education was completed in the University of Michigan, now being engaged in railroading; Charles LeBaron Withrow, born in June 1866, matriculated at the Cambridge (Massachusetts) Law School, but now in journalistic labors with the Associated Press in New York City; Bonnie Withrow, born in August, 1867, educated at Ogontz, near Philadelphia, now largely devoted to philanthropic work, especially the welfare of young women whom fate has thrown upon their own resources.

Mrs. Withrow is a daughter of the sea captain, LeBaron Goodwin, of Old Plymouth, Massachusetts, and Mary, his wife (*nee* Leggett), of Saratoga Springs, New York. Her father removed in mature years to De Ruyter, Madison County, New York, where he led a retired and studious life. The said Mary Leggett was a daughter of Samuel and Susannah Leggett (*nee* Smith); Samuel being a son of Isaac and Rebecca Leggett (*nee* Starbuck), a daughter of Benjamin and Hepsibah Starbuck (*nee* Bunker). The said LeBaron Goodwin was a son of William and Lydia C. Goodwin, (*nee* Sampson), the former a son of Nathaniel and Lydia Goodwin (*nee* LeBaron), a son of John and Mary Goodwin (*nee* Roby), a son of Nathaniel (who died in 1754) and Elizabeth Goodwin.

Mrs. Withrow is related to eminent families, as will be seen from the fact that through her paternal grandmother, Lydia C. Sampson, she traces back to Nathaniel Cushing, born in 1588 (a son of Peter Cushing, of Norfolk, England), an early American colonist; also to Henry Pitcher, born in 1586, who came early to Hingham, Massachusetts, in the ship "Delight;" also to Capt. Miles Standish, famous of the "Mayflower" crew; also to Henry Sampson, compeer of Standish, whose grandson Isaac married Lydia, a granddaughter of Captain Standish, and who became in due time grandparents of the said Lydia C. Sampson, the grandmother of Mrs. Withrow.

# JULIUS M. WARREN.

JULIUS M. WARREN, only son of Daniel Warren, a pioneer settler of Du Page County (see biography elsewhere in this volume), was born in Fredonia, New York, June 13, 1811, being the first white child born in Chautauqua County. He became a member of the New York militia, in which he attained the rank of colonel. With the family, he came to Du Page County in the autumn of 1833, and spent the balance of his life there. He was a very genial and happy-dis-

positioned gentleman, and early became a favorite in society. A recent writer in the Chicago *Herald* speaks thus of the society of that day: "The society of all this region, including town and country, forty-five years ago, had its attractive seat and held its principal revelries in the valley of Fox river. 'The best people' that came out from the eastern states to settle in this region did not stop in Chicago, but made for the magnificent farming lands in this vicinity. Some came from central and western New York, where they had seen families of the aristocracy plant themselves and flourish on the fat lands of the Mohawk and Genesee valleys. To clear off timber and reduce those great farms to productivity, had taken half a century of time and had exhausted the lives of three generations. This was known to the new emigrants, and as they heard of or saw these Illinois lands, bare of obstinate trees, but clothed with succulent grasses, of nature's sowing; in a climate that possessed no torridity, nor yet any destructive rigors; all this being known beforehand, many refined and cultivated families came out with all their effects, and bought or entered land and proceeded to make themselves homes, which, they had no doubt, would be homes to them for their natural lives."

Mr. Warren had a keen sense of humor and was always amiable and cheerful, which made him a favorite in all circles. Instead of disaproving the amusements of the young people, he always had a strong sympathy and interest in their pleasures. He was the constant attendant of his sisters, and often laughingly mentioned them as seven reasons why he should not marry. He was also devotedly attached to his mother who was justly proud of her only son. Together they kept house until her death, when he induced his nephew to bring his family to live on the old homestead at Warrenville, where he continued to reside. He passed away on the first of May, 1893, his last words being, "Take me home to my mother."

In speaking of Colonel Warren and the village of Warrenville, we again quote from the *Herald*: "He called in a storekeeper, a blacksmith, a cooper and a carpenter, and a tavernkeeper came in good time. Naperville was a smaller village, having but two log houses. Aurora scarcely had a being, and St. Charles was not. But all along on the banks of the Fox river were settlers of a high class, who had knowledge of and correspondence with the eastern portions of the United States. Foremost among these was Judge Whipple, who, acting with the Warrens, father and son, organized and gave direction to local affairs. They were without postal facilities of any kind, and every family had to send a member into Chicago for letters and papers. A letter from Buffalo to any place on the Fox river was from four to six weeks in coming, and to Chicago cost fifty cents postage. Colonel Warren making use of eastern friends, got a postoffice (the first in the valley) established at Warrenville in 1833, and himself appointed postmaster. He was his own mail-carrier, making weekly trips, on foot some times, to Chicago and out again, with letters and papers for distribution through his office to people in all that section. Colonel Warren held this office for fifty years, and only lost it when President Cleveland came in the first time."

Although chiefly self-educated, Colonel Warren was a thoroughly well-read man, and was admirably fitted for a leader in politics, as well as in society. He represented his district for three successive terms in the State Legislature, from 1840 to 1843, but refused to longer remain in public life, preferring the quiet joys of his home and neighborhood to anything the capital or metropolis might offer. He continued to manage the large homestead farm until his death. He was a loyal adherent of the Republican party, having espoused its leading principles before its organization.

The following incident will indicate the kindly nature of Colonel Warren and his noble mother, as well: A young lawyer of Chicago, now known throughout Illinois as the venerable ex-Chief Justice of the State, John Dean Caton, fell sick of fever while staying at the log tavern in Naperville, one of the two buildings of that village. Hearing of the case, Colonel Warren went at once to see what he could do to render the sufferer comfortable, and soon decided to remove him to his own home, where he could receive better

nursing than at the little frontier tavern. This probably saved the life of the patient, who attributes his recovery to the careful nursing of Mrs. Warren and her daughters, with such aid as Colonel Warren could apply. The last-named saw the completion of his eighty-second year, full of humor and harmless badinage to the last, and died as the result of an attack of pneumonia, after an illness of only two days, leaving as an inspiration to those who come after the record of a well-spent life.

# FERDINAND W. PECK.

FERDINAND W. PECK. Among Chicago's native sons, of whom she is justly proud, is the subject of this sketch. He is the youngest son of P. F. W. Peck, the pioneer settler and merchant of the city (for biography see another page), and was born in the family residence, which stood on ground now covered by the Grand Pacific hotel, July 15th, 1848.

It is not often that one not stimulated by necessity or forced to cultivate self-reliance achieves anything worthy of note among the active men of to-day. Without this stimulus, Mr. Peck applied himself first to the acquirement of an education, passing through the grades of the city schools, graduating at the High School, the Chicago University and the Union College of Law. Next he took up the practice of his chosen profession, and met with the full measure of success vouchsafed to the young lawyer in a field already occupied by a multitude of able and experienced jurists and attorneys. After several years of practice, with growing business that is bound to come to one of his energy and ability, he was forced to abandon the law to engage in caring for the estate which his father had left to the charge of his sons, at his demise. This property consisted principally of real estate, much of which had been stripped of its improvements by the great fire of 1871, and which now required constant and careful attention. Under the conservative management of the senior Peck's sons, the estate has prospered, at the same time it has conferred upon the city some of its most valuable and permanent features.

Mr. F. W. Peck is a devotee of music and a lover of art, and has been the means of bringing to Chicago much of its culture in these elevating and ennobling studies. For some years he cherished the idea of providing the city with facilities sufficiently ample and substantial to bring hither all that was best in the line of intellectual and refining entertainments. The Opera Festival of 1885, of which Mr. Peck was President, brought to the city the finest musical and dramatic entertainments ever offered to an American audience, and made apparent to the citizens the need of better facilities for such entertainments. Mr. Peck seized upon this sentiment and organized the Auditorium Association, of which he was unanimously chosen President. The stock was distributed among three hundred subscribers, including the most prominent and wealthy citizens, and the result is known to every denizen of the city, in one of its most conspicuous landmarks—the Auditorium.

A recent writer says: "The genius of the world has exhausted itself in devising and erecting architectural edifices. The Parthenon in the age of Pericles, glorious in all the adornments of art wrought by the chisel of Phidias and brush of Praxiteles, was a temple of heathen worship; the mighty walls of the Coliseum were

raised to furnish an arena for gladiatorial brutality. Mediæval architects reared the clustered columns and vaulted arches of Gothic cathedrals to woo men to pious aspirations; the chaste lines and sculptured walls of the "Nouvelle Opera" were raised as a temple of music and dramatic art; each had or has its beauties and special use; but it remained for the genius of Chicago to conceive and its enterprise to provide, by private munificence, a structure as perfect as any in substantial utility, both as a gathering place of the multitude and a temple of all the arts; the perfection of architectural genius. It is more capacious than the Albert Hall of South Kensington, more substantial than the new opera of Paris; chaste, solid and sublime."

Mr. Peck has shown the same zeal, energy and ability in the conduct of public business which has been placed in his charge that mark all his own undertakings. As chairman of the finance committee of the World's Columbian Exposition he assumed a heavy responsibility, and aided in bringing that stupendous enterprise through successfully and paying every pecuniary obligation. This involved the expenditure of over $30,000,000, and was calculated to test the capacity of the greatest financiers. Mr. Peck is also associated in official capacity with many of the permanent institutions of the city, including most of those calculated to promote an æsthetic sentiment among the people. Some of these official positions are the presidency of the Chicago Athenæum, the Auditorium Association and the Union League Club; he has been Vice-president of the Board of Education of the city of Chicago, and was Vice-president of the World's Columbian Exposition, with a seat in its board of reference and control, on its executive committee, committee on legislation and special committee on ceremonies, in addition to the finance committee, as above noted.

Mr. Peck's habits and manners are wholly unostentatious, and he is ever affable and kind to all who may come in contact with him. In the midst of a busy life, full of cares and responsibilities, he gives much attention to the amenities of life and has been an extensive traveler. In summer he spends much time out of doors, and maintains a summer home at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, and enjoys the honor of being Commodore of the Wisconsin Yacht Club. His favorite yacht is named the "Tarpon," in honor of his good fortune in capturing an enormous tarpon while fishing off the coast of Florida at one time. In his handsome home on Michigan Avenue, in the city, are found a happy and congenial wife, four sons and two daughters. Mrs. Peck is the daughter of the late William A. Spalding, a sketch of whom appears on another page.

In speaking of Mr. Peck, the History of Chicago says: "One only slightly familiar with the telltale disclosures of physiognomy, looking upon his mild, refined and thoughtful features, cannot fail to be impressed that behind them is character of more than ordinary delicacy of sentiment and maturity of mind, that belongs rather to the æsthetic than to the gross and material lines of thought and action. While not an artist, he is a lover of art; his mind has a constructive quality, which, with sympathy with human needs and enthusiasm for the uplifting of the standard of life among the masses of the people, calls him to undertake enterprises of pith and magnitude, for the education of the people, for inspiring them with higher ideals of life, and leading them from the indulgence of degrading passions, through the ministries of the 'diviner arts,' to higher planes of living and enjoyment. This type of mind is not often found amid the rush and competition of life in our great cities. To its possession and well-developed proportions by so many of the well-to-do young men of Chicago, whose names will readily occur to the observant student of her inner life, is due in great part the æsthetic character which Chicago has taken on, despite her unwonted devotion to the more sordid pursuits of her gigantic enterprises. With her university and schools of every sort, with her art studios and collections, with her social clubs, musical festivals and dramatic entertainments, and especially since her magnificent triumph in constructing and maintaining the grandest exhibition of art and industry which the world has ever seen, Chicago easily leads all other Ameri-

can cities in æsthetic development, and stands not far behind such old-world centers of art and artists as Paris, Brussels and Florence."

The stockholders of the Auditorium Association have caused to be placed in the foyer of the Auditorium a bronze bust of Mr. Peck, upon the granite pedestal of which has been inscribed: "A tribute to the founder of this structure, from the stockholders of the Auditorium Association, in recognition of his services as their President, in behalf of the citizens of Chicago. 1889."

# CAPT. JOHN F. STAFFORD.

CAPT. JOHN FRANCIS STAFFORD, who was for many years connected with the mercantile and maritime interests of Chicago, was born in Dublin, Ireland, August 12, 1820. His father, John Stafford, was a provision merchant, and an intimate friend of Daniel O'Connell, the famous Irish patriot. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Mallon.

In the year 1828 the family removed to Port Hope, Canada West (now Ontario), where John Stafford bought and operated a grist, saw and fulling mill. In the following winter he was frozen to death while on the road between Port Hope and Toronto. The next spring his widow moved to Rochester, New York, where, a few years later, her son John began the study of medicine in the office of Elwood & Toby, the former then one of the eminent surgeons of the State, and the latter a prominent physician. Two years later, in 1832, Mrs. Stafford died of cholera, and the son abandoned his medical studies; but he never forgot his mother's counsel and made it the rule of his life, which has always been upright and stainless.

At the age of fourteen he began life on the great lakes in the capacity of cabin boy on the ship "Julia Palmer," of Buffalo, New York. In those days the old custom of serving grog (in this case it was Santa Cruz rum) prevailed, and at eleven o'clock each day the crew had its daily rations. Being anxious to succeed, young Stafford spent several years as a sailor, and gradually worked up to a position as master, which he acquired in 1849, at which date he became part owner and captain of the brig "Boston," of Buffalo. In this capacity he spent three years on the lakes.

In 1851 he settled in Chicago, and engaged in the business of ship chandler and grocer on South Water Street, in which occupation he remained nine years. During that time he bought vessels, and in 1860 he owned a fleet of ten. One of these, the brig "Banner," made the voyage from Chicago to Buffalo in four days and two hours. In the year 1859 he purchased a half interest in Sans' Ale Brewing Company. This firm manufactured a very fine quality of ale and supplied the United States Government, under contract, with one hundred barrels of ale daily, for use in the hospitals of the sick and wounded, during the War of the Rebellion.

Mr. Stafford was a member and principal capitalist in the firm of Bennett, Peters & Co., then the largest wholesale liquor house west of New York. He sold his interest in the two last-mentioned firms in 1869, and disposed of his fleet of ships the following year, since which time he has not been actively engaged in business. During all these years he had been active in politics, and through this activity became well acquainted with

all the public men of his political (Republican) faith in the State of Illinois since Richard Yates was elected Governor of this commonwealth. Although often solicited to become a candidate for office, he would never consent, and has held but one political position. During Mr. Yates' term as Governor of Illinois Mr. Stafford was prevailed upon to accept the appointment of Coal Oil Inspector, in order to give the city the benefit of his experience and ability in straightening out the irregularities previously prevailing in the administration of that office. This he did in eight months, and promptly resigned. After the great fire of 1871 he was a prominent member of the Aid and Relief Committee, and contributed liberally to assist the sufferers by that disaster.

It was in a work of vast importance to the citizens of Chicago that Captain Stafford most distinguished himself, not only by his steadfastness of purpose, but also by the results of his efforts in a matter which involved the title to millions of dollars' worth of property. In the year 1869 the Legislature of the State of Illinois granted to the Illinois Central Railroad Company the use of the lake shore a long distance south of the Chicago River. The company afterward, in the exercise of its riparian rights, usurped the rights of ownership over the adjacent portions of the lake and filled up a portion of the harbor, subjecting so much of the lake as it chose to its own purposes. At the time of the passing of the statute providing for the conveyance of an easement to the company, it was held to be illegal by some of the best lawyers, and a meeting of merchants, capitalists and others was called to take measures to resist the encroachments of the railroad company. As a result of this meeting, J. Young Scammon, Thomas Hoyne and John F. Stafford were appointed a committee to take proper steps to restrain the company from exercising riparian rights on the lake front. In pursuance thereof, an injunction was obtained from the lower court, which was sustained, but the railroad company carried the case up until it finally reached the Supreme Court of the United States, and there, twenty-four years after its institution, the case was decided adversely to the company. One hundred million dollars' worth of property, it was estimated, was thus saved to the citizens of Chicago. While the suit was in the courts, Captain Stafford's colleagues had died, and he alone had been left to see the end of this famous suit. During all the years of this litigation Captain Stafford had given the case unremitting attention, and expended his money liberally in forwarding the interests of the people, and did it all gratuitously.

In March, 1854, at Buffalo, New York, Captain Stafford was married to Miss Elizabeth C. Cadwallader, daughter of Michael Cadwallader, City Comptroller of that city, and for many years editor of the Buffalo *Journal.* It is a noteworthy fact that Gen. Thomas Proctor, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Cadwallader, inducted General Washington into the mysteries of Free Masonry. Mrs. Stafford died in 1861, leaving two daughters, Juniata and Minnie, who reside with their father.

Although Mr. Stafford finds no more pleasant place than his comfortable home on the North Side, he has spent much time during recent years in travel, always accompanied by one of his daughters. The summer season of the year was spent in northern resorts and the winter in the South, sometimes as far away as Cuba or Mexico. During the year 1888 Captain Stafford and Miss Minnie spent six months in Europe, visiting the home of his childhood (after an absence of sixty-two years), the four quarters of Britain and the principal countries of Southern Europe.

In politics Captain Stafford has been an earnest and unflinching Republican since the organization of the party. He has never been a candidate for office, but has chosen, rather, to help deserving friends to good positions. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian, and for seventeen years has been vestryman of Trinity Church. There is no man in Chicago deserving a larger circle of warm friends, or more highly esteemed for public services than genial, warm-hearted Captain Stafford, whose fidelity to the interests of the people of Chicago will be long remembered.

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# HON. CYRUS M. HAWLEY.

CYRUS MADISON HAWLEY was born in Cortland County, New York, in January, 1815. His liberal education, for the times, was received at the Albany (New York) Normal School, under the tutelage of the eminent scholar, Professor Woolworth. His law studies were begun under the guidance of the distinguished advocate, Joshua A. Spencer, of Utica, New York. On coming to Chicago, in 1847, he continued his application until admission to the local bar in 1849, and in 1862, on motion, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. Says a noted contemporary, "By force of native genius and industry, he directly took a front position in the ranks of his profession." Remarkable indeed was the degree of success which attended his twenty-five continuous years of legal practice here, being annually retained by such opulent clients as John V. Farwell & Company and Field, Leiter & Company; and his professional affiliations being for many years with such legal giants as Senator Lyman Trumbull and his brother, George Trumbull.

In 1869 he was nominated by President U. S. Grant to act as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the Territory of Utah, which appointment was, on the 15th of April of that year, unanimously confirmed by the United States Senate. To this new sphere of usefulness he was warmly welcomed, delivering the Fourth of July oration at Salt Lake City the year of his arrival, which was very highly complimented and at once established his ability as a public speaker, in addition to his known superior legal acquirements and the laurel crown of jurist about to be won.

Of the succeeding four years, through which he sat upon the Supreme bench of that polygamy-practicing territory, it would be quite difficult to speak in full justice, but, in the language of two of his conservative biographers, we may chronicle, "Among the distinguished persons who have figured in the affairs of Utah, there is none deserving a more respectful notice than Judge Hawley." "Every subject demanding his official attention has been grasped firmly and fearlessly, and his written decisions and opinions upon the various legal issues which have been submitted to his consideration are noted for their soundness, ability and perspicuity."

Taking a firm stand against the Mormon system, as might have been expected, he encountered the solid antagonism of its united press and public efforts, in which he was made the subject of undeserved censure and even vituperative abuse. But the golden purity of his judgment and decisions continued unsullied by malign traducers, living now in the immortal canons of law of that region, wherein his own bravely sown seeds were among the first and noblest to bear governmental fruit. On all questions involving polygamy or other associated evils, which were a growing menace to these United States, he took the most determined and unwavering stand against further usurpation by, or continuance in the practice of such customs. No more doughty champion of the right has ever thrown down the glove of challenge against Mormon-entrenched hierarchy; for to the subject of this sketch, as much as to any single person, is due credit for the improved present tone and condition of that territory, now admitted to our sisterhood of States.

From among many of his prominent decisions, afterward published in pamphlet form, we make mention of the following: "Opinion of the Supreme Court as to the Jurisdiction of Probate Courts in the Territory of Utah," 1870; "An Important United States Supreme Court Decision for Utah," 1871; "Arrest of Militia Officers in

Utah Territory," after 1870; "Militia Officers in Utah Territory, Habeas Corpus Decision," after 1870; "Habeas Corpus Decision of January 28, 1873;" "The Mormons and the Treaty with Mexico;" "A Review of a Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States," after 1870; "Opinion on the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court," Supreme Court of the United States, October term, 1873, on appeal.

One of the most memorable acts of Judge Hawley in connection with this epoch of his career was his causing the arrest of Bishop Lee, leader of the Mountain Meadow Massacre, who was subsequently indicted, tried and convicted, the death penalty being executed upon the very spot of the bloody massacre. Because of such heroic and judicial acts as the foregoing, upon the eve of his departure from Utah—for he had been too studious in performance of duties to seek subtle means of continuance or preferment in office—his recent friends and associates, made in these few but eventful years, tendered him a dignified but cordial banquet in this formal manner:

"SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, April 8, 1873.

"*Hon. C. M. Hawley*,

"Dear Sir:—Understanding that it is your intention to return to your former home in Chicago, we desire to evince before your departure in some suitable manner our appreciation of your character as a citizen, gentleman, and an able, fearless and incorruptible judge.

"We, therefore, respectfully tender to you the compliment of a dinner on the evening of the 11th instant, when we may have another opportunity of expressing the esteem, confidence and friendship we now entertain and have ever entertained for you in your personal and official capacity."

The foregoing was signed by leaders at the bar, and, upon acceptance, was the occasion of a remarkable gathering, including many distinguished legal lights, federal functionaries and army officers, which called forth many a brilliant and touching expression of sentiment.

From that post of honor, after some journeyings, he settled for a time at Washington, D. C., as a copartner of the Hon. A. G. Riddle, where his, by this time, widely voiced reputation brought distinguished and lucrative retention. But the old home by the lakes always held a warm spot in his heart, and returning to Chicago, he here passed the final years of a worthy life. The vital spark too soon burned out at his substantial residence, No. 5326 Washington Avenue, at ten o'clock in the morning of Wednesday, August 29, 1894.

Aside from pursuits of law, he was profuse in discursive literary outpourings on social as well as legal problems. Among numerous lectures delivered we find gratifying reviews of those upon these subjects: "What is Life," "Corinne," "The Mutations of Time." He was, at the time of his decease, President of the Hyde Park Philosophical Society. He was very proud of having been one of the founders, as likewise a most active and able supporter, of the Chicago "Old Tippecanoe Club," before whom he repeatedly appeared in edifying contributions, notable among which was a paper in 1891 (afterward published as a pamphlet) upon the Italian *Mafia* trouble at New Orleans. Therein was furnished a learned review of the international laws covering the dispute, together with the treaty in force between the two countries, which was made the occasion for suitable resolutions. Most feelingly of their recent loss the Tippecanoe Club adopted the following resolutions at a regular monthly meeting, held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, September 29, 1894:

"RESOLVED, That the President appoint a committee of three to present a paper expressive of the profound sorrow of the Club for the death of Judge Cyrus Madison Hawley."

The President therefore appointed the following committee: Dr. J. W. Harmon, Henry Sayrs and Rev. W. S. Post.

That committee presented the following report:

"Since our last meeting this Club has met with an irreparable loss in the death of Judge Cyrus Madison Hawley.

"He was one of our most talented and influential members. No member of this Club could speak upon questions which were discussed at our meetings with more force and eloquence. He attended our meetings quite regularly, and always contributed to their interest.

"He was a patriot. Descended from a long line of revolutionary and patriotic ancestors, he was a worthy son of such noble sires.

"He was an able expounder and defender of

the foundation principles of this Club and of the Republican party. In him were embodied the essential and enduring principles which are the foundation of the prosperity of our government.

"Judge Hawley was a man of great ability. He was a logical and consecutive reasoner. His keen intellect enabled him to see the pith and very essence of questions which he discussed, and he always supported his propositions with consummate skill, force and ability.

"He was the author of many papers which have been published.

"He also left a large number of manuscripts, which the writer of this has read, and they all give evidence of profound study and research and great ability.

"The death of Judge Hawley is a great loss to this Club. We all mourn the sad event. Therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That by the death of Judge Hawley, the old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago loses one of its most esteemed and valuable members, and that we all deeply deplore the sad event.

"*Resolved*, That this report be entered upon the records of this Club, and that a copy of it be sent to the family of the deceased."

It is thus apparent that the subject of this sketch was in political views a Republican, in whose ranks few were more modestly conspicuous. An Abolitionist, he lived to see the greatest stain upon national and domestic annals wiped away; an early advocate (in 1861) of the right and duty of government to issue treasury notes as a circulating medium, as a means with which to meet immediate fiscal governmental demands, he saw that opinion become an established administrational dogma.

What affords a more impressive spectacle than to see one pass away in the fullness of years and fame? Prominent, as lawyer; consummately able, as a jurist; stanch, as a friend; devoted, as husband and father; independent in means acquired through channels of laborious honor; surely we may safely leave his memory and his fame to the goddess of impartial hand, who considers the consciences, and records for all eternity the deeds of each.

Judge Hawley's charities were dispensed with quiet unostentation, but were none the less very substantial both in amount and judicious selection of the donees. Witness, during his lifetime he was a periodical giver to the Chicago Presbyterian Hospital, the Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Association, and the Protestant Orphan Asylum, his contributions to each of these often amounting to as much as $500 yearly. In his will he provided for the annual payment to all of said institutions of $500 during the lifetime of two of his immediate relatives, and upon their deaths the whole of his ample estate is devised in fee to be divided among the said institutions. Who can foresee the amount of good thus accomplished, the suffering relieved and the buds of many noble manhoods forever quickened? Thus he reared a monument in the hearts of unborn thousands who are yet to arise and bless his life and memory.

Judge Hawley was a lifelong Presbyterian in religious faith, having been a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Chicago, for upward of thirty years. Its pastor, the Rev. Dr. Barrows, preached his funeral sermon in sincerely glowing terms. He was buried at Penfield, New York, beside his deceased wife.

In 1862 he married Sophia Fellows, of Penfield, New York; her father being a lawyer of good abilities, and her grandfather the General Fellows who performed heroic service for the colonies in the Revolutionary War.

Upon her decease, Mr. Hawley, January 19, 1893, married Mrs. Annie Fulton Loomis (a widow), of Chicago, who survives him. Her maiden name was Fulton, the family being of Scotch-Presbyterian descent, one branch of which produced the immortal Robert Fulton, inventor of the first steamboat, successfully launched on the Hudson River in 1814. Her mother was Elizabeth Moore, a daughter of Major Thomas Moore, famed in connection with the War of 1812.

He had two children: C. Myron Hawley, who was admitted to the bar and served his father as Clerk of the Court in Utah, where he untimely died of pneumonia; and a daughter, now Mrs. Charles Bumford, of New York City.

Cyrus Madison Hawley was a son of Lewis and Sarah Hawley, *nee* Tanner, a daughter of James and Hannah Tanner, *nee* Hazard, of Newport, Rhode Island, they having been formerly of Huntington, Connecticut, but removing to Solon,

New York, where they were prominent residents for upward of half a century.

Ascending the lineage in America, we record the following: His grandparents were Joseph and Anna Hawley, *nee* Lewis, a daughter of Nathaniel and Ruth Lewis, *nee* Beardsley, of Huntington, Connecticut. Joseph was a son of Captain Francis and Rachel Hawley, *nee* Davis, a daughter of John and Sarah Davis, *nee* Chatfield, of "Great Hill" Derby, Connecticut, residents of Huntington. Francis was a son of Samuel, Jr., and Bethia Hawley, *nee* Booth, a daughter of Ephraim and Mary Booth, *nee* Clark, of Stratford, Connecticut, who lived at Stratford, and later at Derby, Connecticut. Samuel, Jr., was a son of Samuel, Sr., and Mary Hawley, *nee* Thompson, a daughter of Thomas and Ann Thompson (*nee* Welles, of Farmington, Connecticut), of Stratford, Connecticut. Samuel was a son of Joseph Hawley, "Yeoman and Town Recorder," and Katherine Birdsey, of Stratford, Connecticut.

The last said Joseph Hawley came to America about 1629 or 1630, from "Parwidge" (now Parwick), Derbyshire, England, which is a place located about nine miles northwest of Old Derby; he settled upon "Home Lot No. 37," as set off by the "first inhabitants of Stratford, Connecticut." Here he died at the advanced age of eighty-seven, his burial spot being still identified by a well-worn slate tablet (an exceptional mark among early New England settlers), on which is yet legible its inscription, "J. H. May 20, 1690."

From a work embodying the results of great labor and research, into which we have been privileged to examine in connection herewith (the volume being entitled the "Hawley Record, 1066 to 1890," a heavy quarto tome), we ascertain that this family is both very ancient and honorable. The line is of Norman origin; the first Hawley, as appears from the "Roll of Battel Abbey" (that consummate aggregate genealogical tree builded by "The Conqueror," back to whom is traced so much of the good and bad of the past nine hundred years of English history), came into England in 1066 from France with the conquering King William I. The arms of the Derby (England) Hawleys are, " *vert a saltier engrailed argent.* Crest, a dexter arm in armor ppr., garnished or holding in the hand a spear in bend sinister, point downward ppr. Motto, "*suivez moi.*" The etymology of this patronymic suggests itself as a compound of the root words, "haw" and "ley," which might be intelligently interpreted as "A meadow field enclosed by hawthorns.

Stratford, Connecticut, the ancestral American seat, is situated very advantageously upon Long Island Sound, in Fairfield County, which is not only the southwesternmost in that State, but all New England; here the Hawley family has been prominent for many generations. As one authority states, "The name of Hawley has stood pre-eminent in the ranks of jurists and statesmen of New England."

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# ISAAC NEWTON CAMP.

ISAAC N. CAMP, one of the prominent business men of Chicago, who has been successfully engaged in mercantile pursuits in this city for more than a quarter of a century, is a native of Elmore, Lamoille County, Vermont, having been born there on the 19th of December, 1831. His ancestors were colonial settlers in the Green Mountain State. His parents, Abel and

Charlotte (Taplin) Camp, were both natives of Vermont. The father was a farmer, whose sound sense and good judgment gave him the position of leading citizen among the people of the town in which he lived. For several years he held the office of Postmaster and Town Clerk. He died on the 22d of December, 1890, aged ninety years. In respect to his longevity, he was like his father, grandfather and great-grandfather, each of whom lived to a very advanced age. Among other things that came to Mr. Camp, on account of his integrity and financial ability, was the charge of a large tract of land which was left to the University of Vermont by Guy Catlin. In connection with the management of this land was a scholarship in the university held by Mr. Catlin, and placed at Mr. Camp's disposal.

Isaac Newton Camp, after the usual course in the common schools, attended the academy at Bakersfield, Vermont, where he paid his board by teaching music. At the age of twenty he entered the University of Vermont, where he made use of the scholarship above mentioned, and in his spare time earned enough money to pay his current expenses. After four years of hard study, interspersed with a liberal amount of hard work, he was graduated and received his diploma from his Alma Mater in 1856. Soon afterward he became assistant principal in Barre Academy, which had been transferred from Bakersfield during the time he was in college. There he taught mathematics and music for four years, after which he became principal of the High school, at Burlington, Vermont, filling that position until he came to Chicago, April 20, 1868.

In this city Mr. Camp became associated with H. L. Story, and entered the business in which he spent a large portion of his life. The firm took the name of Story & Camp, and continued in business until the spring of 1884, when the Estey Organ Company bought Mr. Story's interest, and the firm assumed the style of Estey & Camp, which has been continued to the present date, 1895.

Mr. Camp's life is an exemplification of what a man may do if he has ability and business methods. He began life on a small capital which he had saved out of his salary as a teacher. With that as a base, and an abundance of energy, perseverance, enterprise and integrity of the highest character, he was prepared to enter the contest for success in commercial circles with a good prospect of winning, and he succeeded. The house of which he is a member is one of the most reputable and substantial in Chicago, and its status is the outgrowth of the efforts of the gentlemen who have managed its affairs. It grew up on fair dealing and honest and successful competition with its rivals. At the time of Mr. Story's withdrawal from the firm, the capital exceeded $500,000, and he received $250,000 for his interest in the business. The capital to-day exceeds $1,000,000.

Mr. Camp has been prominently connected with public enterprises. He is a director in the Chicago Theological Seminary and the Royal Trust Company. In April, 1891, he was appointed a director of the World's Columbian Exposition, and served as a member of the committees on Agriculture and Liberal Arts. In politics Mr. Camp is a Republican, but he does not serve his party with a blind devotion, rather taking a liberal view of political matters, and in local affairs votes for the man whom he thinks best qualified to discharge the duties of the office. For many years he has been a member of Union Park Congregational Church, and is president of its board of trustees. He is a member of the Illinois and Union League Clubs.

On the 1st of January, 1862, Mr. Camp married Miss Flora Carpenter, daughter of Hon. Carlos Carpenter, of Barre, Vermont. Of the four children born of this marriage, three are now living. The daughter, Charlotte, is the wife of M. A. Farr, of Chicago; Edward N., the elder son, is in business with his father; and William Carpenter, the younger son, is also in the business.

Mr. Camp has found time in his busy commercial life to see his native land quite thoroughly, and has also traveled extensively abroad with his family. As a result of his journeyings, he is a better citizen and more loyal American than he would otherwise have been. He is a generous giver to the church and for charitable purposes.

In consequence of his industrious, well-spent life, and his energy, integrity and force of character, Mr. Camp has raised himself from the bottom round of the financial ladder to a position of independence, and at this advanced period of his life enjoys the luxuries of wealth, the society of numerous friends, and the pleasures of an environment of refinements.

# EDWARD A. JEWETT.

EDWARD ADAMS JEWETT, one of the successful sons of Vermont, now identified with the greatest enterprise of Chicago, was born at St. Johnsbury, July 18, 1838. His grandfather, Dr. Luther Jewett, was one of the pioneers of that town, where he officiated first as a clergyman and later as a physician. He was also a member of Congress from Vermont, elected in 1815 and re-elected in 1817. He was born in Canterbury, Connecticut, and reached the age of eighty-seven years. Ephraim Jewett, the father of the subject of this notice, was in turn a prominent citizen of St. Johnsbury, where he carried on a mercantile business. He married Miss Jane Fairbanks, a daughter of ex-Governor Erastus Fairbanks and sister of ex-Governor Horace Fairbanks—a name which is a household word in the Green Mountain State, and familiar in this and other countries in connection with Fairbanks' scales and philanthropic deeds. Mrs. Jane Jewett's grandfather was remotely of English descent, his ancestors being among the first settlers of Massachusetts. Both he and his wife lived to extreme old age, departing this life during the boyhood of Edward A. Jewett—Mrs. Fairbanks at the age of ninety-nine years. Erastus Fairbanks was born in Brimfield, Massachusetts, in 1792, and was known as Vermont's "War Governor," his second election to that office having occurred in the fall of 1860. The first election was in 1852.

The ancestry of Edward A. Jewett on both sides was of prime New England stock—a lineage distinguished for sturdy character, industrious habits and intellectual force—and this scion perpetuates those characteristics to a marked degree. He attended the schools in St. Johnsbury, and later became a student at Phillips Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts, graduating from that famous educational institution in 1857. He then entered Harvard University, but his health having become impaired, he was obliged to relinquish his studies there at the end of the second year.

He soon after entered upon the business career in which he has since been almost continuously occupied. His first employment was with a large wholesale boot and shoe house in Boston, where he remained until 1861. He was then sent to Burlington, Vermont, to settle up the affairs of a boot and shoe store which had become largely indebted to his employers. Having adjusted this business in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactory to the creditors, he purchased the business of the bankrupt concern and carried on the same for four years. At the end of that period he became interested in the construction of a railway from Swanton, Vermont, to St. John's, Quebec, which subsequently became a part of the Vermont Central system. From 1866 to 1870 he was in the service of the United States Government as deputy collector of internal revenue at Burlington, Vermont, after which he engaged in the book and stationery business at that place for three years.

In 1873 Mr. Jewett became a resident of Chi-

cago, and in July of that year he was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago division of the Pullman Palace Car Company. On the 1st of June, 1874, he was promoted to the office of Division Superintendent, and held that position until April 1, 1888, when he was appointed Assistant General Superintendent of the company, a position which he still capably fills. This high and responsible position was given to him in recognition of his merits and qualifications. This important trust involves in its operations millions of dollars, under a method so thoroughly systematized that the checks and balances must tally to a cent. The vast system managed by the Pullman Palace Car Company extends throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico, its domain being so broad as to be almost incomprehensible—all under the sagacious superintendency of this quiet and unpretentious gentleman, whose hand is felt and recognized as being constantly at the helm. He has been the recipient of many evidences of the high regard in which he is held by the heads of this great corporation.

In 1870 he married Miss Jennie M. Hubbell, of Charlotte, Chittenden County, Vermont, a member of an old and highly-respected family, the daughter of S. W. and Polly Hubbell. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Jewett in Chicago is the seat of pleasant hospitality, where their friends are always sure of cordial welcome.

In his social and fraternal relations Mr. Jewett occupies an enviable position. He is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, being affiliated with Washington Lodge, Burlington Chapter and Council, of Burlington, Vermont; of Chevalier Bayard Commandery, Chicago; and Boston (Massachusetts) Consistory. He served one year as Deputy Grand Master of the State of Vermont, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter for two years, and Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Commandery for one year. He was an early member of the Sons of Vermont in Chicago, and one of the vice-presidents of that society in 1894. He is a stanch supporter of Republican principles of government, and in 1872 and 1873 he served as aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Julius Converse, of Vermont. His bearing is uniformly courteous and dignified, and inspires the confidence and regard of all who come in contact with him. He can have the proud satisfaction of knowing that it has been to his own capacity, diligence and careful observance of the highest rules of business that his uniform success is due.

# GOTTLIEB MERZ.

GOTTLIEB MERZ. Among the self-made and patriotic citizens of Chicago of foreign birth, is the subject of this biography. His ancestors were among the prominent people of Menziken, in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, and he does honor to his lineage. His grandfather moved from that city to Erlach, Canton Berne, where his parents, Jacob and Elizabeth Merz, were born. Jacob Merz was a carpenter, and passed his whole life in the pursuit of his occupation at Erlach.

Gottlieb Merz was born at the last-mentioned place on the 14th of October, 1838, and attended the public schools of his native place until he was fourteen years old. He was then apprenticed to a cabinetmaker and became a journeyman two years later, at the age of sixteen. After this he worked at his trade in several of the Swiss cities

bordering on the Lake of Geneva, such as Neufchatel, Locel, Lucerne, Vevey and Morges. He was also employed for some time in the principal city of Geneva.

At the age of twenty-four, possessed by that spirit of enterprise which has made the American Nation pre-eminent in the world's progress, he determined to settle in the western world, and came direct to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. After working six months in a cabinet shop there, he went into a factory employed in the manufacture of picture frames, mirrors and show cases, and after being there two months, was made foreman and had charge of a large business.

Mr. Merz became a resident of Chicago in 1865, and was employed for two years by Stotz & Wolz, makers of cabinet ware. In 1867 he established his present business—the manufacture of cigar boxes—which has grown under his energetic and judicious care to enormous magnitude. His first shop was in the old Turner Hall on Kinzie Street, where, in 1871, he lost everything in the great fire. The North Side residents did not suppose the devouring element would cross the river from the South Side, until it seemed to leap over all along the river front, and Mr. Merz was surrounded, like many others, before he could make arrangements to save anything, and was glad to escape with his family to a place of safety. After this disaster he set cheerfully to work to repair his losses, as far as possible, without wasting any time in repining. He began on Twenty-second Street, whence he removed in June, 1872, to North Franklin Street. His business continuing to grow until he was again compelled to move, he built the brick buildings now occupied by him at 209 to 215 Superior Street, in 1879. Here he turns out daily five thousand cigar boxes, beside from one to two thousand other light packing boxes. The establishment is equipped with the latest improved machinery, much of which is the result of Mr. Merz' inventive genius.

Mr. Merz is the founder and builder of his own fortune, and his example is commended to the youth of the land. His success is the result of no sudden turn of fortune, but to the persistent pushing of his enterprise, which is the only real "luck" in the world. Sometimes a fortune is rapidly accumulated, but an examination of the case will show that, with rare exceptions, the foundation of such success was laid by long years of patient preparation which fitted the individual for seizing the opportunity when it came. Mr. Merz labored patiently many years at his trade to secure a start in the way of a small capital and a business experience and knowledge of the English language, which fitted him for the prominent position he now holds in the business world of Chicago, that typical city of American enterprise.

While he has been energetic in business, Mr. Merz has also fulfilled his duty to society. He has long been an active member of the Grutli Society, an organization of Swiss-born citizens, of which he was treasurer for ten years. He is a member of the Schweitzer Mænnerchor, the North Side Turners' Society, and was for many years identified with the Sons of Herman. He holds membership in Miethra Lodge, No. 410, in the Masonic Order, beside that of the Consistory and Shrine of the same order. In religious faith he adheres to the German Lutheran Church, and has usually affiliated with the Republican party in matters of public policy.

Mr. Merz was married, in 1864, to Miss Josephine Boppart, who is a native of St. Gallen, Switzerland. Two sons and a daughter of this family died in childhood. The living are, Emilie, widow of Henry Kallemberg; Louise, Mrs. Charles Stierlin; Edward G., who is associated with his father in business (the firm now being G. Merz & Son); and Lily, still in the home of her parents. All reside in Chicago.

By his uniform courtesy and fair dealing, Mr. Merz has won the confidence and good will of all with whom he comes in contact, and he is unanimously voted one of the most popular of the North Side citizens. He has never aspired to public station, but has been content to fill his place as a gentleman among his fellows and at his own fireside, where he is the center of conjugal and filial regard.

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S H Melcher

# SAMUEL H. MELCHER, M. D.

SAMUEL HENRY MELCHER, M. D. Few, if any other Chicagoans, bear the triple distinction that attaches to the well-known name of this soldier, citizen and pioneer of the medical profession. As a veteran of the Civil War, his record for nearly four years' hard campaigning under the flag of the North would redound to the credit of the most gallant son of Mars; as a resident of Chicago he has held place among the ablest professional men of the Western metropolis; as an original exponent and practitioner of the new school of surgery without amputation, he has achieved fame both in military and civil life.

Son of Woodbury Melcher—a soldier in the militia of New Hampshire in 1812, and whose ancestors, of English and German descent, came to America in the "Mayflower" on one of the first trips of that famous ship—Samuel Henry Melcher was born in the town of Gilmanton, New Hampshire, October 30, 1828. His father, the son of Nathaniel Melcher, a shipbuilder at Portsmouth, where the family first settled in America, was a well-known merchant and manufacturer of cotton goods at Laconia, whither he moved with his family, and where he died in 1870. Colonel Melcher's mother, Rebecca French, was a daughter of Capt. Samuel B. French, of Amesbury, Massachusetts, who served in the state militia during and after the war of 1812. He was a hotel proprietor and upon removing to Gilmanton, his subsequent home, became prominent in business there. Thus the lineage of the family can be traced back a long way on both sides.

Colonel Melcher was educated at Laconia and Gilmanton academies and studied medicine at Dartmouth College, graduating from the medical department of that institution in 1850, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He practiced first in Grafton County, New Hampshire, and later went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he built up a thriving practice. In 1859 he traveled South, going through Texas, and settled in Missouri, making his home in the town of Potosi, Washington County.

The history of his long and faithful service in the Federal cause during the Civil War is best presented in the following extract from a biography compiled by Capt. William Badger, United States Army, and which appeared in the Gilmanton *Messenger* of November 15, 1881, under the head of "Famous Sons of Gilmanton:"

"On the outbreak of the Civil War Dr. Melcher offered his services at once to General Lyon at the St. Louis Arsenal and was mustered as assistant surgeon of the Fifth Regiment, Missouri Volunteers, for three months, May 7, 1861. He was with his regiment at the battles of Carthage, Dug Spring and Wilson's Creek, where he was the last officer on the field after the forces fell back, and brought off the body of General Lyon and delivered it to General Schofield the same night. By order of General Schofield he remained a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, to take care of our wounded, and was subjected to great indignities. He was saved from being murdered only by the more moderate rebel officers. *He

*Under these conditions the indomitable will and magnificent courage of the man challenged the admiration of friend and foe.

was in Springfield, Missouri, when the "Fremont Body Guard" made their terrific charge, and attended the wounded on both sides; was furnished with wagons by General Sigel, and moved the wounded in all that region to Rolla, thence by rail to St. Louis, arriving November 24, 1861, thus ending his first campaign.

"He was commissioned brigade surgeon, December 4, 1861, reporting to General Schofield, and during the spring and summer of 1862 was in charge of the Hickory Street Hospital and Gratiot Street Hospital for rebel prisoners, † and United States Marine General Hospital at the same time. By request of Governor Gamble he received temporary leave of absence to organize the Thirty-second Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia; was commissioned colonel, and commanded the regiment six weeks, during which time he dispersed the guerrilla bands in Washington and adjoining counties, captured several rebel mails and large quantities of arms, horses and medical stores. October, 1862, he returned to his proper duty as medical director of the army of the frontier. January 8, 1863, he was engaged in the battle of Springfield, Missouri, against the forces of Marmaduke, turning out four hundred hospital convalescents, thereby saving millions of dollars worth of property, the winter supplies for General Schofield's army. About this time he performed a celebrated operation on the shoulder joint of Gen. E. B. Brown, saving his life and giving him a good arm, by removing five inches of the shaft of the humerus by excision. (See Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion; part 2, volume 2, Surgical History, page 522.) Another successful case was that of Corp. Mason Carter, Second United States Infantry, whose leg was badly shattered at the battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri, August 10, 1861, and was saved from amputation by Surgeon Melcher's conservative surgery, enabling the soldier to remain in active service for thirty-eight years. At present writing he is Brevet-Major, Fifth United States Infantry, retired.

"April, 1863, the army being re-organized, Colonel Melcher was assigned to duty in charge of the hospital at Ironton, Missouri. May 24, 1863, he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel Sixth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, and assigned to duty as Assistant Inspector General of the Department of the Missouri. He served in this capacity until Price's raid, in 1864, when he was ordered to the field as aide-de-camp to General Pleasonton, commanding the cavalry; and, in his report of the destruction of Price's army General Pleasonton mentions Colonel Melcher for gallantry and fidelity.

"Colonel Melcher's last service in the army was in command of the post of Jefferson City, Missouri, where he was active in forwarding troops to General Thomas at Nashville, Tennessee. Much debilitated from hard service, he resigned December 24, 1864.

"After the war he resided four and one-half years in Tennessee, and was in the Freedman's Bureau. May, 1870, he was appointed surgeon United States Marine Hospital, at St. Louis, Missouri. February, 1871, he was appointed by the governor of Missouri a manager of the state lunatic asylum."

In 1873 he came to Chicago. He engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, and by his method of surgery, without amputation, whereby his skill has saved the limbs of numberless persons who might otherwise have suffered the needless loss of legs and arms, he soon won his way

Always genial, and with seemingly no effort, he met and conquered every difficulty. After weeks had passed by, and the larder was low, the treasury empty, Dr. Melcher borrowed, on his personal note, thousands of dollars with which he bought food for the wounded in his care. He was the personal friend of each patient, and with the heart of a Nemian lion he was gentle as a woman. Bending over the wasted form he gave words of comfort, and treasured up messages for the loved ones at home, as he caught the last sigh of the passing soul. The hundreds he restored to health and home, carried him with them in loving memory and lifelong gratitude.

(Extract from a letter of Mrs. Lulu Kennedy, who, with her mother and sister and several other ladies of Springfield, were unceasing in their devotions to the wounded Wilson Creek soldiers.)

† The records of the Western Sanitary Commission show that the Hickory Street Hospital was most favorably reported; that a testimonial was awarded the *United States Marine Hospital*, and the hospital at Jefferson Barracks, as the two *best hospitals*, all things considered, *that were in the Department of the Mississippi*. The Marine Hospital, in charge of Surgeon S. H. Melcher, and Jefferson Barracks Hospital, the committee could not decide between, and so gave certificates to both. The awards made were fully approved and concurred in by the medical director of the Department and Assistant Surgeon General Wood.—*Extract from report of Hon. James E. Yeatman, president Western Sanitary Commission.*

to well-merited fame—a distinction that was more than local. He never performed a primary amputation during the war. Colonel Melcher remained in Chicago practicing medicine until 1883, when he removed to Crow Lake, Jerauld County, South Dakota, where he again engaged in the practice of medicine, and, purchasing several large land holdings—which he still has—carried on farming as well. He was one of the first county commissioners appointed in Jerauld County.

It was 1897 before he again returned to Chicago, and he has lived here continuously since, residing at No. 217 La Salle Avenue. He has but two children. The elder of these is Charles W. Melcher, who was born in Boston March 4, 1857. He is a graduate of polytechnics of Washington University and is manager of the Chicago branch of the Ingersol-Sargent Drill Company of New York. Colonel Melcher's other child is Miss Anina Rebecca. She was born at Crow Lake, South Dakota, and lives with her father at their home on La Salle Avenue. For the last ten years Miss Melcher has been literally the sight and soul of her father—for he is totally blind, having lost the use of his left eye in the battle of Springfield by the concussion of a bursting shell, and the right became sightless through a sympathetic affection. The complete blindness came upon him in 1890, and since then his daughter has been his constant and devoted companion, amanuensis, entertainer and leader in his daily walks.

Colonel Melcher is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was initiated in Cardigan Lodge at Alexandria, New Hampshire, in 1852 and the same year was elected noble grand of Promise Lodge. In the year 1871 he joined St. Louis Lodge No. 5, at St. Louis, and still holds membership in that society. He also holds membership in Penacook Encampment of the same order of Concord, New Hampshire, which he joined in 1854, and by virtue of his three score and ten years, bears the distinctive title of being the oldest living member of that organization. He wears the veteran badge of the order, having been a member in good standing forty-seven years. He is also a member of U. S. Grant Post No. 28, Grand Army of the Republic, having been mustered into that body in 1880. In politics Colonel Melcher has always been an ardent and constant Republican and an active worker for his party.

# MICHAEL CARROLL.

MICHAEL CARROLL was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in October, 1838. He is one of a family of six children, all of whom emigrated to this country. John crossed the ocean in 1850, and at present resides in Englewood. Johanna is the wife of John Harman. Alice married Bryan Donnell. Thomas lives on Bickerdike Street. Catherine, now Mrs. Patterson, has her home in New Jersey. The father of the family died in Ireland in 1867, but his widow came to Chicago the following year, and died here in 1891.

Martin Carroll received his early education in Ireland, and was raised upon a farm. In 1859, having reached the age of twenty-one, he determined to seek a home in a land where the yoke of British misrule did not grind his countrymen to the dust, and to woo fortune where so many

of his countrymen had won her smiles, in the free republic of the New World. He sailed from Liverpool, and after a voyage of twenty-eight days landed in New York. He remained in that city for a year, working as a day laborer. At the expiration of that period he came to Chicago, where for several years he followed the same occupation. He was industrious, energetic and economical, and, about 1867, he found himself able to start in business for himself as a wool fuller. He bought a property on Braddon Street, where he built a shop. This he afterward sold to the Standard Oil Company, and purchased the premises at No. 376 Noble Street. He remained at his first location, however, until 1891, when, having through hard work, strict attention to business and unwavering integrity, accumulated a competence, he retired.

It is difficult to speak too highly of the perseverance and pluck, the resolute purpose and unflinching courage which have marked Mr. Carroll's career since early manhood. Starting in life in the humble capacity of a laborer, without money or influence to aid him, his motto has ever been "Onward and Upward." And to-day, at the age of sixty-one years, he is resting from his labors, looking back upon the past without shame, and his soul is illumined by Christian faith, gazing into the future without misgiving or fear.

Politically he is a Democrat, although never taking any active part in politics. In local issues he votes according to his own best judgment, without regard to party lines.

In 1863 Mr. Carroll married his countrywoman, Miss Mary Kennedy. Their union has been blessed with seven children—Catherine; Mary Ann, wife of William O'Brien; Alice, now Mrs. James Clancy; Margaret; Elizabeth; Ann, a school teacher; and John. The family is devoutly Catholic, active in membership, and liberal in the support of the church.

# FREDERICK WEHRHAN.

FREDERICK WEHRHAN, a wealthy retired German-American business man, and a prominent citizen in the northwestern section of the city, was born February 28, 1828, in Hameln, near the city of Hanover, Germany. He is the son of William and Sophia Wehrhan, and was educated in the parochial schools of his native country, where, also, he learned the trades of wagonmaker and wheelwright. He followed the latter in the old country until 1858, when he emigrated from Germany, on the advice of his sister Frederica, who had come to America four years before. The voyage from Bremen to New York consumed ten weeks, the vessel encountering head winds during the entire passage.

Immediately upon landing Mr. Wehrhan turned his face toward Chicago. After working at his trade here for a few years he went to Tolleston City, Indiana, where he remained six months. While there he invested in two lots. From Tolleston he went to Gibson City, where he bought ten acres of land and a two-story house. After a residence of two years he returned to Chicago, but did not remain here long, going to Champaign, Illinois, near which city he went to work upon the very large farm of M. L. Sullivan, with whom he remained five years. It was his duty to keep the farm machinery in order. He had not, however, settled down to the peaceful pursuits of a farmer's life, without making an attempt to witness more stirring scenes. He had attested his patriotism by enlist-

ing, in 1862, in the Union Army. For six months he was stationed at Camp Douglas, when he was honorably discharged because of ill health.

Once more coming back to Chicago, he built a house on leased land, on Lake Street, near Lincoln. This was the pioneer structure on the block, and is still standing. Four years later he sold this property and bought more at the intersection of Robey Street and Milwaukee and North Avenues. Here he built a house on what was then virtually unbroken prairie, there being but one house standing in the district now known as Wicker Park. His was a small lot, but it was on a corner, and here he opened a saloon in his dwelling house. A few years later he rented the saloon, and devoted his attention wholly to real estate speculation and investment, buying and leasing land, and erecting houses which he rented or sold. The fine block on Milwaukee Avenue in which he resides at present was erected in the summer of 1898. Mr. Wehrhan has done much toward building up the section of the city in which he lives, and has at all times shown himself a useful, public spirited citizen.

He has been twice married. His first wife was Anna Bisbing, to whom he was united May 12, 1867, and who bore him three children—Bertha, Henry and August. Bertha married John Young, and is now deceased. The two sons are plumbers in Chicago. In 1874 Mr. Wehrhan visited Germany, accompanied by his wife and family, and remained one year. Mrs. Wehrhan died January 28, 1878, and October 7, 1879, Mr. Wehrhan married Louise Preuss, a daughter of August and Amalie (Umlauff) Preuss, who was born February 11, 1837, at Koenigsberg, Prussia. The issue of the second marriage has been one daughter, Emma.

The family attends the services of the German Lutheran Church, and contributes largely to its support. In politics Mr. Wehrhan has always been a Republican since becoming a citizen, although never, in any sense of the word, a politician.

# GEORGE L. TAYLOR.

GEORGE L. TAYLOR. Like many of Chicago's veteran firemen, George L. Taylor, Captain of Engine Company No. 70, belongs to a family of the city's pioneers.

His father, Ezra Taylor, was a business man, a citizen universally and deservedly held in the highest esteem, and a soldier whose record for efficiency, gallantry and daring was unsurpassed. He was born at Avon, Jefferson County, New York, but removed to Chicago in 1834, and soon after his arrival became partner of Gordon S. Hubbard, in the provision trade. In 1840 he married Miss Sabina Langan, a native of Ireland, who accompanied her parents to America as a child of seven years and came to Chicago in 1836. On the breaking out of the Civil War Governor Richard Yates requested Ezra Taylor to accept the post of recruiting officer for the artillery quorum of the service. Mr. Taylor accepted, and so much energy and so high an order of executive ability did he bring to his responsible task that within two days after the capitulation of Fort Sumter he had dispatched Company A, of the Chicago Light Artillery, on its way to the front. This was Saturday, and on the following day he enlisted Company B, and a few weeks later left Chicago with them. He was not without some knowledge of military tactics, having been Colonel of a militia regiment before the outbreak of the rebellion. His promotion was rapid,

until he attained the rank of Brigadier-General Volunteers. He was General Sherman's chief of artillery, and participated in all the hard fought, successful campaigns of that brilliant and intrepid commander. In the battle of Dallas, on the day before the lamented McPherson fell, General Taylor was severely wounded, the same ball that passed through him striking General John A. Logan. His injury incapacitated him for further service, and he could win no further military honors. At the close of the war he was appointed Government Inspector of provisions, at Chicago, and at the same time chosen to fill a similar position for the Chicago Board of Trade, enjoying the distinction of being the first to hold the last named office. He filled both posts, until his death, with rare ability and unquestioned integrity. He passed away from earth on the 18th of October, 1885, the wife of his youth and mother of his children having preceded him in July, 1883.

George L. Taylor was born at Chicago, December 28, 1846, and is the only survivor of a family of nine children. He was educated in the public schools, and at Bryant & Stratton's Business College. He inherited the dashing, daring spirit of his father, the General, and February 1, 1864, before reaching the age of eighteen years, he became a member of the Fire Department, in which he has ever since served, with courage and distinction. He was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1872, and to a captaincy in 1880. He was originally a member of Company No. 3, but now commands No. 70.

He is a member of the Firemen's Benevolent Association, of the Mutual Aid Association, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

May 3, 1868, he was married to Miss Sarah Donovan. Two sons and three daughters have been born to them. The oldest son, William, is deceased. The names of those living are May, Margaret, George and Ezra. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, with their children, are communicants in the Catholic Church.

# JAMES P. ANDERSEN.

JAMES PETER ANDERSEN was born near Copenhagen, Denmark, March 4, 1857. For several generations his ancestors have lived upon the same farm, where he first saw the light, his father being Anders Larsen, and his paternal grandfather, Lars Christensen. His mother's name before marriage was Maria Willadsen. She was the daughter of a farmer living in the same locality, and was born in the same house as her father. In a comparatively new country, where kaleidoscopic shifting of scene and place is the rule rather than the exception, these tangible demonstrations of stability and conservatism should be especially valued. Mr. Andersen's father is still living (1899), but his mother entered into rest at the comparatively early age of forty-five years. He is one of a family of nine children, of whom seven are living, and five are residents of Chicago. Peter is a coachman employed at the corner of Michigan Boulevard and Thirty-third Street; Mariane is the wife of Niels Hansen, of No. 4747 Kimbark Avenue; Tina married Peter Thompson, a milk dealer of No. 3827 Armour Avenue; Mary is unmarried.

James P. Andersen is the third in order of birth. He grew up on his father's farm, attending school until he reached the age of fourteen years, and afterward spent four years as a car-

penter's apprentice. Until 1892 he worked in Copenhagen as a journeyman, and in that year he came to America. For a time he secured employment at his trade at the World's Fair grounds, and later, for four years, was in the employ of the Chicago City Railway Company, during the greater portion of that time being employed as a carpenter. Faithful attention to duty, joined to regularity of habits and frugality in expenditure, enabled him to embark in business as a jobber for himself. His present place of business is at No. 346 Fifty-first Street, where he has a remunerative trade. Among the Danish-Americans of Chicago he has a wide acquaintance, as well as among the citizens of his neighborhood generally. He is respected alike for his capability and his character, and is esteemed most highly by those who know him best. He is the secretary of the Danish Brotherhood, the difficult and responsible duties of which post he has discharged with rare tact and unswerving fidelity.

He was married in 1882, at Copenhagen, to Caroline Balslew. One son has been born to this union, Peter, who came into the world in that city, and is at present living at home with his parents.

# JACOB E. HANSEN.

JACOB ERNST HANSEN is too well and too favorably known, both commercially and socially, to a large circle of citizens on the south side of the city to need any detailed sketch of his career in order to perpetuate his memory. The record of success, however, is always more pleasant to read than the story of failure, just as the hope of reward is to every true man a more potent incentive than the dread of punishment.

Jacob Ernst Hansen was born September 29, 1854, in Dobbol, Schleswig-Holstein, then an undisputed part of the Danish kingdom. His father, whose initials were also J. E., owned and operated a mill, for years grinding the grain of his farmer neighbors, exacting no illegal or even inequitable toll, and dying in 1854, respected and mourned by all the country round about, only three weeks before Jacob Ernst was born. His mother was Anna Margaretta Muller, who was born on Christmas Eve, 1820, and still survives, enjoying—at the age of seventy-eight years—a benign old age. Mr. Hansen had no brother, but two sisters, neither of whom are now living.

He himself attended school until he reached his sixteenth year. After that, until he came to America in 1874, he divided his energies between working on a farm and in a brickyard. It was not long after landing on our soil before he came west, reaching Chicago in 1875. His first "job" (and not especially an enviable one) was found with Mr. Lasher on South Water Street. Later, at the corner of South Clark and Twenty-first Streets, he learned the cooperage trade, which he followed five years. During another five years he was in the employ of Underwood & Company, acting as time-keeper, in addition to discharging other duties, and having charge of the establishment at night. For a year he worked for the Chicago City Railway Company, and in 1888 he opened a livery and boarding stable at the same location where he now is. His beginning was small, but his business has prospered and increased from the first, so that to-day he

owns and conducts one of the largest and best equipped establishments of its class in the city, extending from No. 3508 to No. 3516 on Indiana Avenue.

He was married in 1879 to Miss Elsie Christen Diedricksen, who was born in Denmark but came to Chicago in 1874. Of their eight children five are yet living, Ernst, Anna, Louise, Dora and Sophia. All reside with their parents. Mr. Hansen and family are identified with the Sixth Presbyterian Church of Chicago. He is independent in spirit, and has not allied himself with any political party since becoming an American citizen.

The career of Mr. Hansen, who is a fine type of the man who carves out his own path to fortune by industry, perseverance and integrity, affords a striking illustration of the grand results which a union of these characteristics may accomplish.

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# JACOB CHRISTENSEN.

JACOB CHRISTENSEN first opened his eyes March 20, 1853, in the duchy of Schleswig-Holstein, then tributary to the Danish crown, but since 1864 an integral part of the German Empire. His father, Christen Christensen, was a native of Jutland, Denmark, and was a farmer, although in his youth he had served before the mast. He died at the age of fifty-two years. Mr. Christensen's mother's maiden name was Anne Iversen, who, like her husband, was a native of Schleswig-Holstein, where she died at the advanced age of eighty-two years. Jacob was the youngest of their seven children, six of whom lived to maturity. Of these only two have crossed the ocean—Mr. Christensen and his brother Andrew, who resides at Lawrence, Kansas.

In was in 1869 that the boy of sixteen years landed in a strange country, whose language and customs he was totally ignorant of. Less than a year had elapsed since he had left school and the intervening time he had devoted to work in a blacksmith's shop, his original intention being to learn that trade. His primary objective point after reaching this country was Chicago. Here for eighteen months he worked as a laborer, and then for ten months as a railroad section hand and a helper in the cotton fields in Arkansas. Returning to Chicago he obtained employment as a coachman from A. S. Downer, at the corner of Vincennes Avenue and Forty-seventh Street. After several years spent as a driver of carriages and wagons he started a small stable of his own, near the corner of Calumet Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street. This he conducted for some three years with fairly good success. In 1887, during the mayoralty of John A. Roche, he accepted an appointment on the city police force and has since remained in the service, being at present (1899) attached to the Fifth Precinct.

He was married June 25, 1775, to Miss Ellen M. Larsen. Mrs. Christensen was born in Schleswig-Holstein, June 16, 1855, being the daughter of Christen and Marie Larsen, both natives of the peninsula of Jutland. Her father died in Denmark at the age of forty-nine years; her mother passed away at Mr. Christensen's home in Chicago, December 24, 1898. Like her husband, Mrs. Christensen is the youngest child of her parents, who raised a family of five children.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Christensen has been blessed with five children, two of whom

died in infancy. Those still living are: Anna C.; Dora M.; and Ella M., all of whom reside at home.

Officer Christensen is one of the most esteemed and popular men on the city's police force. While fearless and upright, he is both sagacious and discreet. His official record is as free of stain as has been his life as a private citizen of Chicago, which has been his home for thirty years.

He is a member of the Danish society Walhalla, of the Independent Order of Foresters and of the Policemen's Benevolent Association.

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# PATRICK BRENNAN.

PATRICK BRENNAN, a gentleman now living in retirement at No. 502 Ashland Boulevard, was born in County Carlow, Ireland, June 29, 1825, and is the son of Edward and Mary (Byrne) Brennan. Their family consisted of ten children, one of whom died in childhood, and nine grew to maturity, namely: John, Ann, Michael, Charles, Patrick, Martin, Bridget, Matthew J. and Thomas T.

In 1848 Charles came to America, and settled in Chicago, where he now resides. The parents, with four sons and two daughters, came to the United States and settled in Chicago in 1849, and Patrick and Martin followed them in 1851, landing in New York May 1, and coming directly to Chicago. The father of the family died of cholera, August 3, 1850, and the mother died in Chicago in May, 1886. At the present time only four of the family are living, accounted for as follows: Charles, of Bridgeport, corner of Main and Lyman Streets; Bridget, widow of Peter Clowry, Fourteenth Street; Matthew J., who resides at No. 4018 Vincennes Avenue; and Patrick, of this article.

In the parish and national schools Patrick Brennan received what was considered, at that time, a good education. After the conclusion of his school life he was employed for a short time as a clerk in a store, subsequent to which he was apprenticed to a grocery and dry goods merchant at Leighlin Bridge, and made himself so serviceable that he received for his services ten pounds sterling, instead of paying a fee for instruction, as was the custom of the times. Subsequently he spent four years as a clerk in the same line of business at Carlow and received a very high recommendation from his employer, Mr. Robert Lawlor, as well as from a parish priest, the Bishop of the diocese, which are still among his cherished treasures.

On coming to Chicago he soon found employment as clerk for Mr. Countess. Later he engaged in other pursuits for a few years until he accumulated a sufficient amount of money to start a business of his own. In 1854 he engaged in the grocery and provision trade for himself, in which he continued thirty-four years without interruption. By frugality and strict business methods, and occasional speculation in real estate, he acquired a competence. He retired from business in 1888, and has since attended to his property interests.

His interest in public affairs has been lively and continuous. In April, 1868, he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, to the Board of Supervisors and was a member of that body when the Normal school was established in Englewood, and the insane asylum at Dunning.

Mr. Brennan has been three times married. April 28, 1855, he became the husband of Bridget Nolan, who bore him seven children, only three of whom arrived at maturity: John J., of

Grand Rapids, Michigan; Anna Maria, who died in a convent in St. Louis; and Mary E., who died in a convent in Dubuque, Iowa. Bridget Brennan died March 10, 1866.

September 16, 1866, Mr. Brennan married Elizabeth Nolan, by whom he had five children, namely: William F., Elizabeth C., James E., Lucy and Paul, the last named dying in infancy. The mother of these children died July 17, 1877. September 20, of the following year, Patrick Brennan was united to Theresa Delanty. Of this union one daughter—Ellen A.—was born. Mrs. Brennan passed away on the 17th of March, 1887.

Mr. Brennan and his family are staunch and influential members of the Roman Catholic Church, to the support of which they contribute liberally. They feel a natural pride in their religion, which has been that of their ancestors for generations, and which has more to do with the maintenance of the manners, customs and habits of his nation than any other factor in their life. The members of this family have ever been ardently devoted to the principles of liberty as well as their religious faith. Edward, father of Patrick Brennan, was a son of John Brennan, who, with his brother-in-law, Paul Cullen, and Thomas Hughs, was captured at the close of the Rebellion of 1798 and, without trial, was shot and killed by mercenary yeomen. Cullen was the uncle of Cardinal Cullen, and grand-uncle of Cardinal Moran, of Australia.

# LOUIS R. TOLL.

LOUIS ROBERT TOLL, well and favorably known to the building trade of Chicago, is of German birth and parentage. In persistent energy and rugged honesty he may be said to be representative of the best type of that great Teutonic race which has made its power and influence felt in every quarter of the habitable globe. He was born in Niederspier, Schwartzburgs, Undershausen, Germany, October 18, 1843. His father was named Charles and his mother Wilhelmina. Ten children were born to them, only one of whom is deceased. Mr. Toll probably inherits, to some degree, his genius for building from his father, who attained not a little reputation as a carpenter and millwright, as well as a careful and conscientious contractor. The elder Toll died in Germany in 1852; his widow survived him twenty-seven years, passing away at Chicago in 1879. The surviving members of the family, other than Louis R., are: Augusta, the widow of Charles Meister; Amelia, whose husband is also Charles Meister, and who resides in Longwood; Oscar, of Crete, Illinois; Thilo, who holds a government position in Germany; Hildegardt, retired from business and living at No. 247 Cornelia Street; Otto, whose home is in Sawyer, Michigan; Theodore, residing on Clybourn Avenue; and Charles, living at No. 62 Pleasant Place.

Like most boys of his nationality, creed and condition in life, Louis R. Toll attended the parochial school of his native village until he had reached the age of fourteen years. On leaving school, he was apprenticed for a three-years' term to the stone mason's trade, after which he served for several months in the German Army. In 1865 he came to America in company with his mother and those members of the family who had not already emigrated, with the exception of his brother Thilo, who still remains in the Fatherland. His first employer in Chicago was his brother-in-law, the late Charles Meister, with

whom he remained several years, during which time he learned the trade of plasterer. By 1869 he had accumulated enough capital and formed a sufficiently wide circle of acquaintances to fully justify his bidding on contracts in his own name. His success equalled his hope, and for several years he was extensively engaged in building operations, besides being for sixteen years interested in the manufacture of brick. He still takes contracts, although putting forth no especial effort to receive them.

Mr. Toll was for twenty-one years a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, and was at one time an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was also connected with the Harugari Turner and Singing Societies. While not a member of any church, he is a Christian in his life, regulating his conduct by the principle inculcated in that wisest and most far-reaching of all maxims, the Golden Rule—"Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you." In both business and social relations he is just, generous, affable and true; loved by his family and friends, and commanding the respect even of those who do not call themselves his friends.

October 24, 1868, he married Augusta Schultze, a German maiden, and a daughter of Mr. Joachim Schultze. Mr. and Mrs. Toll have one daughter, Agnes, a teacher in the public schools.

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# JOHN COLBY.

JOHN COLBY, one of Chicago's enterprising and successful business men, is a member of the firm of Colby Brothers, proprietors of a grocery and meat market at No. 1200 Fifty-ninth street, with a branch establishment at No. 6757 South Halsted Street. His partner is his brother, Martin Colby. Both are young, energetic and prosperous; both were born at Aalborg, Denmark; and both have climbed the ladder of success by unwearied effort and patient toil. A biographical sketch of Martin Colby may be found on another page of this volume. John Colby first opened his eyes on March 23, in the year 1865.

His father, Christian Kjolbe, was a farmer and a patriot, having served as a sergeant in the struggle between his country and Germany in 1848-50. He died, deeply mourned, in his native land, after reaching the age of about seventy-two years. He was a man who enjoyed the heartfelt respect of his fellow-citizens, which they manifested by electing him to the important office of alderman, a post which, in Denmark, is free from the scandals which too frequently attach to it in American cities. His wife was Maren Jensen, whose father was also active in public affairs. She was born in 1831, and is still living. Four children were born to them: John; Martin; Paul, a clerk for his brothers; and Maria, who married Jens Hansen, of Aalborg, where she and her husband are yet living.

John Colby left Denmark at the age of twenty-four years and, on reaching this country, proceeded at once to Chicago. He had attended the public schools until he was fifteen years old, had worked as a farm hand four years, and had done four years' service in the King's Life Guard, in which body he rose from the ranks to hold the position of sergeant.

It was in 1889 that he crossed the Atlantic, and his first work was upon a farm in Boone County, Illinois. After ten months of this employment he returned to Chicago, and for four years was a coachman, being successively em-

ployed by Albert B. Strong, J. A. Till and Milton R. Wood. In 1894 he opened a grocery and meat market at No. 1201 Fifty-ninth Street, and two years later removed to his present location, across the street. His brother, Martin, as has been already said, is his partner. Their trade grew steadily, and in 1897 they opened their Halsted Street branch store.

In 1893, while the World's Fair was monopolizing the thoughts of thousands, John Colby quietly returned to Denmark to marry the maiden to whom his troth had been pledged, Anna Andersen. Two children have been born to them, Arthur and Eaton. Mr. Colby is a member of the Danish Brotherhood, No. 35, and is well known among the Danish-Americans of Chicago, by whom he is held in high esteem for his sterling qualities of mind and heart.

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# LUDWIG D. HANN.

LUDWIG DIEDRICH HANN, one of the widest known and most successful farmers of Cook County, was born in the village of Landensburg, in the kingdom of Hanover, Germany, April 23, 1823. His parents were Frederick and Dorothea (Koenemann) Hann. The former was a son of Frederick, who served in the German army and afterward bought a farm of forty acres which passed to the son. His wife was Dorothea Sieling and their children were named in order of birth: Henrietta, Frederick, Henry Ernst and Louisa. All but the eldest son remained in the Fatherland.

Frederick Hann, Junior, also served three years in the German army and then took possession of the home farm. His wife, Dorothea, was a daughter of Ernst and Susannah (Hillman) Koenemann, who were neighboring farmers, and had the following children: Sophie, Diedrich, Henry, Dorothea, Elizabeth, Frederick and Minnie. Frederick and Dorothea Hann had two children, the subject of this notice and a daughter, Minnie, born in 1824, who died in 1842.

The family immigrated to America in 1844, the son having spent some time there previously. The latter had looked over various sections in the hope of finding suitable agricultural land. Frederick Hann was favorably impressed with the land in Leyden Township, and there settled on section 31, remaining there until his death, in 1872, at the age of seventy-three years. His wife followed in 1873, aged eighty-three years. He was a very active, vigorous man, though he weighed but one hundred and thirty pounds. He was a very active member of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Ludwig D. Hann, whose name heads this notice, possessed the energetic temperament common to the family, and when but eighteen years of age, started out alone to see the wonders of the New World. He left Germany in the ship "Paulina," Captain Schilling in command, and arrived in New York August 17, 1841, having been forty-six days on the water. On the same ship was Henry Boesenberg, mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Hann proceeded to Chicago and for a time worked for a distilling company. In 1843 he went to Germany and returned the following year with his parents. He was best suited with the land in the Town of Leyden and purchased at once one hundred and sixty acres in section 31, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Later he secured an adjoining quarter in section 32. He subsequently sold part of his holdings and now owns two hundred acres. The original farm required a vast amount of work to

bring it to a high state of productiveness, but it was eventually improved and the remaining tract is a most valuable piece of property. At first there was no dwelling and a small farm house was the first necessity. In 1873 Mr. Hann erected a fine residence at an expense of seven thousand dollars, but it was destroyed by fire four years later and he rebuilt it at once. Besides carrying on general farming he conducted a large milk route in Chicago for several years. As a farmer he was very successful and secured excellent financial results. His honesty and integrity are well known and he is held in great respect by all his fellow-men. His trust in the honesty of his business associates led to his only unfortunate business venture. He entered a brewery business with one Louis Rhodemeier and was swindled out of forty thousand dollars. In the year 1893 he retired from active farming and resides in the village of Harlem, where he owns houses at Nos. 29, 31 and 33 Ferdinand Avenue. He has also five lots and a house at the corner of Lake Street and Twentieth Avenue, Melrose Park, and twenty acres of woodland adjoining Division Street, in River Forest.

August 24, 1845, Mr. Hann was married to Wilhelmina Dorothea Kothe, daughter of Diedrich and Elizabeth (Dierks) Kothe, who was born April 22, 1830, in Seppenhausen, kingdom of Hanover, Germany. She came to America the year of her marriage. Their children were as follows: Sophia Wilhelmina Louisa, born August 1, 1848, died September 26, 1893. She was the wife of Herman Knauer, the piano manufacturer of Chicago, who died November 24, 1897.

August Henry Diedrich Frederick, born December 24, 1849, is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Matilda, born March 8, 1852, married Charles H. Boesenberg, of whom there is a biography in this volume. Emily Minnie Dorothea Jane Marie, born December 9, 1853, and died March 4, 1864. Ernst Ludwig Christian, baptized May 13, 1855, died April 3, 1864. Theodore Edward Adam Werner, born August 15, 1860, died April 6, 1862. Rosa Johannah Wilhelmina, born January 8, 1857, married John Gaden, of whom a sketch will be found on another page. Ludwig was born October 27, 1858. Johann Henry William, born July 7, 1862, died at the age of one year. Lena Elizabeth Wilhelmina Louisa, born August 25, 1864, died April 6, 1865. Frederick Henry John Philip is mentioned elsewhere in this book. Clara Dorothea Carolina, born November 15, 1867, was baptized April 13, 1868. She married Preston Lewis and died May 2, 1895. Edmund Henry Charles is the subject of a notice in this volume, as is also the youngest son, Herman Henry Diedrich.

Mr. and Mrs. Hann are spending their declining years in comfort well earned by a long period of activity. They are a genial, hospitable couple and have a host of loving friends.

# WILLIAM VOELKER.

WILLIAM VOELKER is one of the oldest upholsterers in Chicago, of which city he has been a resident forty-six years. Indeed it is doubtful whether any workman in the trade has worked thereat for so many years, consecutively, as he. He was born March 10, 1840, in Rockwitz, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, his parents being Ernst and Hannah Voelker, who emigrated from Germany to America with four children in 1853. Nine weeks were consumed in the passage from Hamburg to New York, from which point the father, mother,

daughter and three sons at once set forth for Chicago, where they arrived in the month of November.

The elder Voelker was a laborer and died of cholera during the epidemic of 1854. Some years later his widow also died, and their daughter, Carrie, has also passed away. The three sons, Ernst, William and Christoph, are the sole survivors of the little family. Ernst resides at No. 4107 South Artesian Avenue, and a brief biographical sketch of Christoph may be found on another page. All are substantial, upright, public-spirited citizens and men held in high repute.

Mr. Voelker received his education at the parish school of his native village, and attended public school at Chicago during one winter. These were but meager advantages, yet through making the best possible use of the opportunities afforded him, he was able to lay a good foundation which stood him in good stead in after life. When he had reached the age of fourteen years he began his apprenticeship of three years at the upholstery trade with C. Morgan, and since the end of that period of service has worked at his trade constantly as a journeyman. During these four decades he has lived in the West Division, with the exception of five years, and through his industrious, temperate, economical habits he has become an owner of valuable real estate in that section of the city.

Mr. Voelker is a Republican, although he has never been an aspirant for any office. He was for some time a member of the Knights of Honor, and has been for many years a member of the Order of Druids. He is now associated with the United States Legion. He was reared in the Lutheran faith, and although not himself a member of any church, his family attends Saint Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church.

February 18, 1860, he married Ernestine Schelke, who like himself had emigrated from Germany. They have eight children: William E.; Rose, wife of Oscar Goebel; Henry; Louis; Edwin; Emma, Mrs. John Schiffman; Frank and Lillie.

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# SMITH PETERSEN.

SMITH PETERSEN. Born in Jutland, August 29, 1861, Mr. Petersen became a resident of Chicago in 1882, and during the past seventeen years has been a respected citizen of the western metropolis. Carl Petersen, his father, was a carpenter. He died in 1864, at the age of forty-two, while still engaged in the active following of his trade. Mrs. Petersen, Senior, was Margaret Andersen. She died in Denmark at the same age as her husband. They were the parents of ten children, but of these only four are yet living, Smith having been the fourth in order of birth.

The common schools of his native village afforded him all the education which he received until he was fourteen years of age. After quitting school he served an apprenticeship of four years at the tinner's trade, and on becoming a journeyman he started out to see more of the world than was bounded by the horizon of Denmark. For two and one-half years he traveled, working at his trade at Cassel, Leipsic and Brunswick.

In 1882, partly through love of adventure and partly in hope of bettering his fortunes, he set sail for the United States. The first six months

of his residence in this country were spent in La Salle, Illinois, and then he came to Chicago. He readily found employment here at his trade, as a journeyman, and for a period of five years he was content to labor for a daily stipend, saving little by little, with his eye steadily fixed upon the future.

Certainly in this case there resulted no loss from waiting, since at the end of this period he was able to open a place of his own at No. 3958 Dearborn Street, where he has conducted business ever since.

Through industry, integrity and sound judgment, his business has steadily grown, until he has become one of the most successful business men in this section of the city. To his business as a tinner he has added the sale of stoves, ranges and hardware, and his establishment has become a recognized feature among his neighbors within a mile's radius.

In 1885 he married Miss Kate Hebner, a native of Germany. They have no children. Mr. Petersen has been prominently identified with the Walhalla Society for more than eight years. He is also a member of Waldeck Lodge No. 674, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Garden City Lodge No. 389, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

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# JOHN WEST.

JOHN WEST is a successful merchant at No. 241 Thirty-first Street, at which location he conducts an establishment for the sale of feed. He was born near Wester Marie, on the island of Bornholm, in the kingdom of Denmark, November 19, 1850. His baptismal name was Hans, but since his becoming a resident of America this has been transformed into John. His parents were Johan and Anna (Nielsen) West. His father was a prominent and highly esteemed citizen in the locality in which he lived; a farmer by occupation, and a lieutenant in that corps in the standing army stationed in the island of Bornholm. He died at the age of fifty-eight years, at the home of his ancestors, being able to trace his lineage, in an unbroken line, to the year 1400. Mr. West's mother, a native of the same place, is still (1899) living, at the ripe old age of eighty-four years.

To this couple were born eleven children, seven of whom reached maturity. Hans, or John, is the ninth in order of birth. In his boyhood he attended the public schools, becoming well grounded in those branches which lie at the basis of a practical education. For a period of four years after leaving school he worked on a farm, and at the age of eighteen years entered upon an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade, but two years later resolved to seek his fortune in the New World.

In 1872 he emigrated to America, coming at once to Chicago. On reaching this city he found that his mechanical skill stood him in good stead, and for two and one-half years he found employment as a carpenter. At the end of that time he secured a position as coachman, which he retained until 1889. By that time he had, through industry, sobriety and thrift, accumulated enough means to enable him to embark in a business venture on his own account. He formed a partnership with Mr. M. H. Madsen, and the firm opened a feed store on the same premises which he now occupies. In the year 1899 Mr. West purchased his partner's interest, and has since then conducted the business alone.

In 1888, at Chicago, he married Carrie Eberhard, who was born in Cleveland, and is of German descent. The issue of this union has been three children—John, Carl W. and Grace Margaret, the latter born in 1896. All were born at Chicago. Mr. West is a member of Logan Lodge, No. 113, Independent Order of Foresters. He has been a successful business man, and his success is attributable solely to those qualities of mind, no less than that energy of will and perseverance in purpose, which have ever been his chief characteristics.

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# HANS C. PAULSEN.

HANS CHRISTIAN PAULSEN is now in his seventy-third year, and for more than a quarter of a century he has been a resident of Chicago, having taken up his residence here the year following the great fire. His career since coming here affords a striking illustration of what may be accomplished by industry and thrift, when joined to perseverance and integrity. The story of his life is full of interest.

He was born March 24, 1827, in Karllum, Schleswig-Holstein, then a part of Denmark, the eldest of the three sons born to Souder Paulsen, a laborer. After leaving school at the age of fifteen years he went to work as a farm laborer, and remained in the country of his birth until he was a man of forty-five years, when he grew dissatisfied with his conditions and prospects and determined to brave all the uncertainties attending a life in an untried land.

Before leaving Denmark, however, he was twice married. His first wife was Marie Knudsen, who bore him three sons and two daughters —Johanna, Hans, Anna, Hans and Cenke. The first Hans died when two years old. After the death of the mother he married Celia Kalmar. His second union was blessed with seven children —Anna, Katie, Jennie, Christian and Charles (twins), Minnie and Alice.

As has been already said, Mr. Paulsen came to Chicago in 1872. He began his American life in the humble walk of a hod carrier. He also worked as a common laborer in factories and at the Stock Yards. Yet he was hard-working and prudent and little by little saved money. He determined to engage in business for himself, and his first venture was in keeping a saloon at the corner of State and Thirty-seventh Streets. He did not find this occupation congenial, and in four months sold out his place and opened a meat market. This he conducted three years, when he disposed of it and began business afresh as a dealer in milk at No. 4036 Armour Avenue. He continued in this line of trade for a number of years, when advancing age, considered in connection with the fact that he had already secured a competence, induced him to retire. He still lives at his "old stand" in Armour Avenue, esteemed by his neighbors and best liked by those who knew him best.

While not wealthy, he has through his own efforts achieved a handsome independence. In addition to some unimproved property at the corner of Ashland Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, he also owns three desirably situated, two-story frame buildings, which afford an income.

In religious faith Mr. Paulsen and family adhere to the teachings of the Lutheran Church. In politics he supports the Democratic party.

All his surviving children have their residence in Chicago and in his declining years he is solaced alike by their affection and by the memories of a well-spent life.

# ALEXANDER H. DARROW.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON DARROW is one of those gallant men, now residing in Chicago, who cheerfully gave their time and services in defense of the Union when treason threatened its destruction. Though he spent about three years with the Federal army, and was exposed to constant dangers, he has never applied for a pension nor received aught for his services except the regular pay of all volunteers.

His progenitors for more than a century past had been conspicuous for their patriotism and disinterested public spirit. The Darrow family is of English origin, and was one of the earliest to locate in Rochester, New York. John Darrow, grandfather of Alexander, who was a blacksmith by trade, while a young man helped to forge an immense chain which was stretched across the Hudson River to impede the passage up that stream of British war vessels. James, the son of John Darrow, settled on a farm in Orleans County, New York, which he cleared of the primitive forest. About 1856 he removed thence to Clarendon, Calhoun County, Michigan, where his death occurred in 1884, when nearly eighty-four years of age. His wife, Mary Milliken, died there in 1880, at the age of seventy-five years. She was born in Peterborough, New Hampshire, and represented one of the earliest families of that commonwealth. Her grandfather participated in the battle of Bunker Hill, and his wife, Mrs. Mary Milliken, who is well remembered by the subject of this sketch, lived to the age of ninety-seven years, her death occurring in Clarendon, New York. Alexander Milliken, a son of this couple and the father of Mrs. Darrow, became an influential farmer in western New York. His wife, Sally Nay, was a daughter of a Continental soldier who also fought at Bunker Hill. Mr. and Mrs. James Darrow were devout Presbyterians, and were distinguished for their devotion to principle. Their children were: Elizabeth, Mrs. A. C. Hopkins, of Homer, Michigan; Charles E., now a business man of Chicago; Russell; Alvira, Mrs. I. L. Winn, also of Chicago; Alexander H.; Sally Ann, Mrs. L. A. Harris, of Marshall, Michigan; James Henry; and John H. The last two are engaged in mercantile business at Homer, Michigan. All the members of this family are still living except Russell T., who enlisted in 1861 in Company M, Second Michigan Cavalry, and for his gallantry was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant. The three years' term for which he enlisted had expired, and he was offered a Major's commission as an inducement to re-enlist. This he declined, but volunteered to remain with his company for a few days, and during this time he was killed at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee. James Darrow had been a conservative Whig, as opposed to the Abolition wing of his party, but upon the outbreak of hostilities between the South and the North became a stanch supporter of the Government, and three of his sons, Russell T., Alexander H. and James H., became soldiers in its defense.

Alexander H. Darrow was born at Clarendon, Orlearns County, New York, November 20, 1841, and was educated at an academy at Holley, New York, and another at Homer, Michigan. In August, 1862, he enlisted and was assigned to Company M, of General Sheridan's old regiment,

the Second Michigan cavalry. This regiment was employed on the skirmish line at Rienzi, Mississippi, when he joined it as a recruit, and for the next year aud a-half he was almost constantly engaged in that line of duty. At the end of that period he was detailed as military bookkeeper under Gen. Sooy Smith, Chief of Cavalry on General Grant's staff, with headquarters at Nashville, Tennessee. When General Sherman succeeded to the command of this army, he continued in the same capacity, but, having been granted a furlough at the time of the memorable march to the sea, he did not accompany that expedition. Upon his return from furlough he was stationed at Louisville until the close of the war.

During the first part of his service, Mr. Darrow helped to form a detail of two hundred and fifty cavalrymen which escorted a wagon train loaded with supplies for the army from Gallatin, Tennessee, to Cave City, Kentucky. Upon arriving at Glasgow, toward evening, he and his comrades who composed the advance guard were surprised to find the town occupied by General Morgan with about six thousand Confederate cavalry. After a hurried consultation, the little band of Federals determined to charge the enemy, and attempt to run their wagons through the town, a design which was quickly and successfully carried out. They had no more than passed the outskirts of the city, however, before the enemy recovered from their surprise and confusion, and, discovering the weakness of the wagon escort, fiercely pursued the train aloug the road to Cave City, to which point it escaped under cover of a relief party sent to its rescue, though about fifty Federals were captured. Mr. Darrow had his clothes riddled with bullets during the first charge, but escaped without wounds. He became separated from his command, and his horse, which was lame, stumbled and fell, throwing him heavily to the ground. This accident caused a temporary lameness, which prevented his escaping on foot, and he was captured and marched back to Glasgow. During the excitement and confusion of the evening, he managed to elude his guards and, under cover of the darkness, he made his way out of town and reached a farmhouse, where he was kindly sheltered for a few days until he was able to travel. His host had a brother-in-law who was a Captain in Morgan's force. Mr. Darrow finally reached the Union lines at Mumfordville, where he was warmly welcomed by his brother and other comrades, who had given him up for dead, as the other prisoners had been paroled and returned to camp several days previously.

In 1868 he came to Chicago, and soon after entered the employ of the Republic Insurance Company. Beginning as a clerk, he was promoted to the position of cashier of the company, which was the only Chicago insurance company which paid in full the losses sustained by the great fire. Its policy-holders received three and a-half millions of dollars. In 1872 he became the state agent of the Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, New York, with which corporation he has ever since been identified. Since that time the premiums received in this state have nearly doubled, and for twenty-two years past he has been the General Agent for the Western Department, which now includes ten states. The offices of this branch have been for two years past in the Security Building, and under his able management the business has always been progressive, profitable and satisfactory.

In November, 1867, Mr. Darrow was married to Miss Susan C. Johnston, daughter of William Johnston, of Marshall, Michigan, an early settler of that place. Mrs. Darrow is also a sister of Col. Thomas W. Johnston, of the Second Michigan Cavalry, who was for some years subsequent to the war a resident of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Darrow are the parents of five children, the two eldest sons being employed in connection with their father's business. Their names are: William H., Robert Lee, Zoe, Chrystal and Alexander H., junior.

Mr. Darrow is a member of the Illinois Club, the Masonic fraternity and Columbia Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He supports the Republican party, though never an active politician. His life has been one of quiet, unostentatious industry and sobriety, and all who enjoy his acquaintance accord him the highest respect.

# FRANCIS M. BUCK.

FRANCIS MARION BUCK. Among the self-made men of Chicago—that city embodying the most wondrous aggregation of human energy, perseverance and enterprise and their results—is found the subject of this notice. He was born on the 30th of July, 1855, in Germantown, Tennessee, and is the second child of Edwin Gorum and Sophronia Melvina (Harrall) Buck. The family is an old one in America, of undoubted English origin, but little is now positively known of the time of its planting here. Frederick Buck, father of Edwin G., was born in Pitt County, North Carolina, in 1793, and died in Henderson County, Illinois, in 1871. Edwin G. Buck was born January 31, 1823, in North Carolina, and his wife, October 12, 1830, in Tennessee. They were married in the latter State November 7, 1850. Only two of their nine children are now living, most of them having died from the effects of la grippe, and all having passed away within recent years. Following is the record of their birth: Cornelius, October 12, 1851, and Mary Ellen (now living, married), May 12, 1858, in Tennessee; Sarah M., September 21, 1860, in Southern Illinois; Louisa D., May 15, 1864, and Etta S., October 18, 1866, in Henderson County, Illinois; Eddie, March 11, 1869, in Tecumseh, Kansas; Irvin, January 23, 1872, and Alice, March 25, 1874, near Topeka, Kansas. From Tennessee the father of this family removed to Illinois, living for a short time near Golconda, whence he removed to Henderson County, in the same State. In October, 1868, he moved to Kansas by team, and after living a short time in Tecumseh he took a homestead in Dover, near Topeka, where he now resides, at the age of seventy-two years. His faithful helpmeet and companion passed away in June, 1894, in her sixty-fourth year.

Francis M. Buck was in his ninth year when his parents came to reside near Oquawka, Illinois, and his education, as far as school attendance goes, was completed in the grammar school of that place before the removal of the family to Kansas. When he was about fourteen years old he left home and has since maintained himself. From a humble sphere of life he has risen to a position of great responsibility in the management of one of Chicago's largest enterprises. His father prophesied, on his leaving home, that, on account of his positive and determined character, he would either make a great success or a complete failure. His first employment was in a livery stable in Topeka, where he was engaged by Silas Rain. His first care was to make himself useful, and with such energy and tact did he proceed that he was placed in charge of the barn at the end of two months, and remained in that position over two years. Returning then to Henderson County he was employed by the month as a farm hand by Lewis Duke, of Rozetta, with whom he remained during the summer most of the time, until his removal to Chicago in January, 1879. In the mean time he found employment in winter in the village of Oquawka.

On his arrival in Chicago Mr. Buck began to look for employment, with varying success. In March, 1880, he engaged in the manufacturing department of the Western Toy Company, at $4.50 per week. Within three months his salary was raised to $7, and later to $10. In the mean time he purchased a membership in the night

school of the Bryant & Stratton Business College, and on resigning his position with the Toy Company at the end of a year, he attended the day sessions of the business college for several months. His next engagement was with Sprague, Warner & Co., wholesale grocers, being placed in charge of their branch warehouse at 39 River Street, where he continued nearly a year. He now resigned to engage in business on his own account. In partnership with H. Jaeschke, a practical butcher, he purchased a meat market at Division and Moore Streets, and immediately took charge of the business management, and in a short time built up from a small patronage a flourishing trade among the best people of the North Side. When his partner undertook to supply their customers with inferior meats, a dispute arose, and Mr. Buck withdrew from the firm, disposing of his interest at a handsome profit on his original investment.

When he took employment with the Chicago Telephone Company, Mr. Buck became associated with employers who soon recognized his ability and appreciated his conscientious efforts to succeed. He was first placed in charge of its American District Telegraph office at 515 Wabash Avenue, with four messengers, In nine months he had so extended the business that it required eleven messengers, and he was then transferred to the main office of the district business, at 118 La Salle Street, with the position of assistant manager. His effort to improve the service here resulted in a strike of the messengers. This he speedily overcame, with the result that the service was improved and the business became at once more profitable to his employers. Soon after this he was appointed assistant superintendent of the American District Telegraph in Chicago, and after a few months general agent, in charge of all its contract work in the messenger, burglar-alarm and watch service. After discharging the duties of this position for a year, he was made contract agent of the Chicago Telephone Company for the city of Chicago, and six months afterward his territory was extended to include its entire field of operations, reaching out about seventy-five miles in every direction from the city. His responsibility was again extended, at the end of one and one-half years, when he was given entire charge of rates as well as contracts. Some idea of the growth of the business of this concern may be gained from the statement that when Mr. Buck became contract agent there were twenty-five hundred subscribers, while there are now more than ten thousand in the city alone. His practical experience in various subordinate positions made him familiar with the remotest detail of the business, and he is now able to perform more work, and in a much more satisfactory manner at the same time, than one not having had the benefit of a similar training. In this connection it may be mentioned that he was never discharged from any position which he undertook to fill, but has always made himself a useful and profitable assistant to his employers. He is an affable, genial gentleman, and always finds time to be courteous in the midst of a busy and responsible life. He is a member of the Union League Club and the Art Institute, and a Deacon of the Englewood Baptist Church—one of the largest congregations in the city. In political strife he has usually acted with the Democratic party.

In August, 1880, Mr. Buck married Miss Nettie A. Russell, who was born in Dundee, Illinois, January 5, 1862. One child is the result of this union, born in April, 1881, and named Bessie Rue Rose Buck. Mrs. Buck's parents, Ruell D. Russell and Sarah A. Wilbur, were born, respectively, January 22, 1821, and May 11, 1837, and were married November 1, 1855. Mrs. Nettie A. Buck died April 15, 1886.

Mr. Buck was again married, this time, June 30, 1887, to Miss Mollie K. Duke, who was born at Rozetta, Henderson County, Illinois, June 4, 1864. Mrs. Buck's father, Lewis Duke, was born in England on the 30th of December, 1832, and her mother, Fannie King (Coghill) Duke, in Henderson County, Illinois, December 23, 1842.

The history of the Coghill family in England and America is an interesting and well-authenticated one. The founder, so far as the records show, was John Cockhill, who lived in the castle

of Knaresborough, in the County of York, during the reigns of Richard III. and Henry IV., between 1377 and 1413. Either he or his only heir changed the name to its present form, and it thus appears in all the records of marriages, baptisms and burials in Knaresborough Church. The records show a will, dated October 9, 1585, made by Thomas Coghill, of Tentergate, in the township of Scriven, and parish of Knaresborough, who was the eldest son of Marmaduke Coghill. The family was prominent in military and naval affairs. Three fell in battle—one in Africa, one in Europe, and the third in America. One served with distinction in Asia, and another was vice-admiral on the high seas.

Benjamin C. Coghill, grandfather of Mrs. Buck, was born in Carolina County, Virginia, in 1826, and died in 1880. The records of the family, in his handwriting, show that a son of Thomas Coghill, Sr., left England in 1664 and settled in Essex County, Virginia, where he died in 1685. In 1764 a portion of Essex County became merged in Carolina County, Virginia, in which precinct the father and grandfather of Benjamin C. Coghill, William and Thomas Coghill, Sr., respectively, were prominent citizens. The children of Benjamin C. Coghill were Benjamin C., Millicent E., Fannie K. and J. W. Coghill. Mrs. Buck is a worthy descendant of her noble ancestors, and the congenial wife of a worthy husband.

# JOHN NAPER.

JOHN NAPER. If New Germany, like New England, is a part of America, surely its capital is not far from our chief metropolis, Chicago, in the fair state of Illinois. Like the early settlers Down East, most of our Teutonic citizens first come among us with limited means, but with a determined will to do and become something respectable, and often honorable. As a race very industrious, sober, healthy and intelligent, they soon prove their right to enjoy in the highest sense the full responsibilities of American freemen; we therefore frequently find those of the second and third generations have become some of our best educated, richest and most influtial leaders in both private and public life.

One of these early Germans was born at Hanover in the year 1814, his name being John Naper, the subject of this sketch, who, as one of Chicago's early settlers, and the father of children who already have proven their abilities as representative citizens of the United States, is entitled to have the worthiest facts of his useful life preserved herein for the benefit of future generations.

Mr. Naper's father was a Catholic, while his mother was a Lutheran. He himself, as often happens, finding his chief strength in the faith of his maternal ancestor, became a conscientious Lutheran, and was for long years preceding his death a member of St. Paul's Church of that denomination in this city.

Coming to America in 1842, he directly made his way to Chicago, and the following year consummated a real-estate transaction which will suffice to keep his offspring in comfortable circumstances for many years to come. It is hard for one, looking at Chicago as it is to-day, to fully realize the village (nothing more) which greeted the eyes of those earlier comers; and thereby hangs the circumstance which enabled those of foresight, within the span of a single lifetime, to become wealthy, by the simple method of holding

to a moderate piece of land. In the spring of 1843 Mr. Naper bought, for the very small price of $200, two-thirds of the block of real estate now in the center of activity upon the North Side, and within three squares of the great Newberry Library. It is situated between Rush and State Streets, and Walton and Delaware Places, but at that time was without highways, even without survey, being a portion of the old Canal Lands. This right he acquired from a Norwegian named Johnson, who had it direct from the Government. Mr. Naper held it to the time of his death, when it was peaceably subdivided among his large family. A small part of it, at the southwest corner of Rush Street and Walton Place, is now occupied by that magnificent family hotel, The Majestic.

On this block, on the Rush Street side, in the '40s there was a district school, which at the end of that decade was done away with, and aside from a few still remaining building sites of choice property, the ground is now entirely built over with substantial residences.

Here Mr. Naper set up his humble home soon after his arrival in America, and he clung to it with all the tenacity of those home-loving people. His first home was on Rush Street; thence he removed to the Walton Place side, where he was burnt out by the big fire of 1871, after which he constructed at what is now No. 43 Delaware Place a neat frame residence, where his widow and some of his younger children at present reside.

In the earlier days there was less of class distinction, more of common-sense, in men's relations one with another; and so, although but a market-gardener, being an honest man, he was greeted with respect by many of our most famous men, such as Judge Skinner, Cyrus H. McCormick, J. Y. Scammon, John Kinzie, and others, who have, like Mr. Naper, now passed to their long home. Upon this block, Mr. Naper maintained a well-regulated, valuable market-garden, and those whose tables were supplied from the produce of his lands knew they were getting the best and purest that careful husbandry could raise. He was a quiet, peaceable, honest, industrious citizen, of the sort of stuff that best befits men who start in to build up a new country. A stanch Republican in politics, he never sought public life, though he left a son whose services have been conspicuous in the city's annals.

For about two years prior to his death, he was a quiet but excessive sufferer from that bodily scourge, gastritis. Resigned to the will of his Maker, he passed away on the 15th of October, 1882, and was interred in the family lot at Graceland, overlooking the lake whose sounds were such music to him in life's struggles.

Mr. Naper was twice married; first, in 1843, to Anna Stuven, who came from Schauley, Germany (near the boundary of Holland) in that year, with her parents. They had three children, two of whom died in infancy, but Henry G. Naper, born September 30, 1848, lived to grow to an honorable manhood, connected in various capacities with the city government since he became seventeen years of age, having been Chief Permit Clerk in the Water Department at the time he was retired by Mayor Hopkins in 1894, after which he took a trip to California. He married, in 1876, Louise Deverman, of this city, by whom he has four children: Herbert J. (now in the senior class of the Chicago Manual Training School), George H., May A. A. and Erwin G.

Mr. Naper, Sr., married for his second wife Miss Augusta Catherine Dorothea Hufmeyer, a daughter of John Adam and Gertrude (Gang) Hufmeyer. She was born near Osnabruck, Hanover, and came to America with her parents when a little girl of only three years of age, first to Syracuse, but shortly to their future home, Chicago, where she was educated, and married to the subject of this sketch on the 6th of March, 1850. Nine children blessed their happy wedded life, all but one of whom lived to be a comfort to their parents. John Adam was born June 7, 1851, became a bookbinder by trade, and has considerable real-estate interests; he married Frederica Abel, July 4, 1889, by whom he has a pretty daughter, Mabel. Herman, born October 1, 1853, is yet a single man, and for long years has worked for "Uncle Sam" as letter carrier. Helen M., born April 1, 1856, married, October 19, 1886, Frank L. Smith, of this city, where he is employed as a

soliciting agent, having been for a time Government Storekeeper in early days. Mary L. was the next: Lizzie J., born July 17, 1861, married, March 29, 1887, Charles E. Barmm, Ph. D., M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Toxicology and Urinalysis of the American Medical College, of Indinapolis, Indiana. Louise W. died single, after she had grown to the flower of womanhood. Edward J., born June 17, 1867, married, April 14, 1892, Anna M. Horn, of this city; he is a bookkeeper by occupation. Amelia B. is the youngest child.

On an opposite page will be seen the honest, kindly face of Mr. Naper, which will be viewed with a proud satisfaction by his descendants for many generations to come, as they turn to this dignified source of information to learn how their first parents in America made the beginning of future prosperity to unborn hundreds.

# GEORGE W. SPOFFORD.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SPOFFORD, a well-known citizen of Chicago, was born in Peterborough, New Hampshire, August 9, 1831. He is a son of Ira and Miriam (Atwood) Spofford. The first authentic record of the Spofford family is found in the "Domesday Book," showing the allotment of lands in England to the followers of William the Conqueror in 1066. By that division this family was dispossessed of its lands, which were given to the Earl of Percy. Eleven generations of the family are traced in England, and among its members were very many prominent ecclesiastics, one of whom was Thomas Spofford, Lord Archbishop of York. The family coat-of-arms is still preserved, bearing the motto, "Rather deathe than false of faythe." Spofford Castle, in Yorkshire, is said to be the best preserved ruin in England. The earlier generations were devout Catholics, but in 1554 Rev. Bryan Spofford, a contemporary of the Earl of Canterbury, having married, refused to put away his wife and children in accordance with the edict of the church, and became a Protestant.

The first American ancestor was Rev. John Spofford, son of an Episcopalian minister, who came from Spofford, Yorkshire, and settled at Georgetown, Massachusetts, in 1634. The subject of this notice represents the eighth generation in America. His grandfather, Amos Spofford, served three years in the Continental army, entering the service at the age of fourteen years as a substitute for his father, who was drafted. When the family received notice of this conscription, a sheep was hastily shorn, and from the fleece his mother spun and wove cloth to equip him for this duty.

Ira Spofford, who was a stone-cutter and contractor, lived and died at Peterborough. While but a lad, he also entered the military service of his country, which was then engaged in the War of 1812. He was a relative of General McNeal, a prominent officer of that conflict, who afterward became Governor of Arkansas. Ira Spofford was a man of resolute character and stern convictions. In common with many of his relatives who resided in the South, he gave unswerving allegiance to the Democratic party, and could tolerate no deviation from its doctrines in his family. The names of Ira Spofford's children were William, Nancy (who was successively married to John Challis, Thomas Upton and Joseph Knowlton), Ira A., Nathan H., Miriam A. (Mrs. F. Farwell), George W., John L., Elizabeth (Mrs. Joseph Alexander), and twin brothers, Albert and Alvah. Of this family but three now survive.

Mrs. Miriam Spofford's father, Jeremiah Atwood, served for seven years in the Continental army, enlisting from Chester, Vermont. During this time he had no furloughs, and was constantly in the field. After the battle of Yorktown he was honorably discharged from the service, and started for his home on foot. There being no means of public conveyance, most of the veterans were

obliged to travel in this way, and were heartily welcomed by the citizens whom they met along the way, and who were pleased to extend to them their best hospitality and hear the news from the seat of war. Among that number was Mr. Atwood's wife, whose maiden name was Bacon. All the returning soldiers who passed her door were kindly entertained, and when Mr. Atwood arrived, footsore and weary from his journey of several weeks, she failed to recognize him, but gave him the same kind and hearty welcome, at once providing him with a bountiful dinner, but was considerably surprised to find that he did not resume his journey after the repast. Her joy on discovering his identity can easily be imagined.

At the age of thirteen years, George W. Spofford left home and went to Boston in search of employment. He subsequently spent four years at Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, with a view to entering Harvard University, and completed the freshman year at Exeter. He abandoned this purpose on account of failing eyesight, and began the study of law in the office of Hon. Edward S. Cutler, of Peterborough, New Hampshire. This pursuit also proved too trying for his eyes, and, coming to Chicago in 1856, he accepted the position of Principal of the Foster School.

He acceptably carried this trying responsibility for fourteen years, retiring in 1871. Since that date he has devoted his attention chiefly to the management of his extensive real-estate interests. He had just completed a fine building at the southeast corner of Clark and Madison Streets when the fearful holocaust of 1871 swept over the city, annihilating the structure and causing a loss which at that time was a serious one. He recovered no insurance, but immediately built with borrowed capital the structure which now adorns that site. He has since erected a number of business blocks in the city, and is the present owner of considerable choice city and suburban property. Among these parcels is a fine farm near Wheaton, Illinois, dotted with several natural groves and pretty little lakes.

For four years Mr. Spofford served as County Commissioner, during which time he was Chairman of the committee in charge of the county institutions at Dunning. For some years past he has spent his winters in the South, where he has a number of relatives who are prominent public citizens, and has acquired an extensive acquaintance throughout that section of the Union. In the interests of the management of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, he visited several Southern cities and secured their endorsement of this undertaking.

In 1859 Mr. Spofford was married to Miss Hannah M. Morrison, daughter of Orsemus Morrison, a well-known pioneer of Chicago, whose biography will be found on another page of this volume. Mrs. Spofford was born at the corner of Clark and Madison Streets, and has become the mother of five children, three of whem passed away in childhood. The others are Percy and Florence M., the latter a graduate of Ogontz Seminary, near Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Spofford are leading members of the Seventh Presbyterian Church of Chicago, and move in the best social circles. Mr. Spofford is identified with the Menoken and Ashland Clubs, and is prominent in the Masonic fraternity, being a member of National Lodge, York Chapter, St. Bernard Commandery and the Mystic Shrine. Having been reared in the atmosphere of Democracy, he cast his first Presidential vote for James Buchanan, but, upon the opening of the Civil War, he became a stanch Republican, although he incurred the displeasure—amounting almost to enmity—of his father and most of his family by so doing.

When Mr. Spofford first came to Chicago the ground now composing Garfield Park, opposite his present residence, was worth but $9 per acre, and the present value of many other portions of the city real estate was proportionally unforeseen. He has seen Chicago successively become the rival of Milwaukee, Detroit, Cincinnati, St. Louis and New York. He is one of its most loyal citizens, considering it one of the most auspicious fields of investment in the Union, with nearly every part of which he is familiar.

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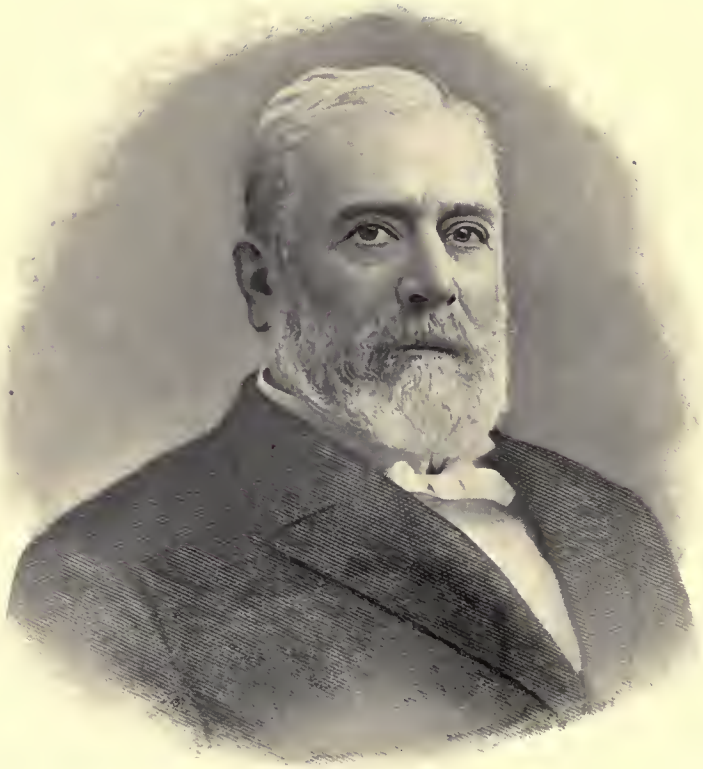

Elliott Anthony

# ELLIOTT ANTHONY, LL. D.

ELLIOTT ANTHONY, LL. D. In the career of Judge Anthony, who for twelve years honored the Bench of Chicago, the ambitious attorney may read the way to honor and success. He was born in Spafford, Onondaga County, N. Y., June 10, 1827, and is descended from Quaker ancestors, who early located in New England. Many of the members of the family acquitted themselves with credit as soldiers and officers of the Continental army. It was early in the seventeenth century that Judge Anthony's progenitor located in Rhode Island, whence his grandfather moved soon after the Revolution to Washington County, N. Y. Almost at the same time, his maternal grandfather went from Vermont to the same locality. Isaac Anthony, father of the subject of this biography, was born on Rhode Island, eight miles from the island of Newport, and early imbibed the hatred of British aggression which had been handed down by his father, on account of the abuses heaped upon him and others at the time the English and Hessian forces occupied Rhode Island during the Revolution. While residing in Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y., he met Miss Parmelia Phelps, a scion of an old New England family, and their acquaintance led to mutual affection and marriage. Isaac Anthony's mother was a member of the noted Chase family, which has given to the United States a famous Chief Justice. Shortly before the birth of Elliott, he moved to the southwestern part of Onondaga County, where he entered upon the work of clearing a farm. With such energy did he carry out this undertaking that he came to be the foremost and most successful farmer of all that region.

Elliott is the youngest of four sons in a family including the same number of daughters, and all in turn were sent to the Cortlandt Academy, at Homer, the leading educational institution of western New York, to finish their education. Here the future judge prepared for college under Prof. Samuel B. Woolworth, a famous educator of his time. At the end of two years' study here, in the fall of 1847, he entered the Sophomore class of Hamilton College, at Clinton, N. Y., from which he was graduated with high honors in 1850. He then became a resident graduate, and took a special course in law and political economy with Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, who afterward became so highly distinguished as Dean of the Columbia College Law School in the city of New York. With his accustomed vigor and earnestness, young Anthony followed his studies and was admitted to the Bar at Oswego on the 7th of May, 1851. While pursuing his law course in company with a classmate, Joseph D. Hubbard, he took charge of the well-known Kirkland Academy at Clinton, and had for one of his pupils Grover Cleveland, now President of the United States.

Being possessed of the same pioneer spirit which led his grandfather and father to settle new regions, he resolved to begin practice in the new West, and proceeded to Sterling, Whiteside County, Ill., soon after his admission to the Bar. Returning East in June, 1852, he was married to Mary Dwight, the sister of his preceptor, and in the fall of 1852 he became a resident of Chicago, which city has been his home ever since. None have been more active in the development of the city and State than he, and in both he takes an honest pride. Chicago, as well as Illinois, was fortunate in the beginning, in the fact that the

pioneers were of good blood, the blood which has developed the best of the entire Northwest and West. Wherever the New England blood predominates, churches, schoolhouses, manufactories and highways of commerce have appeared simultaneously and systematically. With a determination to succeed in his chosen profession, Mr. Anthony began practice among the fifty lawyers who constituted the Bar of Chicago at his coming. Throughout his long and busy career, he has been a diligent worker, and in less than three years after coming here he was recognized as a leading attorney of the young city, and his rise was quite as rapid as his ambition had dared to hope. He foresaw the rise of a great city, surrounded by a tributary country of almost boundless resources, and became identified with many enterprises and projects for their mutual advantage and growth. "If a general diffusion of learning, science and the arts at this time is desirable," said he, "then the Mississippi Valley is the chosen spot for their cultivation. The generations are increasing, and the career of duty and usefulness which is to be seen by our children will be under constantly increasing excitement, and the voice which in the morning of life shall awaken a large and patriotic sympathy, will be echoed back by a community vastly swelled in its proportions before that voice shall be hushed in death."

When he arrived in Chicago, the young lawyer had no acquaintance, no influential friends to push his claims to attention, and no capital save individual ability and merit, which won him recognition. During his first year's residence in Chicago, he compiled, with the aid of his devoted wife, "A Digest of the Illinois Reports," which was soon after published and received with great favor by the profession throughout the State. In 1858 he was elected City Attorney for Chicago, and distinguished his administration of that responsible office by the energy and ability with which he conducted the legal business of the city. He became an expert upon all subjects of municipal corporation law, and was for several years specially retained by the city authorities to conduct many important cases in the local courts, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the United States Supreme Court at Washington. While acting for the city he established several new and interesting law points, among which was that the collection of special assessments could not be enjoined by a Court of Chancery; next, that the city of Chicago could not be garnisheed to collect the salary or wages of any of its officers or employes; and lastly, that no execution could issue against the city to collect a judgment; and at a later period, that the city could not tie up its legislative powers by making contracts with the gas companies for the supply of gas, so as to interfere with its legislative prerogatives. These positions were at the time so novel that they were for a time gravely doubted by the most eminent members of the legal profession, and many of the newspapers subjected him to the severest ridicule; but he was upheld by the highest tribunal in the State on every point, and they are now fixed and settled as the law of the State.

In 1863 he was appointed the General Attorney and Solicitor of the Galena Union Railroad Company and all its branches, then the leading railroad corporation in the Northwest, and for many years held that position, until, in fact, the consolidation of that company with the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company was effected. A contest arose over this consolidation, and he was shortly after retained by a number of the bondholders and non-consenting stockholders to test the validity of the consolidation, and in connection with that case prepared and printed a most remarkable argument upon the law of the case, which grew into a treatise, which he entitled, "The Law Pertaining to the Consolidation of Railroads," which is unquestionably the most complete and exhaustive treatise upon that subject ever made. It is a marvel of legal research and of acute reasoning, and is a most learned and clear statement of the rights and duties of directors of corporations and the rights of minority stockholders, and called forth the admiration of corporation lawyers throughout the country. The late Samuel J. Tilden was directly interested in the questions involved, as well as many of the leading capitalists and railway mag-

nates in New York, and the array of legal talent was formidable, the late Judge Beckwith leading the opposition to Judge Anthony. The case was tried in chancery before Judge David Davis, of the United States Supreme Court, and the late Samuel J. Treat, United States District Judge for the Southern District of this State, and Mr. Anthony's position was sustained in almost every particular. The differences of stockholders were shortly settled out of court, however, thus avoiding a legal decision, which could not fail to favor Judge Anthony's clients. At this time Mr. Anthony received numerous letters from some of the most distinguished lawyers and judges in this country, complimenting him upon his masterly exposition of the law. Among these were the late Josiah Quincy and Sidney Bartlett, of Boston; Mr. Justice Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court; the late Thomas A. Ewing, of Ohio, and many others. His brief, which was in the shape of a bound volume of several hundred pages, was in great demand in this country and in Europe, and was most kindly reviewed by several of the leading legal periodicals and journals in Great Britain.

In the last two conventions for the revision of the constitution of the State, in 1862 and 1870, Judge Anthony served as a delegate. In the convention of 1862, Mr. Anthony's colleagues were Henry Muehlke, Hon. John Wentworth, and Melville W. Fuller, now Chief Justice of the United States. In both conventions, Mr. Anthony took a leading part, being regarded as one of the most expert members upon constitutional law and methods of procedure. In the convention of 1870 he served on the Executive, Judicial and Railroad Committees, reporting many of the provisions of the present constitution relating to those matters. He was instrumental in providing for Appellate Courts and additional judges in Cook County, when the public business required it. Whenever he spoke in the convention, he commanded attention, and always spoke to the point, clearly and forcibly.

Judge Anthony was one of the founders of the Republican party in Illinois, and was a delegate to the first convention of that party in Cook County. He took a conspicuous part in the third-term movement in 1880, and was a delegate in the National Convention which nominated Gen. Garfield for President. In the fall of that year he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of the city of Chicago, and re-elected six years later, filling the position twelve years with dignity, impartiality and expedition of public business. He was the founder of the Chicago Law Institute, having drawn the charter and visited Springfield twice at his own expense to secure its passage by the Legislature, and was three times made President of the Institute. He has been an extensive traveler, both in his native country and over Europe, and the reviews and periodicals of this country have been often enriched by his observations. His ripe scholarship and keen observation conspire to make his utterances and writings valuable to his fellows.

Judge Anthony is a rapid thinker, and grasps a point with a celerity which contributed no little to his advancement in the profession which he adorns. He writes with facility, and his contributions to legal periodicals are numerous and able. They cover almost every legal topic, and are authorities wherever found. His descriptions of Russian and British courts and methods of procedure are likely to prove interesting to one not particularly versed in law, and are of especial value to the profession. He also gives much thought and study to historical and philosophical topics, on which he has written much. His treatise on the "Law of Self-Defense" should be read and carefully considered by every citizen.

Judge Anthony is one of the founders of the Chicago Public Library, and was a member of its first Board of Directors. He has been especially active in the effort to preserve the memory of the pioneers, whose number is now very small. When all have passed away, who shall commemorate their virtues? "Let the record be made of the men and things of to-day, lest they pass out of memory to-morrow and are lost." At the annual meeting of the State Bar Association in 1892, he read a very interesting paper, entitled "Remember the Pioneers," which is replete with interesting reminiscences. At the meeting of the

association in 1893, Judge Anthony was elected President, an honor most worthily bestowed. In 1889 the Judge received from his *alma mater* the degree of Doctor of Laws, to which his merit had long entitled him.

On the 14th of July, 1852, Elliott Anthony married Miss Mary Dwight, a sister of his law preceptor, and grand-daughter of President Dwight, the well-known head of Yale College. A daughter (now deceased) and three sons have been given him, two of whom are associated with him in the practice of law in Chicago.

During his busy life, into which has been crowded an immense amount of labor in the interest of his fellow-men, Judge Anthony has ever kept in sight the wish to accomplish something worthy of emulation and commemoration, as evidenced in his remarks upon the virtues and works of a co-laborer and brother judge, with which this notice may be fittingly closed. He said: "May our successors in the profession look back upon our times, not without some kind regrets and some tender recollections. May they cherish our memory with that gentle reverence which belongs to those who have labored earnestly, though it may be humbly, for the advancement of the law. May they catch a holy enthusiasm from the review of our attainments, however limited they may be, which shall make them aspire after the loftiest possessions of human learning. And thus may they be enabled to advance our jurisprudence to that degree of perfection which shall make it a blessing and protection to our own country, and excite the just admiration of mankind."

# DR. FREDERICK CHARLES HAGEMAN.

DR. FREDERICK CHARLES HAGEMAN, one of the most useful and influential citizens of DuPage County, and a former prominent citizen of Chicago, was a son of Dr. Christoph Hageman, and was born at Minden, Prussia, on the 26th of November, 1817. His mother died when he was a mere child, and at the age of sixteen he set out for America. His first employment was on the Great Lakes as a sailor, and he settled in Chicago in the fall of 1843. His father came to join him, and was one of three persons who escaped from a burning steamer on Lake Erie, the brother and step-mother of our subject being lost in that disaster. The first regular graduating class of five from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1847, included Frederick C. Hageman. In connection with his practice, he opened a drug store on South Water Street, Chicago, removing later to North Clark Street, and thence to Indiana Street, where he built the first brick structure on the North Side. Here he served as Alderman, and was at one time City Physician.

In the spring of 1852, Dr. Hageman moved to Winfield, DuPage County, and invested in farm lands, becoming in time an extensive owner. He lived there for a few years, but spent most of his remaining years in Wheaton, and was a very successful physician. He was elected Coroner during the first years after coming here, and filled that position several terms, being the incumbent at the time of his death, which occurred on the 3d of September, 1869.

Dr. Hageman was an active and public-spirited citizen, and did much to promote the prosperity of the community. He was active in securing the county seat at Wheaton, which involved the construction of a court house as a gift to the

county. He was reared in the Lutheran faith, but espoused Universalism, and was an ardent Democrat in political contests, and a member of the Masonic order. He made many addresses in support of the war for the Union through Kane, DuPage and other counties, and materially aided in raising the Eighth and Twelfth Illinois Cavalry regiments, and the One Hundred and Fifth Infantry. He went out as Assistant Surgeon of the One Hundred and Forty-first Infantry, which served a short time in garrison duty. He was a supporter of Abraham Lincoln in his second candidacy for President.

At Buffalo, in June, 1843, our subject married Miss Margaret Snyder, a native of Elsass, Germany, who came to America when seven years old with her parents, George and Anna Mary (Gearhardt) Snyder. George Snyder was a talented architect, but understanding no English, he was obliged to accept any employment that offered when he arrived at Buffalo. While employed as a hodcarrier in the repair of a church, he noticed that the builders had great difficulty in following the plans. He essayed to explain, and showed such interest and knowledge that an interpreter was obtained, through whom he so intelligently directed the work that he was placed in charge, and from that time had no lack of employment in his profession. Mrs. Hageman was born April 21, 1821, and died November 19, 1887. She was a woman of much intelligence and ability, and conducted her husband's estate with greater skill than had marked his own management of it during his life.

Of the six children of Dr. and Mrs. Hageman, the first died in infancy. Dr. Frederick Christian Hageman, of Chicago, is the second. Mary (Mrs. Henry Grote), George W. and Franklin Julius are residents of Wheaton. Louis B. died at Wheaton February 8, 1892, aged thirty-four years.

# BRAMAN LOVELESS.

BRAMAN LOVELESS, eldest son and third child of Ariel C. Loveless, is among the successful business men of DuPage County and Chicago, and prominent in charitable and Christian work. He was born May 27, 1839, in Hadley, Saratoga County, N. Y. He was fifteen years old when the family came West, and remained on the farm with his father until February, 1859, when he started for Pike's Peak, to engage in mining, that "El Dorado" having just been discovered. Proceeding by rail to a point forty miles west of Dubuque, Iowa, then the terminns of the railway, he traveled overland, much of the way on foot, to Omaha, where he joined a wagon train. On reaching the mountains, he was stricken with mountain fever, and was obliged to return home. He again took up farming with his father until the spring of 1861. He had just rented a farm and prepared to engage in business on his own account, when the War of the Rebellion broke out. Stirred by patriotic impulses, he at once offered his services in defense of the Union, and was enrolled as a member of Company A, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry, on the 8th of August. Although a member of the regimental band, Mr. Loveless carried a musket through part of his service, taking part in some fierce engagements. The regiment was stationed at first at Rolla, Mo., whence it marched in dead of winter to Pea Ridge, Ark., taking

part in the battle at that point under Gen. Sigel. On the way to Pittsburgh Landing, it marched six hundred miles to Cape Girardeau, Mo., where transportation was taken by boat. Arriving at Pittsburgh Landing, after the famous battle, it proceeded southward, at one time marching eighteen miles in the night to aid in investing Corinth, Miss. From there it proceeded to Cincinnati, to join Gen. Lew Wallace, but was soon transferred to Louisville, where it became a part of the Second Division of the Fourth Army Corps, under Gen. Sheridan. From this time the regiment participated in many severe battles, among which were Perryville, Stone River, Peach Tree Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Dallas, New Hope Church, Atlanta and Jonesboro. The history of this campaign is one of almost continual fighting, and Mr. Loveless witnessed many scenes of cruel carnage. He was mustered out September 23, 1864, having more than served out his three-years term of enlistment, and without ever receiving a reprimand.

From 1865 to 1872 Mr. Loveless followed farming near Elgin, in Kane County. In May, 1872, he went to Chicago and engaged for seven years in the grain, feed and coal trade. Since selling out this business, he has engaged in the hotel and real-estate business with marked success. In August, 1882, he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land at Turner, and five years later added forty acres to this. The entire tract was platted as an addition to the village of Turner in 1893, and is known as Montview. Many lots have already been sold, and this investment is among the best made by a man known for foresight and shrewdness in business. Like many other investments in the neighborhood of Chicago, this has proven a popular site, and is vindicating the sagacity of its projector.

Mr. Loveless experienced religion in January, 1860, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1883 he began to extend the revival work which he had been doing in a quiet way for many years, and became a powerful and much-sought aid in evangelistic work. Until failing strength, in 1889, compelled him to resign this work, he gave his entire attention to it and labored in many Western States, chiefly in Iowa, Illinois and California. In this he was ably assisted by his wife, a lady of strong faith and spirit. In reviewing his work, the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) *Republican* said: "Though his address had no peculiar charm, and his work seemed devoid of the personal magnetism which characterizes the influence of many public speakers, his earnestness and sincerity carried great power." He still continues, as for many years past, to do mission work in Chicago, and is an active temperance worker, both by precept and example. In 1888 he was the Prohibition candidate for Senator from the Fourteenth Illinois District, and has been three years President of the County Committee of that party, and four years President of the Wheaton Prohibition Club. From Lincoln to Garfield he was a Republican, and is ready to again affiliate with the Republican party when it consents to espouse the Prohibition issue.

October 17, 1860, Mr. Loveless married Miss Mary Tweddale, a native of New York City, a daughter of Garlius and Elizabeth Tweddale, natives of Whithorn, an island in the south of Scotland. Mrs. Loveless was a teacher before her marriage. She died in 1865, leaving a son, Frank Ariel, now a resident of Chicago. On the 3d of April, 1866, Mr. Loveless was again married, the bride being Miss Huldah Elizabeth Holden, who was born in Stockholm, St. Lawrence County, N. Y. Her parents, John and Mary A. (Clark) Holden, were natives, respectively, of England and Gilsum, N. H., the latter being descended from an old New England family, dating from the landing of the Pilgrims. Three children have blessed the second union of Mr. Loveless, namely: Braman H., Benjamin E. and Gertrude. The second died February 5, 1893, and the first is practicing law in Chicago and residing in Wheaton. Mrs. Loveless taught the first colored school in the North, at Elgin, and continued in the work three years. She is active in temperance work, and is an officer in control of several charitable and philanthropic undertakings in Chicago, independent of her husband's work, for the success of which he gives her large credit.

# WILLIAM A. SPALDING.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS SPALDING, who for forty years lived a quiet and happy life in Chicago, deserves more than a passing notice on account of his manly, upright character and the appreciation in which he was held by those privileged to enjoy his acquaintance and friendship. He was born at Onondaga Hill, four miles from the city of Syracuse, New York, August 17, 1815, and was the eighth child in the family of Coit Spalding. The latter was born May 10, 1772, and married Rhoda Cobb on the 8th of May, 1799. Of their family of eight sons and three daughters, none are now living. The mother died December 6, 1857, and the father May 22, 1859.

The town and family of Spalding are known to have existed in the southern part of Lincolnshire, England, in the twelfth century, and about 1632 Edward Spalding left that place and settled in Braintree, in the new colony of Massachusetts. From the latter are descended nearly all bearing the name in the United States, many of whom have been distinguished as soldiers, ecclesiastics, jurists, legislators, manufacturers and business men. They were active in subduing the wilderness and in establishing the church, school and factory in New England. Many served in King Philip's War, several distinguished themselves at the heroic defense of Fort Groton, Connecticut, and fifty-two participated in the Revolutionary War, nine of whom were active in the battle of Bunker Hill, where one fell from the back of his disabled horse.

During the period of Mr. Spalding's boyhood, Syracuse was not the commercial center it now is, and the community was wholly rural in its character. He enjoyed the limited advantages of society and school which the time and region afforded in early boyhood, but was thrown upon his own resources while yet a mere youth. He was fond of outdoor life, and took employment as a railroad man, running west from Buffalo. At the age of twenty-five years he had become a conductor on the Michigan Central Railroad, running between Detroit and Chicago. His promptness, faithfulness and integrity are shown by the fact that he remained in that employ until his removal to Chicago, in 1852, to take charge of the union station, operated by the Michigan Central and Illinois Central Railways. This occupation further illustrated his capacity and the confidence reposed in him by the officers of the Michigan Central Railroad Company. Up to the time of his death he filled this responsible position, enjoying the respect of all who were brought in contact with him. His home on Michigan Avenue was the scene of quiet comfort, and he was always a valued member of a small circle of congenial friends. He loved to select his companions, was always true in all the relations of life, and was most appreciated by those who knew him best. He was loath to talk of himself, consequently it is now difficult to learn much of his early life. That he was somewhat adventurous in youth is indicated by his relation of his experiences while on a voyage to Newfoundland.

during which the boat on which he was a passenger was violently tossed about by the waves in a storm, and he was in imminent danger of losing his life. He was very fond of horses, and one of his first purchases after he began to earn money, was a driving horse. He believed in extracting the most that was possible from life, and sought to make those around him cheerful and contented in mind, as he always was. He suffered from gradual paralysis during the last five years of his life, without murmuring, and passed away at his home, April 16, 1892, his remains being deposited at Rose Hill two days later. It is said that he never had an enemy in the world. He was a member of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church; was a high degree member of the Masonic fraternity, a life-long Democrat in political affiliations, as was his father before him. He was named after William Augustus Ellis, who was a nephew of his father, and also a prominent early-day Democrat.

April 18, 1852, Mr. Spalding married Miss Jane Ann, daughter of William Augustus Ellis and Prudence Horton, his wife. The Ellis family, like the Spaldings, was early planted in New England. The parents of William A. Ellis were Warren Ellis, born February 26, 1766, and Nancy Spalding, born February 2, 1774. They were married January 17, 1793, and had five sons and three daughters, William A. being the eldest son and second child, born January 17, 1796, and died July 27, 1832. He had two sons and a daughter, Mrs. Spalding being the only survivor at this time. Warren Ellis died August 10, 1813. The adopted daughter of William A. and Jane A. Spalding is now the wife of Ferdinand W. Peck, of Chicago (whose biography will be found elsewhere in this work).

# JOSEPH KIPLEY.

JOSEPH KIPLEY is Assistant Chief of Police of Chicago. He has reached this responsible and important position through meritorious conduct, which has won for him promotion from rank to rank, until he is now almost at the head of the police department of the second city of the Union. The record of his life is as follows: He was born in Paterson, N. J., in 1848, and is a son of Charles and Catherine (Waller) Kipley. The family is of German origin. The parents of our subject were both born in Baden-Baden, Germany, and there continued to reside until 1845, when they crossed the Atlantic to America, and located in New Jersey. The father is a carpenter by trade, and has made that pursuit his life work. Both parents are still living in Chicago, at the age of seventy-seven years.

No event of special importance occurred during the boyhood and youth of Joseph Kipley, who was reared in his parents' home, and acquired his education in the public schools of his native State. He thus obtained a good knowledge of the English branches, and has since been a close student of the topics of the time and of current events. When his school life was ended, he came westward, locating in Chicago, and entered the employ of R. B. Appleby, a picture dealer of this city, with whom he continued until he entered upon the work which led to his present position. It was on the 22d of January, 1872, that he became a member of the police force, serving as a patrolman. From that position he has risen successively, step by step, to a position of prominence. When he joined the force it consisted of only two hundred and fifty men, and he has made his way without any political influence.

In 1872 Mr. Kipley was united in marriage with Miss Winnefred Wheeler.

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SAMUEL E. GROSS

# SAMUEL EBERLY GROSS.

SAMUEL E. GROSS is one of Chicago's best known business men, and especially in real-estate circles has he a wide acquaintance. He has long been active in promoting the growth and advancement of the city, not merely for his own interest, but largely for the benefit of the community as well. He was born on the Old Mansion Farm in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1843. He is descended from Huguenot ancestry, and reliable information shows that the family lived in America in 1726, at which time Joseph Gross was the owner of property in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. His grandson, who was the great-grandfather of our subject, valiantly aided the colonies in their struggle for independence and became a captain in the service, his commission, dated November 25, 1776, being signed by John Hancock, Governor of Pennsylvania. When the war was over he went to Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, where he owned extensive farm and milling interests. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sahler, was of Holland descent on the paternal side, and of Huguenot on the maternal, coming from the Du Bois family, which was prominent in Kingston, New York, as early as 1649. The mother of Mr. Gross was in her maidenhood Elizabeth Eberly. She came of a family of German origin, whose representatives have been prominent in various professional walks in life.

The American people are coming to recognize more fully every day the fact that good blood tells. The most prominent characteristics of Mr. Gross are inherited from ancestors who were active in war and in the same lines of business as himself. His genealogy is traced as follows: Seigneur Jean de Gros, Master of the Chamber of the Count of Dijon, (died 1456), married Peronette le Roye; their eldest son, Jean, of Dijon, Secretary to Duc de Bourgogne, married Philiberte de Sourlam; their son, Ferry, of Dijon, in 1521, married Phillipolte Wielandt; their son, Jean, of Dijon, (died 1548), married Catharine Laurym; their son, Jean, of Dijon, in 1599, married Jacqueline de Berneincourt; their son, Jean, of Dijon, in 1620, married Leonore de Briard; their son, Jacob, married Marie Debar, and removed from France at the time of the persecution of the Hugnenots to the Palatinate, Germany, and later removed to Mannheim on the Rhine. Their son, Johann, of Mannheim, in 1665, married Miss Neihart; their son, Johann Christopher, of Mannheim, in 1703, married Elizabeth Metger; and their son, Joseph, in 1719, accompanied the Mennonites from the Palatinate to America, residing for some time on the banks of the Hudson, and removing afterward to Pennsylvania. He married Catherina ————, owned property in the neighborhood of the Trappe, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, previous to 1726, and land in Philadelphia County in 1728, and died in 1753; their son, John, of Montgomery County, married Clara ————, and died in 1788; their son, John, born in 1749, was a Captain in the War of the Revolution. In 1778 he married Rachel Sahler, and died in 1823; their son, Christian, born in 1788, of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, married Ann Custer, of Montgomery County, and died in 1843; their son, John C., in 1843, married Elizabeth Eberly, of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania; and their eldest son, Samuel E., is the subject of this biography.

Through his great-grandmother, Rachel Sahler, wife of Capt. John Gross of Revolutionary fame, Samuel E. Gross is directly descended from Matthew Blanshan, Louis Dubois and Christian Deyo, Huguenots of France, who, like Jacob de Gros, at the time of the persecution, removed to

the Palatinate in Germany, and thence emigrated to America in the middle of the seventeenth century. Matthew Blanshan and his family were the first of the refugees to try their fate in the New World, sailing from the Palatinate April 27, 1660. Louis Dubois and Christian Deyo soon followed, and were two of the twelve patentees who, in 1677, obtained title to all the lands in Eastern New York State lying between the Shawangunk Mountains and the Hudson River, and were instrumental in founding New Paltz and Kingston in Ulster County.

Rachel Sahler was the daughter of Abraham Sahler and Elizabeth Dubois. Her mother, Elizabeth Dubois, was the daughter of cousins, Isaac Dubois and Rachel Dubois. Isaac Dubois, her father, was the son of Solomon Dubois, and her mother, Rachel Dubois, was the daughter of Solomon Dubois' eldest brother, Abraham. The mother of Rachel Dubois was Margaret Deyo, daughter of Christian Deyo, the patentee. Abraham Dubois, Rachel's father, and Solomon Dubois, her husband's father, were both sons of Louis Dubois, the patentee and founder of New Paltz, and his wife, Catherine Blanshan, daughter of Matthew Blanshan, the first of these Huguenot arrivals.

In 1846, Mr. Gross came with his parents to Illinois, and after residing for a time in Bureau County removed to Carroll County. His early education was acquired in the district schools, and he afterwards attended Mt. Carroll Seminary. Prompted by patriotic impulses, he enlisted in his country's service on the breaking out of the late war, although only seventeen years of age. He joined the Forty-first Illinois Infantry, and took part in the Missouri campaign, but was then mustered out by reason of the strong objections made by his parents to his service, on account of his youth. He spent the following year as a student in Whitehall Academy, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, but in June, 1863, he again left school, for the Confederates had invaded the Keystone State and he could no longer remain quietly at his books. On the 29th of June he was made First Lieutenant of Company D, Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, being one of the youngest officers of that rank in the army. His faithful and valiant service won him promotion to the rank of Captain of Company K, February 17, 1864. He participated in many of the important battles of the eastern campaign, and when the war was over was mustered out at Cloud Mills, Virginia, July 13, 1865.

At this time Chicago was becoming a city of prominence and gave rich promise for a brilliant future. Attracted by its prospects, Mr. Gross here located in September, 1865, and entered Union Law College. The following year he was admitted to the Bar, entering at once upon practice. In the mean time, however, he had invested a small capital in real estate. He built upon his lots in 1867, and as his undertakings in this direction met with success, he gave more and more attention to the business. He was instrumental in the establishment of the park and boulevard system in the winter of 1869. When the great fire broke out in 1871, and Mr. Gross saw that his office would be destroyed, he hastily secured his abstracts, deeds and other valuable papers, as many as he could get, and, putting them in a rowboat, carried them to a tug. When the flames had completed their disastrous work, he returned to the old site of his office and resumed business. A financial depression from 1873 until 1879 followed the boom, and Mr. Gross gave his time to the study of politics, science, and to literary pursuits.

On the revival of trade, Mr. Gross determined to devote his entire time to real-estate interests, and to the southwest of the city founded several suburbs. In 1882, to the north, he began what has now become Gross Park. In 1883, he began the work which has made him a public benefactor, that of building homes for people of moderate means, and the selling the same to them on time. Thus many a family has secured a comfortable home, where otherwise their wages would have been expended in rent, and in the end they would have had nothing to show for it. Unimproved districts under his transforming hand became populated and flourishing neighborhoods. In 1886, Mr. Gross founded the town of Brookdale; platted Calumet Heights and Dauphin Park the following

year, and platted a forty-acre subdivision on Ashland Avenue. A large district near Humboldt Park was improved by him, and some three hundred houses were built near Archer Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street. The beautiful town of Grossdale has been one of his most successful ventures. He established the town one mile west of Riverside, and beautiful drives, lovely homes, churches, a theatre and fine walks make this one of Chicago's best suburbs. He has also recently founded the beautiful town of Hollywood, and during the last twelve years he has founded sixteen thriving suburban towns and cities. His fortune is estimated at $3,000,000, or over, and although his reputation is that of a multi-millionaire the United Workingmen's societies showed their confidence in him by nominating him to the mayoralty in 1889, an honor which from press of private business he was obliged to decline.

Constantly has the business of Mr. Gross increased, until his dealings have reached the millions. He buys property outright, and then sells as the purchasers feel that they can pay. It is said that he has never foreclosed a mortgage, and his kindliness, forbearance and generosity have won for him the love and confidence of the poorer people and the high regard of all.

Mr. Gross was married in January, 1874, to Miss Emily Brown, a lady of English descent. He is a member of the Chicago Club, the Union Club, the Washington Park, the Athletic, Marquette and Iroquois Clubs. He is a patron of the Art Institute and the Humane Society, and his support is given to other benevolent organizations. He holds membership with the Chicago Union Veteran Club; U. S. Grant Post No. 28, G. A. R.; the Western Society Army of the Potomac, and the Sons of the American Revolution.

In 1886, Mr. Gross made a trip to Europe, spending four months in visiting the leading cities and points of interest in that continent. He also made investigations concerning city development. In 1889, he traveled through Mexico and the cities on the Pacific Coast, and later in the year attended the Paris Exposition. In 1892, he went to Europe once more, and also visited the Orient. In manner, Mr. Gross is genial, pleasant and entertaining, and the kindliness of his face at once wins him friends. Although he would not be called a professing philanthropist, his life has certainly been characterized by a practical charity, which has probably proven of more benefit than the acknowledged philanthropic work of some others. His success in business seems marvelous, yet it is but the result of industry, enterprise, and careful and well-directed management.

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# CALVIN DE WOLF.

CALVIN DE WOLF, now one of the foremost citizens of Chicago, is an example of the manner in which men rise to stations of wealth and honor through sturdy moral integrity and unceasing, ambitious toil. His story is that of a young man who came to Chicago with nothing in the days of the city's infancy, and by a sustained effort has grown with the city's growth, until he is numbered among the representative men of the "great city by the inland sea."

Calvin De Wolf was born in Braintrim, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, on the 18th of February, 1815, and was one of the family of fifteen children of Giles M. De Wolf, a well-to-do farmer. His father and grandfather were born in Pomfret, Connecticut, and his more remote ancestors were among the early settlers in Lyme, Connecticut, being colonists who came over from Holland, to which country they had probably been driven from France (where the family originated) by religious

persecution. His mother, whose maiden name was Anna Spaulding, was born in Cavendish, Vermont, and was a descendant of Edward Spaulding, who settled in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, in 1633.

Soon after the birth of Calvin De Wolf, his parents removed to his mother's native place and remained there until he was five years of age, and then returned to Braintrim, Pennsylvania, from whence, four years later, they removed to the adjoining county of Bradford, where his father purchased a farm in the beech woods of that county. This farm was covered with heavy timber, the clearing of which was a task of a different kind and of much greater magnitude than falls to the lot of most farmers of the present day. Putting this land into condition to be sufficiently productive to support the large family of its owner furnished work for every hand for years.

Calvin De Wolf was the eldest of his father's sons who lived beyond the infantile period, and converting the beech forest into tillable land was a task in which he was required to practice, and which, with the tilling of the soil, required all his time except the three winter months, when he attended school until he was twenty-one years of age. After attaining his majority he made up his mind to obtain an education, and, under the instruction of his father, who was a man of more than ordinary ability, had a good common-school education and was well versed in mathematics, he obtained a good knowledge of arithmetic, algebra and surveying. He was also assisted to a knowledge of the elements of Latin by a gentleman of liberal education who lived in the neighborhood. When he had progressed to this point in education, he left home and entered Grand River Institute, in Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1836. That institution, then famous throughout eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania, was conducted somewhat on the plan of agricultural colleges of the present day, in that students who desired to do so could partially support themselves by manual labor and pursue a course of study at the same time. For a year and a half young De Wolf maintained himself at this school and fitted himself for teaching; he also presided for a term or two at the pedagogue's desk. At all times, however, when opportunity offered, he was intent on study and made the most of his educational opportunities.

Then, as now, the West was looked to as the land of opportunities and the goal of the ambition of every aspiring young man. Calvin De Wolf, with his industrious habits and ambitious desires, was not content to spend his days in the East, but looked westward with longing eyes, and in those days the West was not so far away as now and Chicago was included in the term. In the fall of 1837, young De Wolf arranged with a trader who was making a shipment of fruit by boat from Ashtabula to Chicago to pay his passage between the cities by assisting to load and unload the fruit and take charge of it in transit, which agreement he faithfully carried out and, in due time, found himself in this city, then covering a small area of territory at the mouth of the Chicago River and having but one four-story brick building—the old Lake House, then the pride of the West. The first thing the young man had to do was to look for employment, for he had come West with very little money. He hoped to obtain a situation as teacher in the city schools, and passed the required examination for license to teach, but his hopes were disappointed and he had to seek elsewhere, as there were others whose claims had to be first considered. Disappointed but not cast down, he set out on foot across the prairie to seek like employment in some other locality. After traveling thirty-five or forty miles, he at last arrived at Hadley, Will County, Illinois, with only a York shilling in his pocket. He was more fortunate in his quest there, and obtained the position of village schoolmaster, teaching during the winter of 1837–38, and returning the following spring to Chicago. Here he again made application for employment as teacher, and was successful. While teaching school he also engaged in various other occupations which were calculated to improve his financial condition.

In 1838, Mr. De Wolf began the study of law in the office of Spring & Goodrich, a firm composed of Giles Spring, afterward Judge of the Superior Court of Chicago, and Grant Goodrich, for many years one of the prominent lawyers of the

city. In 1843, he was examined and admitted to the Bar by Judge Richard M. Young, and Theophilus W. Smith, then sitting on the Supreme Bench, and immediately after began practice in this city, which then had a Bar consisting of about thirty lawyers, a large number of whom became prominent as jurists in later years. Up to 1854, Mr. De Wolf was engaged in the active practice of law. He was then elected Justice of the Peace, an office which at that time and place was a highly important and responsible one, as the city was developing rapidly and the amount of business incident to its growth gave rise to a great deal of friction, which had to be adjusted in the tribunal of law. Mr. De Wolf held this office six successive terms, four by popular election and two by appointment. The whole period covered was more than twenty-five years, and more than ninety thousand cases were disposed of by him, a far greater number than any other judicial officer in this State had ever decided. Preliminary examinations in many important cases which afterward became celebrated in the higher courts were heard in the earlier years of his magistracy by Judge De Wolf, as he was then known to the profession and the public.

Judge De Wolf had been taught from childhood to hate slavery, and as early as 1839 became Secretary of an anti-slavery society, of which Rev. Flavel Bascom, a Presbyterian minister, was the first President, and Judge Manierre, Treasurer, and of which many of the prominent business and professional men of the city were earnest and active members. In 1842, the Illinois State Anti-Slavery Society held a meeting in Chicago, at which an organization was effected to raise funds for establishing an anti-slavery newspaper in Chicago. Henry L. Fulton, Charles V. Dyer, Shubal D. Childs and Calvin De Wolf were appointed a committee to collect funds and set the enterprise on foot, Mr. De Wolf being made Treasurer of the committee. As a result of their efforts, the *Western Citizen* came into existence, with Z. Eastman as editor and publisher, and for several years it was recognized as one of the leading Abolition newspapers in the country. It was in 1858, that Mr. De Wolf, in connection with other Abolitionists of Chicago, brought down upon himself the wrath of a disappointed slave-hunter and his sympathizers, who sought to inflict upon him condign punishment for facilitating the escape of a liberty-seeking black woman.

Stephen F. Nuckolls was a southern man who had carried his slaves with him into Nebraska. One of these slaves, a young negro woman, Eliza, made her escape, and by some means or other found her way to Chicago, to which place she was followed by her master, Nuckolls, who came near effecting her capture. His scheme was frustrated by the parties who appeared before Judge De Wolf, charging him with riotous conduct. Under the warrant issued from the magistrate's court, the slave-owner was arrested and locked up for a few hours, and in the mean time the colored woman made her escape from the city. Nuckolls carried the matter to the United States Courts, and succeeded in having the magistrate, Mr. De Wolf, George Anderson, A. D. Hayward and C. L. Jenks indicted for "aiding a negro slave called Eliza to escape from her master," she having been "held as a slave in Nebraska and escaped to Illinois." This involved the constitutional questions as to whether or not slaves could be held in free territory. The defendants held that the negro woman was not lawfully held as a slave in Nebraska, and moved to quash the indictment on that ground. This motion was never passed upon by the court, but, in 1861, the case was dismissed by advice of the Hon. E. C. Larned, United States District Attorney.

It is almost superfluous to state that a man holding the radical views of Calvin De Wolf became identified at the outset of its existence with the Republican party, and that he still remains in the ranks of the same organization. But he has never been an active politician. He served two terms as a member of the Board of Aldermen of Chicago, and from 1856 to 1858 served as Chairman of the Committee on Revision and Publication of Ordinances, where he rendered important service to the city in codifying and putting the ordinances in form to be easily referred to, to be generally understood and easily and systematically enforced. He retired from the position of Magistrate in 1879,

and is not now engaged in the practice of law, but devotes his time mainly to the management of his financial affairs.

Mr. De Wolf is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is now one of the Elders of the Sixth Presbyterian Church of Chicago, in which he is an influential member, and in the work of which he bears a prominent part. "Do right" is a motto which he has made the rule of his life. In the discharge of his duties as a public official he was conscientious and upright; as a lawyer, watchful over his client's interests and honorable in his dealings with both court and client; in his general business dealings he has been a man of his word, upright and honest. His residence in Chicago from pioneer times has caused him to be well known, and he is regarded as one of the landmarks of a generation of sagacious business men now rapidly passing away.

# DR. CALVIN M. FITCH.

DR. CALVIN MAY FITCH, one of the oldest physicians now in active practice in this city, graduated at the medical department of the university of New York in 1852, and subsequently studied in Europe. He came to Chicago in 1855, and is therefore in the fortieth year of his practice in this city. Doctor Fitch was born January 3, 1829, in Sheldon, Franklin County, Vermont. His grandfather, Dr. Chauncey Fitch, married the daughter of Colonel Sheldon, for whom the town of Sheldon was named, and practiced there until his death. Colonel Sheldon commanded the Connecticut Cavalry during the Revolutionary War, and the family have several letters of Washington's still in their possession. Doctor Fitch's father, Rev. John Ashley Fitch, an Episcopal clergyman, married the daughter of Dr. Calvin May, who for nearly fifty years practiced medicine in St. Armaud, Canada, just across the Vermont line. Doctor May graduated from Yale about the close of the Revolutionary war, and he and Dr. Chauncey Fitch were the pioneer physicians in that section, and although eighteen miles apart, frequently met in consultation.

Doctor Fitch is of old New England stock, the sixth in descent from Rev. James Fitch, who came to this country from Bocking, England, in 1638. Maj. James Fitch, son of Rev. James Fitch, served in King Philip's War. He was active in promoting the founding of Yale College, donating to the college in October, 1731, six hundred and forty-seven acres of land in the town of Killingsly, and all the glass and nails which should be necessary to build the college edifice. Rev. Ebenezer Fitch, a grandson of this Maj. James Fitch, and brother of Dr. Chauncey Fitch, was a tutor in Yale for several years prior to 1791, when he resigned from Yale to take charge of the Academy at Williamstown, Massachusetts, and when that academy was chartered as a college (Williams College) in 1793, Mr. Fitch was elected its first President, which position he held for twenty-two years.

In 1860 Doctor Fitch married Susan Ransom, daughter of Daniel Ransom, originally from Woodstock, Vermont, and for many years in business in this city. In 1871 Mr. Ransom removed to Longmont, Colorado, where he recently died at the age of eighty-one. Doctor Fitch has one son, Dr. Walter May Fitch, a graduate of Rush Medical College, who is associated with his father in practice.

Doctor Fitch is or has been a member of several medical societies, the Chicago Medical, the South Avenue, the State Medical and American Medical Associations, but has never been connected with any medical school, although a professorship has

been twice offered him. He has always enjoyed the study of languages, and speaks several fluently, and it is partly in consequence of this fact that no small percentage of his large practice is among our foreign-born citizens. A practice of this character involves much hard work, but carries with it the chance to do much good.

# CHARLES HUNTINGTON.

CHARLES HUNTINGTON, a veteran of the railroad service in Chicago and the oldest general baggage agent, in point of service, in the United States, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, May 29, 1824. He is a son of Christopher and Mary (Webb) Huntington. The Huntington family is one of the oldest in Connecticut. All persons of that name in America are supposed to be descendants of Christopher Huntington and his brothers, who came from England in the early days of the Connecticut colony. They sprang from an ancient English family, and the name is supposed to have originated as a military title. Their posterity is numerous, and includes many noted American citizens. The name of Christopher Huntington was perpetuated through seven successive generations, the father of the subject of this sketch being the last. His father, Christopher Huntington, was a physician who practiced in Connecticut. The father of Charles Huntington was a wholesale manufacturer of shoes, and was a member of the Governor's Foot Guards, a regiment of Connecticut militia. He died in 1832, at the premature age of thirty-five years.

Mrs. Mary Huntington was a daughter of Abner Webb, a Revolutionary soldier, who also represented one of the early Connecticut families. She survived her husband but one year, dying in 1833, and leaving three orphaned sons. Charles is the eldest. Henry is now a prominent citizen of Burnham, Michigan, and George died in 1850, of yellow fever, at Mobile, Alabama.

Soon after his father's death, on the 3d of July, 1832, Charles Huntington left his boyhood home and took passage by stage to Albany, en route to the home of an uncle at Penn Yan. His young heart was sorely tried by this separation from natal ties, but the celebration of the Nation's birthday at Albany the next morning after his arrival there distracted his attention from his childish sorrow and so cheered the way that his further stage journey to Schenectady was made in comparative comfort. Here he took passage on the Erie Canal as far as Geneva, whence the journey was completed by stage. At Penn Yan, he found a comfortable home with his uncle, Elisha H. Huntington, who afterwards became a banker in Chicago.

Charles received about two years' schooling in all, spending most of his boyhood in working at odd jobs. Being a robust youth, he was adapted to many useful employments, and among other things, assisted in building the Congregational Church at Penn Yan, for which his uncle had the contract, handling all the material for that structure. At the age of nineteen, he was entrusted by his uncle with an important mission to Philadelphia, where he was sent to purchase an outfit for bottling mineral waters, and subsequently took charge of a drug store at Rochester, owned by Elisha Huntington. At one time, he was employed as conductor of a construction train on the Canandaigua & Elmira Railroad.

At an early age, he went to the Isthmus of Panama, to take charge of the machine department of the Panama Railroad, at Aspinwall. He was one of the very few non-residents who escaped the Chagres fever, and at the end of his one year's engagement, he resigned and returned to New York. Thence, in March, 1854, he came to Chicago and soon after accepted a position as engineer on the Great Western Railroad—now a

part of the Wabash system—his headquarters being at Springfield, Illinois. On the 10th day of January, 1855, he entered the employ of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, with which he has been since continuously engaged. He was promoted from engineer to freight conductor, and soon afterward became a passenger conductor. In 1858, he was made general baggage agent with office on the site of the present Chicago Union Passenger Station. His appointment was made by a receiver, in whose hands the affairs of the company were then placed, and as the duties of the office were comparatively light, he continued to run a passenger train between Chicago and St. Louis until 1865, employing only one assistant in his office at Chicago. These statements show a vast difference between the passenger traffic of those days and the present. When he first entered the service of this road, the eastern terminus was at Joliet, whence all freight for Chicago was transferred to the canal, the passenger trains reaching this city by way of the Chicago & Rock Island tracks. The southern terminus was at Alton, where all passengers and freight for St. Louis were transferred to Mississippi steamboats.

In 1857, Mr. Huntington took a prominent part in a strike on the part of employees of this line, which suspended all business thereon for eighteen days. This strike was caused by arrearage of salaries, ranging from three to eighteen months. Mr. Huntington was a member of a committee which settled the matter with ex-Gov. Joel A. Matteson, who was lessee of the road, the trouble being compromised by payment of part of the arrearages at once and the promise of double payments each month until all were paid up in full.

The scarcity of currency at that time is illustrated by the fact that the conductor rarely collected sufficient cash on a trip to pay the board bills of his crew for the same time. The rude appliances and equipments of railroads in those days made railroad operation a very difficult matter. Many cars were without sufficient brakes, and a "down grade" had terrors for the men on a heavy train. It was often necessary to set out cars with defective brakes or, as was not infrequent, with no brake at all, to avoid disaster. On one occasion, while approaching Alton on a steep down grade, Conductor Huntington was horrified by the discovery that there was not a working brake on the train. The labors of the reversed engine, however, attracted the attention of the Alton station agent, who ran out and so placed the switches that they passed the station without doing any damage and were able to bring the train to a stop after running a mile beyond their destination.

In his domestic affairs, Mr. Huntington has been sorely afflicted. In July, 1845, he was married to Miss Amelia, daughter of Harvey Tomlinson, of Geneva, New York. In 1856, he was called upon to mourn her death. Of their three children, but one survives—Mary Isabella, who is now the wife of Edward L. Higgins, ex-Adjutant of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Higgins have four children, and reside at Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Huntington's two sons, Edwin and William, died in childhood, of scarlet fever. He was again married, in 1866, to Mary Goodrich, of Chicago, whose death occurred on the 16th of April, 1890, at the age of sixty years. The death of his sons and of his first wife occurred during his absence from home, and was more trying on this account.

Mr. Huntington has been for many years a member of the Masonic order, being connected with Bloomington Lodge. He is Secretary and Treasurer of the Conductors' Mutual Aid Association, which he helped to organize in 1874. In early life, he was a Whig, and supported the candidacy of William H. Harrison in 1840, though not old enough to vote at that time. Since 1860 he has been a Republican. Before leaving New York, he served as Deputy Sheriff of Yates County, and the State still owes him for a tedious trip which he made in securing a requisition from the governor of New York and serving the same on the governor of Pennsylvania, in securing and bringing to justice a notorious thief. While a boy, he visited Baltimore and witnessed the operation of the first telegraph line in the world, which had just been completed. He is now the oldest employee of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, in point of service.

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C. M. Henderson.

# CHARLES M. HENDERSON.

CHARLES MATHER HENDERSON, a representative business man and exemplary citizen of Chicago, a scion of the old Puritan stock, was born in New Hartford, Litchfield County, Connecticut, and is a son of James F. Henderson and Sabrina (Marsh) Henderson, both natives of the "Land of Steady Habits." His paternal grandmother, in maidenhood, bore the name of Mather, being a lineal descendant of Cotton Mather, the noted Puritan divine and author, of Massachusetts colony. His maternal grandfather, Roswell Marsh, was a Revolutionary soldier and witnessed the execution of the unfortunate Major Andre.

The first fifteen years of C. M. Henderson's life were passed in the usual manner of urban New England boys of that period, during which time he was a pupil in the district school of his native village. After attending the Baptist School at Suffield one year, he went out, at the age of sixteen years, to teach a district school, in which undertaking he acquitted himself with credit, returning at the end of one term to his studies at Suffield, where he continued another year. His tastes and ambition pointed to a commercial career, and when, in 1853, an uncle in Chicago offered him a position in the wholesale boot and shoe house of C. N. Henderson & Co., he promptly accepted. He was then eighteen years of age, and was installed as general clerk and salesman. Applying himself diligently in both store and office, wherever his services were most needed, he rapidly acquired a general knowledge of the business, and shortly became very useful to his employers. So rapid was his advancement that in less than four years after entering the establishment he became a partner in it, in which connection he continued until the death of his uncle in 1859.

Mr. Henderson immediately organized a new firm, under the name of C. M. Henderson & Co., his partner being Mr. Elisha Wadsworth, formerly the head of the great dry goods house of Wadsworth, Farwell & Co. Mr. Wadsworth was virtually a silent partner, as the entire management of the business was left to Mr. Henderson, who carried it on so successfully that, at the end of two or three years, he was enabled to purchase the interest of his partner. He now associated with himself his brother, Wilbur S. Henderson, who had been several years in his employ as clerk, and also gave an interest to his bookkeeper, Edmund Burke, who sold his share to Mr. Henderson some years later.

The firm continued to do a jobbing business until 1865, when a small factory was established for the production of the heavy goods demanded by the western trade. This was the nucleus of what has become one of the largest establishments of its kind in the United States. The original factory is still in operation, surrounded by immense modern buildings, equipped with all that genius has supplied for the saving of labor and the improvement of the quality of finished products. In 1880 a building was constructed, devoted to the production of ladies' fine wear, and recently another immense structure has risen, whose mission is the construction of gentlemen's fine shoes. These factories are located at Dixon, Illinois, and the offices and shops employ over one thousand people daily. In 1888 the firm was incorporated under the laws of Illinois, the name remaining unchanged, and several of the old and faithful employes became stockholders.

The business has occupied many locations in the city, the first being on South Water Street. Subsequently three different stores on Lake Street were used in succession, and in 1868 the building

and stock at the corner of that thoroughfare and Michigan Avenue were swept away by fire. The great fire of 1871 found the business located at Nos. 58 and 60 Wabash Avenue, and in common with thousands of others it was annihilated. No time was wasted in repining, and inside of three weeks after this disaster business was resumed in a one-story board shanty on Michigan Avenue. In four months after the loss, the firm was established in a new brick building on Wabash Avenue, the plastering being completed after its occupancy. In the fall of 1872, another removal was made, to the corner of Madison and Franklin Streets, and five years later it was moved to the corner of Monroe Street, one block south, where it continued until the firm was able to occupy its own fine building. This is located at the northeast corner of Adams and Market Streets, and was built in 1884. It covers a ground space 170x120 feet, is six stories high, and is devoted exclusively to the purposes of an office and distributing depot. The development of this immense and successful business is the result of Mr. Henderson's executive ability, industry and well-known integrity. As a business man, he commands high standing among Chicago's enterprising and superlatively aggressive business circles, while he enjoys the respect and friendship of a wide acquaintance as a man and gentleman.

Mr. Henderson is somewhat socially inclined, and holds membership in several clubs, among which are the Union League, Chicago, Calumet and Commercial. Of strong religious nature, he early adopted the Christian religion as his rule of practice, and has been a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago since 1868. He has been active and useful in church and mission work, was two years President of the Young Men's Christian Association and for ten years, until failing health compelled him to resign some of his work, acted as Superintendent of the Railroad Chapel Mission.

In political sentiment, he is a Republican from principle, and has always been active in every effort to promote good government for the city. In the reform movement of 1874, which secured a re-organization of the fire department and numerous other changes—among them a new city charter, the present one—he was especially active, contributing liberally in money to carry on the work, and giving of his time and counsel. In many other ways he has shown his disposition to discharge his whole duty and shirk no responsibility as a citizen. He seeks the best and right thing in government, regardless of partisan prejudices or advantage. As a part of his duty to the public, he is now acting as Trustee of the Home for Incurables and the Lake Forest University. He is devoted to his home and family, and when duty does not call him away, he is found, out of business hours, at his pleasant home on Prairie Avenue. In 1858 he was married to Miss Emily, daughter of James Hollingsworth, of Chicago. A son, who died in infancy, and three daughters have been given him. Amid kind friends and many other surroundings that conduce to peace and happiness, he is enjoying the fruits of a busy and useful life.

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# ALEXANDER BEAUBIEN.

ALEXANDER BEAUBIEN enjoys the distinction of being the oldest individual born in Cook County. The date of his birth was January 28, 1822, and the place is on the east side of Michigan Avenue, between Randolph and Washington Streets. The house in which he was born had been built a few years earlier by John Dean, and was one of five or six buildings, including Fort Dearborn, which then stood upon the site of Chicago.

Alexander is one of twelve children born to John B. and Rosette (La Frambois) Beaubien. The father was born at Detroit, Michigan, during the closing days of the American Revolution. His father, Antoine Beaubien, and his grandfather, who also bore the name of Antoine, were among the earliest settlers of Detroit, and carried on an extensive farm at that place. Antoine Beaubien, Sr., was a native of France, and doubtless came to America before the French and Indian War.

John B. Beaubien first visited Fort Dearborn in 1809. His purpose in coming hither was to trade with the Indians, and in the pursuit of that object he was quite successful, remaining in the vicinity for some time. At the time of the massacre, in 1812, he had gone to Mackinaw, but the following year he returned as agent of John Jacob Astor and built a trading-post near the site of the old fort. Branch posts were also established at Milwaukee, Pecatonica, Hennepin and Danville, goods being transported on packhorses between these points and the main storehouse at Chicago. Mr. Beaubien had the supervision of all these posts, and remained in charge of them for some years. He made a pre-emption claim to the land between State Street and the lake, extending as far south as Madison Street, and including about one acre on the north side of the river; but, owing to some technicality, the government refused to give him a title to the same. About 1840 he settled on a half-section of land near the Desplaines River, in Leyden Township, with his family, improving the same until it became a desirable farm. He died at Naperville, Illinois, in 1864, at the age of eighty-four years. Had all white men manifested the spirit of justice and fairness exhibited by him in dealing with the Indians, much trouble and misery might have been averted.

Mrs. Rosette Beaubien was born in Michigan. Her father, Joseph La Frambois, was a Frenchman, and her mother was a member of the Pottawatomie tribe. In 1804, while still a young girl, Mrs. Beaubien came to Chicago, accompanying the party in command of Major Whistler, which originally built Fort Dearborn. She was living with the Kinzie family when the fort was abandoned in 1812, and with her Mr. and Mrs. Kinzie, and one or two other persons, started in a canoe to follow the troops. They were near shore and in plain sight of the massacre which took place near the foot of Eighteenth Street, and Mrs. Beaubien often described the scene to her children in later years. After the battle was over, Mr. Kinzie and party continued the journey in safety to St. Joseph and thence to Detroit. Mrs. Beaubien died at River Park, Illinois, in 1845. Following are the names of her children: George, who died at the age of fourteen years; Susan and Monique, twins; Julia; Henry and Philip, twins; Alexander; Ellen Maria, wife of Joseph Robeson; William S.; Margaret (Mrs. De Witt Robinson); Louise (Mrs. N. D. Wood); and Caroline (Mrs. Stephen Fields). Alexander and the four last mentioned are the only members of this family now living, but they probably know more of the early history of Chicago than any other family in existence.

The circumstances attending his youth gave Mr. Beaubien little opportunity for education save that gained in the school of experience, but extensive reading and observation have given him a well-stored mind. He was eighteen years old when the family removed from Chicago to Leyden Township, where he became one of the leading farmers, and filled all the township offices except that of Justice of the Peace, which he declined. In 1862 he returned to Chicago, which has since been his home. During the most of this time he has been connected with the police force of the city, and for seven years past has been in charge of the lock-up at the Harrison Street Station, discharging the duties of that position in a manner which meets the approval of all his superior officers, though the administration of the city government has several times changed during this period.

He readily recalls the time when every house in the then village of Chicago could be counted from the roof of his father's home. He saw the first frame house built by his uncle, Mark Beaubien. The latter also built the first brick residence, a one and one-half story structure, on the

north side of Lake Street, about fifty feet west of Fifth Avenue. Mr. Beaubien witnessed the first public execution in Cook County, when John Stone was hung for murder. This took place on the prairie, about where Thirty-first Street now is, and one-quarter of a mile west of the lake.

Mr. Beaubien was married, in 1850, to Miss Susan Miles, a daughter of Stephen Miles of Canandaigua, New York. Five children have blessed their union, as follows: Julia Caroline, wife of Eugene Wait; Ida E. (Mrs. Albert H. Moulton, of Alexander, Genesee County, New York); Fannie G., wife of Richard S. Beaubien; William S., Jr.; and Harry Miles; all except Mrs. Moulton living in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Beaubien also have five grandchildren, in whose company they find great comfort and delight.

Mr. Beaubien was the first child baptised by a Catholic priest in Chicago, although the rite was not performed until he was six years of age, when Father Badden chanced to visit this place. It is needless to add that Mr. Beaubien has consistently retained that faith to the present time. Since 1882 he has been a member of the Policemen's Benevolent Association. He is independent in political action, supporting such men and measures as he deems best suited to the public interests, irrespective of party allegiance. He leads a quiet, unassuming life, and takes great pleasure in discussing events connected with the pioneer days of Cook County, the most important of which either came under his own observation or that of his parents.

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# JAMES S. TOPPAN.

JAMES SMITH TOPPAN, a man of broad business experience, has been an extensive traveler and has resided and been engaged in business in nearly every quarter of the globe. He was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, October 7, 1830, of good old New England stock, as is shown by the following resume of his genealogy:

The name Toppan was originally Topham, taken from the name of a place in Yorkshire, England, meaning upper hamlet or village. The pedigree, as far back as it has been traced, commences with Robert Topham, who resided at Linton, near Pately Bridge, which is supposed to have been in the West Riding of Yorkshire. He made his will in 1550. His second son, Thomas Topham, was of Arnecliffe, near Linton. He died in 1589, and was buried in the church at Arnecliffe. Edward Topham, alias Toppan, eldest son of Thomas Topham, was of Aiglethorpe, near Linton, and has his pedigree recorded in the College of Arms, with armorial bearings. William Toppan, fourth son of Edward Toppan, of Aiglethorpe, lived for some time at Calbridge, where his son Abraham was baptised April 10, 1606.

The family still exists in England, and is now of Middleham, in the northwest part of Yorkshire, on the river Ouse. The crest is a Maltese cross (*croix patee*) with entwined serpents. As early as 1637 Abraham Toppan resided at Yarmouth. His wife was Susanna Taylor.

In the first volume of the fourth series of the publications of the Massachusetts Historical Society, pp. 98–99, is the following:

"A Register of the names of such persons who are 21 years and upward and have license to passe into forraigne parts from March, 1637, to 29th of September, by virtu of a Commission of Mr. Thomas Mayhew, Gentleman."

Among these persons are the following:

"Abraham Toppan, cooper, aged 31, Susanna,

his wife, aged 31, with their children Peter and Elizabeth, and one mayd servant, Anne Goodin, aged 18 years, sailed from Yarmouth, 10 May, 1637, in the ship 'Rose,' of Yarmouth, Wm. Andrews, Master."

In October, 1637, Abraham Toppan was in Newbury, Massachusetts, as appears by the following extract from the town records:

"Abraham Toppan being licensed by John Endicott Esqr. to live in this jurisdiction, was received into the town of Newberry as an inhabitant thereof, and has promised under his hand to be subject to any lawful order that shall be made by the towne.

"Oct. 1637. ABRAHAM TOPPAN."

The genealogy from this time on is as follows:

Jacob (son of the above), b. 1645, m. Hannah Sewall 24th August, 1670.

Abraham, b. 29th June, 1684, m. Esther Sewall 24th October, 1713.

Edward, b. 7th September, 1715, m. Sarah Bailey 7th September, 1743.

Enoch, b. 7th May, 1759, m. Mary Coffin 2nd February, 1794.

Edward, b. 7th April, 1796, m. Susan L. Smith, 22nd January, 1821.

James S., b. 7th October, 1830, m. Juliet A. Lunt, 13th August, 1861.

The old homestead upon Toppan Street, in Newburyport, was built by Jacob Toppan in 1670, and was first occupied by himself and his bride. The house has been lived in almost continually since, and is still in the possession of the family, being, even now, in a remarkably well-preserved condition.

Edward Toppan, the father of the subject of this sketch, spent his entire life as a farmer in the neighborhood of his native town, and was the father of the following children: Edward S., Charles, Hannah, James S., Margaret, Susan L., Serena D. and Roland W.

James S. left school at twelve years of age, and remained at home upon the farm until he was fifteen, when he entered a stationery store in his native town.

In May, 1849, when less than nineteen years of age, he left Boston for California in the barque "Helen Augusta." A stop of seven days was made at St. Catherines, Brazil, where, on the day after their arrival, six of the crew deserted, and as no others could be had to fill their places, four passengers, including Mr. Toppan, volunteered to fill them, and did sailors' duties for the remainder of the voyage. After rounding Cape Horn, they spent one day on the island of Juan Fernandez, made famous as the home of Robinson Crusoe. Another stop of a week's duration was made at the Gallapagos Islands for the purpose of securing supplies of water, terrapin and fish, and on the 1st of October they arrived in San Francisco.

Mr. Toppan's first work here was to build a fence around some lots on the Sand Hills for a Mr. David Murphy, and also to cloth and paper two houses for the same person. When this was completed, he, in company with another young man, bought a whale-boat, which they ran as a ferry-boat between San Francisco and what is now Oakland.

Shortly afterwards this was sold out at a good profit, and, in company with two others, Mr. Toppan laid claim to one hundred and sixty acres of mission land, supposing it to be public property. A redwood tree, measuring eight feet in diameter at the butt, was cut down, and from one length of the trunk they built a house some thirty by eighteen or twenty feet in size. Two yoke of oxen and an old prairie wagon were purchased for $1,200, and the land was cleared, plowed and planted.

While waiting for their crops to mature they employed their leisure time in cutting wild hay and building a lever press—a young sycamore tree serving as the lever. Strips of green rawhide were used in binding the bales, and in this manner six tons of hay were baled. They then loaded it on old overland wagons, two of which were borrowed, drawn by oxen, and started for San Francisco, a distance of forty-eight miles.

Upon arriving at the Dolores Mission, they found a large number of persons waiting to purchase the hay, and in less than an hour they had disposed of their loads for $2,400. This was the first large quantity of hay that had ever reached San Francisco.

On their return they gathered their crops and purchased a sloop, with which to take them to market at San Francisco. Potatoes brought eighty-five cents per pound, and other products were proportionately high. After remaining in this business for a year, Mr. Toppan was prostrated with fever and ague, and was obliged to sell out and return to San Francisco. Having remained there three months and experienced no improvement, he accepted an invitation from the master of the ship "Lowell," of Newburyport, to take a trip with him to Mazatlan, Mexico. From there the vessel was ordered to Ypala, a thousand miles south, where it was loaded with a cargo of dye-woods for Boston. As Mr. Toppan did not care to return home by the way of Cape Horn, he accepted an invitation from a wealthy Spanish gentleman to accompany him to the City of Mexico. They made their way to Typic, and thence to their destination, making the entire trip on horseback, stopping at the principal towns along their route. Mr. Toppan remained in the City of Mexico six weeks, and was then appointed a special bearer of dispatches to Washington by the United States Minister.

After delivering these dispatches and visiting his home he went to New York and took passage in the Vanderbilt steamer "Daniel Webster" for San Francisco, by way of Nicaragua.

They reached Nicaragua during the rainy season, and were eighteen days in crossing the Isthmus, and while passing up the Pacific Coast to San Francisco eleven stops were made for the purpose of burying people who had died of fever contracted on the Isthmus.

On reaching the Golden Gate City, Mr. Toppan formed a partnership with George Mansfield, a former chief steward of the Massasoit House, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and they opened a hotel on Clay Street, which they called the Massasoit House. This venture proving a success, they carried on the hotel until it was destroyed in the second big fire. They then purchased an interest in a stern-wheel boat called "The Fashion," which they ran between San Francisco and Colusa, the latter place being on the Sacramento River, one hundred miles above the city of Sacramento.

A year after this Mr. Toppan, being ill with bilious fever, sold his interest in the boat and took passage for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. After a stay of six weeks he boarded the clipper ship "Sovereign of the Seas," bound for New York. At that time this ship was the largest sailing-vessel afloat, and eighty days after leaving Honolulu they reached New York, having made the shortest passage ever made by a sailing-vessel.

Two months were now passed at home, and then, the family physician having advised a warmer climate for him, he sailed from Boston to Calcutta, going as third mate of the vessel. Before starting he had made arrangements with Frederick Tudor, a large dealer in and shipper of ice, to act as his agent. He represented Mr. Tudor for eight years in Calcutta, two years in Ceylon, two years in Singapore, and two years in Java, opening new houses in the last three places.

During his residence in the East, Mr. Toppan visited Newburyport three times, remaining about three months on each occasion. These trips were made through the Red Sea, Suez Canal, the Mediterranean and overland across Europe to Liverpool. He was on the eve of going to Hong Kong, to open an ice-house there when Mr. Tudor's death prevented.

Mr. Toppan then returned home and accepted a position with Addison, Gage & Co., of Boston, to start an ice business in Havana, Cuba, but after three years they were obliged to discontinue operations on account of the internal dissensions of the people of Cuba.

He then returned to Boston and became interested in petroleum oil. By experimenting, he discovered a new way of filtering, and went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he made arrangements for manufacturing and placing his oil upon the market. This business venture continued until the peculiar grade of oil which was used as a base became exhausted, since which time none like it has been found.

Again, he went to Boston and purchased a one-third interest in a large fish-oil house, taking possession on the 15th of September, 1872. On the 10th of November the entire plant was destroyed in the great Boston fire. The business,

however, was soon resumed, and continued until the following September, when the Jay Cook panic caused a failure.

Four years after this, or in May, 1877, Mr. Toppan became identified with the Galena, and the Signal Oil Works, Limited, of Franklin, Pennsylvania, coming to Chicago as their Resident Manager for this territory.

He was the originator of the contract system of supplying railroads with their lubricating oils, these contracts being based upon the car and locomotive mileage of the different roads. So satisfactory and successful has this system proved, that to-day upwards of seventy per cent. of the railway mileage of the United States and Mexico is supplied in this manner by the above-named concerns.

Mr. Toppan was married, August 13, 1861, in Newburyport, Massachusetts, to Miss Juliet A. Lunt, who immediately accompanied him to Java. She is the daughter of the late George and Caroline (Chase) Lunt, and had one sister. Both her parents died in Newburyport, the father at the age of seventy-six, and the mother at seventy-five. Mr. Lunt was a ship-owner and master, and spent the major part of his life at sea. Mrs. Toppan made two or three trips with him around the world, and first met her husband in Calcutta.

Mr. and Mrs. Toppan became the parents of four sons and two daughters. The first child, James S., was born in Batavia, Java. When this child was ten months old, Mr. and Mrs. Toppan left Java for home, sailing from Liverpool on the old Cunarder "Africa." When two days out, small-pox broke out in the cabin, the child took it and died ten days after reaching home. Frank W. was born in Cleveland, and lived only a few weeks.

Of the remaining children, George L., who married Grace D. Chapman, of Boston, resides in Evanston. William R. married Carrie H. Clark, of this city, and has a son and daughter. Carrie L. married George T. Loker, of this city; and Fannie C. is still at home.

Mr. Toppan is a member of the society of California Pioneers, and of the Sons of Massachusetts; is domestic in his tastes and fond of his family. He was brought up in the Unitarian faith, and he and his wife attend Prof. Swing's and Bishop Cheney's Churches.

He always votes the Republican ticket, and is a stanch supporter of his party, keeps abreast of the times, is broad-gauged and well informed, and is a pleasant, genial man and an entertaining companion.

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# REV. N. S. HAYNES.

REV. N. S. HAYNES, pastor of the Englewood Church of Christ, Chicago, is a native of Kentucky, his birth having occurred in Washington, Mason County, on the 7th of March, 1844. When he was a lad of eight summers, his parents removed to Illinois, settling in Woodford County, on a farm near the town of Eureka. No event of special importance occurred during his youth, which was passed in the usual manner of farmer lads. During the summer he aided in the labors of the field, and in the winter months became familiar with the common branches of learning by study in the district schools. In 1859, he became a student in Eureka College, where he

remained until after the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, when, prompted by patriotic impulses, he joined an Illinois regiment and went to the front. On his return from the South, he resumed his study in college, and in 1867 was graduated from the full classical course. He continued his studies after this, however, and in 1868 the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him.

In the fall of 1867, Mr. Haynes received the appointment of principal of the public schools of Kansas, Edgar County, Illinois, and for a year filled that position in a creditable and acceptable manner. In May, 1868, he determined to enter the ministry, feeling that his services were needed in the cause of Christianity, and in June of that year he was ordained to the ministry by the churches of Kansas and Eureka. In July he became the regular pastor of the churches of Kansas and Dudley, and did good work in both. During that time he also organized the church in Newman. In the fall of 1869, he entered the Bible College of Lexington, Kentucky, where he remained during the school year, and then returned to his former field in Edgar County. In July, 1872, he went to Prince Edward Island, where he spent one hundred and two days, during which time he delivered one hundred and five sermons and held a two-days public discussion with Rev. Mr. Melville, a minister of the Kirk and a graduate of Edinburgh University. As a result several prominent members of the Kirk were converted and a strong and influential church was organized at Montague Bridge, where the debate was held.

After his return from abroad, Mr. Haynes, in August, 1873, became pastor of the church in Decatur, Illinois, where he remained almost uninterruptedly until January, 1881. He found there a church of small membership, with little influence, and the services were held in a very dilapidated house. Undaunted by the obstacles in his path, with zeal and energy he began his labors there, and during his pastorate a commodious chapel was erected at a cost of over $7,000, the membership of both the Sunday-school and congregation was more than doubled, and the church was placed on a good working basis, becoming one of the leading religious organizations in the city.

Soon after his removal to Decatur, Mr. Haynes was married. On the 20th of November, 1873, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Rose Frazier, the ceremony being performed near Paris, Illinois. Three children have been born to them, but Ruth, the eldest, died at the age of eighteen months. Rose, aged fifteen, and Ethel, ten years of age, are still at home.

On resigning the pastorate of the Decatur Church, Mr. Haynes entered upon his duties as State Evangelist, to which position he was elected by the Illinois Christian Missionary Convention on the 1st of January, 1881. He thus served until September 1, 1886, during which time the Permanent Fund of the society grew from less than $2,000 to $20,000, and it is now a source of constant income for the evangelistic work in the State. He traveled extensively all over Illinois, laboring untiringly, aiding missions, preaching the gospel, locating pastors, and performing all the labors that came to his hand which were calculated to advance the cause of Christianity.

On the 1st of September, 1886, Mr. Haynes became pastor of the First Christian Church in Peoria, Illinois, where he continued until the 1st of March, 1892. There again his labors were very successful and he left the church in a flourishing condition, its work being carried on systematically, while everything was in a harmonious condition. On the 1st of March, 1892, he accepted a call from the church of Englewood, where he has since continued, winning the love and respect of his congregation and the esteem of all with whom he has been brought in contact, of whatever denomination. He is an able writer and has long been a valued contributor to the *Christian Evangelist*, one of the leading papers of the denomination. His writings are clear, logical and to the point, and in every department of church work he has proven almost equally successful. As a teacher, evangelist, pastor, writer and superintendent of missionary operations, he has indeed shown himself to be "a workman that needeth not to be ashamed."

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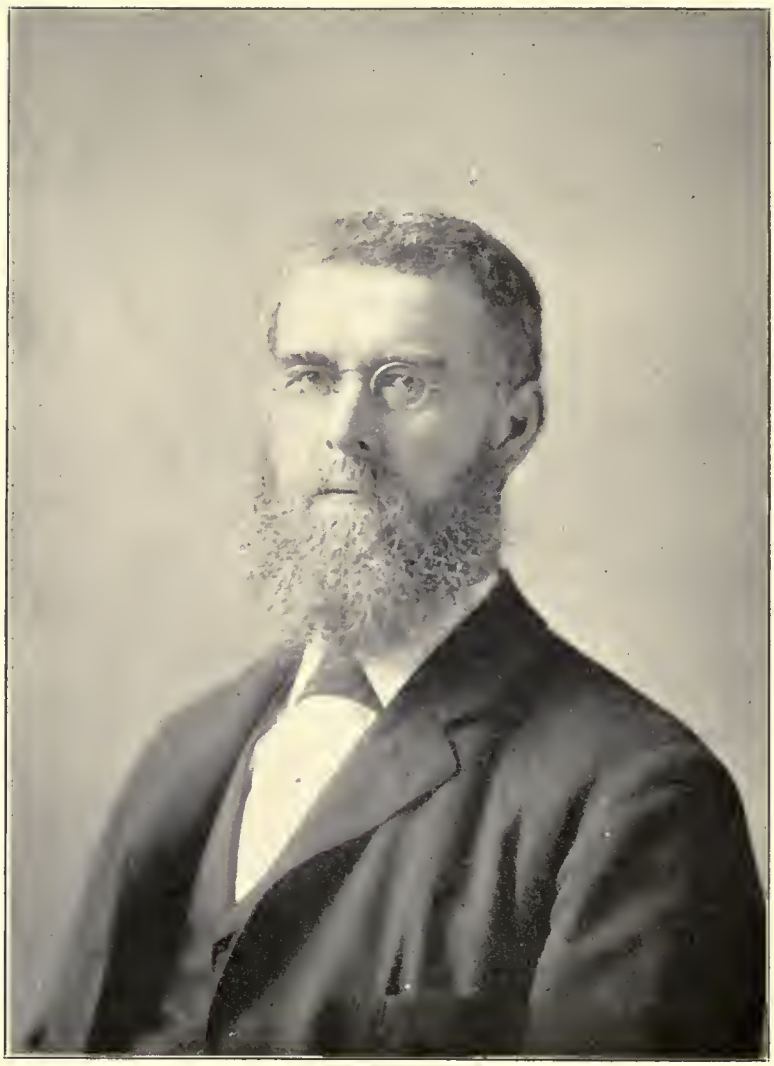

ADAM C. ORR.

# ADAM C. ORR.

ADAM C. ORR is one of the highly-esteemed citizens of Park Ridge. His home is the center of sociability, and there men of culture delight to gather and discuss literary and other topics which tend to mental advancement. Mr. Orr was born in La Chute, in the province of Quebec, Canada, November 9, 1839, and is a son of Samuel and Jane (Hicks) Orr. On the paternal side our subject came from the old McLean family, of Scotland. At length, however, the family became divided in the Scottish feuds, and those who located in the Lowlands took the name of Ayrs, which was subsequently changed into the present mode of spelling.

Samuel Orr crossed the Atlantic to Canada in 1817. He married Miss Hicks, who was born in the north of Ireland, although of English extraction. To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Orr were born ten children. One died in infancy. Three came to the United States, namely: Priscilla J. Orr, of Park Ridge; Frank A. Orr, of Chicago; and the subject of our sketch. The other six remain in Canada, namely: Elias S. Orr, Registrar of Compton County, Quebec; Capt. Wesley F. Orr, Mayor of the city of Calgary, Alberta; James E. Orr, of the same place; George M. Orr, of St. Catherines; William E. R. Orr, of Teeswater; and Watson C. Orr, of Winona, Ontario.

In the common schools of his native country, Adam C. Orr acquired a good English education. In his father's country store he received his first lessons in business, but he left mercantile pursuits to engage in teaching, which profession he successfully followed for thirteen years in Canada. In 1863 he spent a term at the Normal School, affiliated to McGill College, Montreal, and subsequently, while engaged in teaching, read the Arts curriculum of that university, and made translations of the Satires of Juvenal and Odes of Horace into English verse, the manuscripts of which were destroyed in the Chicago fire. He was for some time employed as teacher of the French language and literature in La Chute College, P. Q., and later as Principal of the Central School, St. Mary's, Ont. It was in 1870 that he came to Chicago, where soon after he engaged as Superintendent with the Gillett Chemical Works.

On the 1st of October, 1876, Mr. Orr was united in marriage with Miss Cleo Petrie, who was born in Crystal Lake, McHenry County, Ill., December 10, 1848. Her parents, Henry and Maria (Ruggles) Petrie, were of German extraction, and were among the early settlers of northeastern Illinois, whence they came from the vicinity of Albany, N. Y. To Mr. and Mrs. Orr was born a son, Samuel Henry, who died at the age of thirteen years. He was a boy who attracted almost universal attention because of his perfect physique, fine intellectual attainments, and gentlemanly bearing. He was a member of a company of Zouaves, in which he held the highest office, and was laid to rest in their uniform. The flag that floats from the school building at Park Ridge was given by his mother with appropriate ceremony to the Board of Education in memory of her darling boy.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Orr hold an enviable position in social circles where true worth and intelligence are received as the passports into good society. They have made their home in Park Ridge since 1881. Socially, Mr. Orr is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with the Royal Arcanum. He is also a member of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific.

# CORNELIUS PRICE.

CORNELIUS PRICE is the only surviving pioneer who engaged in contracting and masonry in the early days of Chicago. He was born in New York City, on the 17th of October, 1819, and is a son of Cornelius and Nancy (Maloy) Price, being the third child of a family of five sons and two daughters. His father was a native of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and was descended from early settlers of that city. His ancestors emigrated from England to America, but the family originated in Wales. Nancy Maloy was born in Albany, New York, and was a descendant of John Maloy, a native of the North of Ireland, who came to New York in an early day and was employed by the Schuylers. Dutch was then the common language of the people of the Empire State, and Mr. Maloy learned to speak the language fluently.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was educated in the common schools of Albany and Troy, New York, and of Watkins, near Seneca Lake, where for six years his parents resided upon a farm. He learned the trade of masonry and brick-laying with his father, who was a builder, serving a four-years apprenticeship. In 1836, the family emigrated westward, making the journey by way of the Lakes to Detroit, from whence they traveled by team and wagon to Chicago, reaching their destination on the 26th of September. The family remained in the city for about a year, during a part of which time its head was engaged in building. He then removed with his wife and children to a farm on the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad, near Libertyville, in Lake County, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1848.

Cornelius Price, Jr., spent the summer months of the three years following his advent in Chicago at work at his trade in this city, and during the winter returned to his father's home. During the business depression of 1841, it was impossible to get a day's work in Chicago, and father and son went to Galena, making the journey on foot. There they found plenty of employment, and erected several of the leading business houses of the town. In the winter of 1847–48, the subject of this sketch returned to the city, and in the following spring began contracting here, erecting at that time and in the subsequent years many large buildings. During those early days, he built a four-story brick building on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Water Streets, which was considered a very high structure. He erected the Sherman House, and when it was destroyed by fire rebuilt it. He also took a contract for the erection of the Tremont House, the Field & Leiter warehouse, the Cyrus H. McCormick residence and hundreds of other buildings. For a period succeeding the great fire, in partnership with his brother, Abner Price, he employed a force of a hundred or more masons and five hundred laborers, and for many years was considered one of the leading contractors in masonry in this city. In 1890, he retired from business.

Mr. Price was married in Chicago, in 1848, to Miss Melinda Stoughton, a native of Batavia, Genesee County, New York, daughter of Samuel Stoughton, an early settler of Chicago. Five children were born to them, of whom four are yet living, namely: James S., who is engaged in contracting in Chicago; George E. and Samuel, who are engaged in mercantile pursuits; Wallace, a mason; and Mary, who is still with her parents.

Mr. Price has been a life-long Democrat. He

has held but one office, that of South Park Commissioner, in which position he served for six years. He is a member of the Iroquois Club, and both he and his wife belong to the Universalist Church, in which they have held membership since the early days of Chicago. They now worship at St. Paul's Universalist Church. Their first home was at No. 226 Wabash Avenue, later at No. 374 Wabash Avenue, and twenty years ago they removed to No. 1826 Indiana Avenue, where they now reside. Mr. Price still makes a daily trip down town, usually walking half the distance. He has long been one of the active agents in the growth and development of Chicago, and has ever manifested a commendable interest in its welfare. His life has been upright and his career, both public and private, is above reproach. He still manifests a deep interest in current events and in those affairs which tend to promote the welfare of the city. He is one of the few living representatives of pioneer days in Chicago, and takes great pleasure in talking of the early times.

# MICHAEL LOCHNER.

MICHAEL LOCHNER, a pioneer and prominent farmer of Niles Township, was born in Roeddingen, Bavaria, Germany, September 5, 1836. His grandfather kept a hotel, and also dealt in lumber, at that place, and his parents, Michael and Susannah (Berchman) Lochner, were both born there. The father, Michael Lochner, Sr., was the youngest of a family composed of two sons and seven daughters, and was a farmer. In the year 1844, he left his native land to make a home in the New World, and arrived in Cook County, Illinois, settling in Niles Township in July of that year. He bought one hundred acres of land on sections 18 and 19, and continued to reside there until his death, which occurred August 7, 1848, at the age of forty-eight years. His widow survived until 1863, reaching the age of fifty-eight. Five of their seven children grew to maturity. John, the eldest of these, was shot at the battle of Chattanooga, during the Civil War, while serving as a member of the Thirteenth Illinois Infantry. Michael, the subject of this biography, is the second. Magdalena married John Brosel, now a resident of Niles Township, and died in Chicago. Killian is a farmer of Pilot Township, Kankakee County, this State; and Michael Medad is engaged in the same occupation in Niles

As shown above, the subject of this sketch was near the completion of his eighth year when the family arrived in Niles, and here all his life has been spent since that time. On the 22d of July, 1894, was celebrated at his residence, by friends and relatives, the fiftieth anniversary of his arrival here. He had but little opportunity for English studies, attending the primitive public schools of this region two or three months in the winter for a few terms, and during the same time he attended the parochial schools of the vicinity about one year. When he was but twelve years old his father died, and the care of the farm devolved upon him. From that time he took the lead in the labors of the farm and did a man's work. His mother continued to reside on the homestead until her death, after which he purchased the interest of the other heirs and became its sole owner. He has disposed of a portion of this farm, retaining but eight acres of the orig-

inal farm, to which he has added twenty-eight acres, and he is also the possessor of one hundred acres in Wheeling Township. He has always made farming his business, and has achieved success. He is a Trustee of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church of Niles Center, and is active in the erection of the fine new church edifice now being constructed by that society. He has served two terms as School Trustee, and has often refused township offices, being averse to engage in the strife for preferment. In matters of National policy, he has always upheld the Democratic party, but takes little part in political action. As a farmer and citizen, he enjoys the respect and confidence of his fellows, and enjoys the blessings of life in a rational and quiet way.

In 1865, Mr. Lochner was married to Terese Baumann, a native of Chicago and daughter of Franz Baumann, formerly of Baden, Germany. Thirteen children have been given to Mr. and Mrs. Lochner, of whom eleven are still living, namely: Susan Bridget, wife of Martin Knidl, of Wheeling, Cook County, Illinois; Agatha, Mrs. William Hoffman, of Morton Grove; Michael, Jr., at home; Mary, wife of Henry Heinz, residing in Niles Center; Peter and Frederick, employed as grocery clerks in Chicago; Teresa, Annie, Katharine, John and Albert, with their parents. Magdalena, the seventh, and Caroline, the eighth, died at the ages of five years and four months, respectively.

Mr. Lochner has served in all the hardships and severe labors common to pioneers of this locality. In the early days, all produce was hauled to Chicago with oxen, and gave very small returns for the labor necessary to its production and marketing. He remembers getting stuck with a wagon in the mud of Randolph Street, between Franklin and Fifth Avenue. Hickory wood sold for a few shillings per cord, and hay was almost a drug in the market. He persevered, and by the work of his own hands won a home and comfort for his declining years.

# GEN. BENJAMIN JEFFREY SWEET.

GEN. BENJAMIN JEFFREY SWEET, deceased, was for many years a well-known and prominent citizen of Cook County, and the history of the community would be incomplete without a record of his life. A native of Clinton County, N. Y., he was born April 24, 1832. His parents were Rev. James and Charlotte (Newell) Sweet. Their family numbered eight children who grew to mature years, and several who died in childhood. When our subject was a youth of sixteen, the family removed to Stockbridge, Wis., where the father was employed as a circuit preacher of the Christian Church for some years. He also devoted much time to missionary work among the Stockbridge Indians. He was an eloquent speaker, and the many excellencies of his character won him the love and confidence of all with whom he was brought in contact. His death occurred during the war, and his wife passed away in 1875. Their family numbered the following: Benjamin J., of this sketch; John Jay, who was a member of Company K, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, and was killed at Port Hudson during the late war; Elbert E., now of Wisconsin; Mrs. Belinda Blodgett, of Charlotte, Mich.; Mrs. Augusta Blodgett, of Charlotte, Mich.; Mary, who lives in Wisconsin; Rose, wife of Obed Dodge; and Mettie, the youngest daughter.

When the family moved to the frontier, they were in limited circumstances, and Gen. Sweet

aided in their support by chopping wood and doing farm work. He was ambitious to secure an education, and to this end studied at night, and when he had acquired a sufficient sum to pay his tuition, he attended Appleton Academy for two terms. He then taught school at Brothertown, and all this time he was carrying on the farm and continuing his studies after the labors of the day were over.

Mr. Sweet was married May 1, 1851, at the age of nineteen, to Lovisa, daughter of Elihu and Martha (Chubbuck) Denslow, of Stockbridge, Wis., who had also lived near the Sweet family in Clinton County, N. Y. After his marriage, Gen. Sweet continued teaching, and also took up the study of law in Stockbridge. At length he was admitted to the Bar and opened an office in Chilton, Wis. In 1858 he was elected to the Wisconsin Senate, and served for two terms, but when the war broke out he put aside all other considerations to enter the country's service. He aided in raising the Sixth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Major, and also helped to organize the Fourth Wisconsin Infantry. His command was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and while encamped in Virginia, opposite the capital, he and Gen. Bragg, who then held the rank of Captain, occupied a cabin together at Arlington Heights. The inaction of the army in the spring of 1862 caused him to resign, and he returned home, but the country had his war allegiance, and he aided in organizing the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wisconsin Regiments, being made Colonel of the Twenty-first, which was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. At the battle of Champion Hills, Col. Sweet was seriously wounded in the neck and right elbow. He was very ill for a year and lost the use of his arm, but at the earliest possible moment he again went to the front, and at Gallatin, Tenn., while still in poor health, built a fort. Later he was appointed Colonel of the Eighth Veteran Reserve Corps, and did guard and court-martial duty in Philadelphia, from whence he came to Chicago to take command of Camp Douglas, of which he was in charge until the close of the war. He was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General in 1865. He had from eight to ten thousand prisoners under his care, with a very small guard, and during this time the notorious conspiracy was formed for liberating the prisoners and capturing the city, but the plan was discovered and thwarted by the heroic efforts of Gen. Sweet. No truer soldier fought under the Stars and Stripes, or was more loyal to the cause of the union.

When the country no longer needed his services, Gen. Sweet returned to Chilton, where his family had remained during his absence, and resumed law practice; but his old clients had gone elsewhere while he was at the front, so he changed his place of residence. In 1868 he opened a law office in Chicago and established his family upon a farm near Lombard, twenty miles from the city. The law firm of Sweet, Wilson & Vallette was formed and did business for some time. Mr. Sweet was appointed United States Pension Agent at Chicago by President Grant, and held that position until 1870, when he was promoted to be Supervisor of Internal Revenue. After the great Chicago fire of 1871, he received the appointment of First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the United States, and in 1872 took his place in Washington, severing his connection with the law office in Chicago. The family, however, remained at Lombard. While discharging his duties in the Capitol City, he was taken ill with typhoid pneumonia, and died a week later, on the 1st of January, 1874.

Mrs. Sweet was killed by the cars in Lombard, August 14, 1878, at the age of forty-eight. They were people of prominence and ever gave their support to the promotion of those interests which they believed would be of benefit to the community. They usually attended and contributed to the church nearest their home, but were liberal in religious belief. Their family numbered five children, as follows: Ada C., who is United States Pension Solicitor in Chicago, and is a lady of rare intelligence and ability, who is widely known for her charitable and philanthropic labors; Lawrence W., who died at the age of seventeen, just previous to his father's death; Minnie, who was the wife of C. F. Weber, of Chicago,

and who is now deceased; Martha Winifred, a well-known writer on the staff of the San Francisco *Examiner*, and wife of Orlow Black, of San Francisco, Cal.; and Benjamin Jeffrey, who lives in Chicago.

Mr. Sweet was a man of strong conviction and was inflexible in his support of what he believed to be right. He was a warm advocate of abolition, and in 1856 he made speeches throughout Wisconsin in support of Fremont. He carried Calumet County for Gen. Grant, the only time it ever gave a Republican majority. In manner he was genial, friendly and unassuming, and wherever he went he won friends. Even those opposed to him politically had for him the highest respect. He was a diligent student, and mastered German and also studied music after he had arrived at mature years. Every duty devolving upon him was faithfully performed, every trust reposed in him was discharged with fidelity, and as a citizen, friend, and business man he was ever honorable, just and true.

# EDWIN HARTLEY PRATT, M. D., LL. D.

EDWIN HARTLEY PRATT, M. D., LL. D., only surviving son of Dr. Leonard Pratt (see biography in this work), was born at Towanda, Pa., on the 6th of November, 1849. At the age of three years, in 1852, he came with his parents to Illinois, where he continued for thirteen years to reside in the township of Rock Creek, Carroll County. After some preparation in the district schools of that township, at the age of sixteen he entered Mt. Carroll Seminary, where he remained one year. On the removal of the family to Wheaton in 1865, he entered Wheaton College, an institution somewhat widely known as the seat of a single idea—suppression of secret societies. Soon after coming to Wheaton, Dr. Leonard Pratt joined the Independent Order of Good Templars, of which the son became also a member. On learning this, the president of the college insisted that young Pratt either leave the college or the lodge. To his credit be it said, young Pratt was equally firm with the college authorities in maintaining his principles, and chose the former alternative. He then entered the University of Chicago, from which he graduated in the full classical course in 1871. This institution subsequently conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, in recognition of his valuable discoveries.

Our subject now took up the study of medicine in his father's office, and also began attendance at the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, from which he graduated in the spring of 1873, being valedictorian of his class. He shortly after took the chair of Anatomy in his *alma mater*, and pursued at the same time a special study of that branch of medical science under the tutelage of eastern colleges. At the end of three years he resigned, to take the same position in the Chicago Homeopathic College, then just organized. From this he was transferred, at his own request, seven years later, to the chair of Surgery in the same college. This position he filled for six years, when, as the result of his own investigations, discoveries and developments, the chair of Orificial Surgery was created for him in that institution, and this he has occupied to the present time.

Dr. Pratt is an original thinker, and has made some revolutions in surgery as the outcome of his own investigation and practice. Naturally, he incurred the opposition and criticism of a large portion of the profession, but this he has almost wholly overcome with his tongue and pen and the

demonstrations of the operating room. He has inherited much of the power of oratory of his maternal grandfather, and is a very forcible, succinct and convincing speaker. These qualities have given him great power in the class-room, and he has sent out large numbers of practitioners who are constantly spreading the fame and success of his discoveries. With his pen, Dr. Pratt is no less able and convincing than he is as a speaker, and it is a brave man who now attempts to controvert his theories or to detract from his success in the healing art. He is the founder and editor of the *Journal of Orificial Surgery*, a monthly publication which is now acknowledged as standard and widely quoted by other medical standards. Through his influence, a magnificent sanitarium has been established on the north side of the city of Chicago, facing Lincoln Park. This institution was incorporated in 1890, with Dr. Pratt as President and Surgeon-in-Chief, and an able corps of assistants, and here his specialties in surgery are put in practical operation, to the relief and cure of thousands of sufferers annually. This institution is a magnificent six-story structure, built of buff Bedford stone, 100x120 feet in dimensions, occupying a beautiful site overlooking lovely Lincoln Park and Lake Michigan. Here is found every accessory of a comfortable, and even luxurious, home for the invalid. Dr. Pratt is also Professor of Surgery and Mental Training in the Lincoln Park Training School for Misses, located in the same section of the city. As is made apparent by the foregoing, his time is very fully taken up, but he is a man of great mental and physical energy, and is fully equal to the tasks which his ability and philanthropy have called down upon him.

Dr. Pratt is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and of the Illinois State Association of that school, as well as an honorary member of many similar State associations. He is a member of the surgical staff of the Cook County Hospital, where his superior skill is often called into play. In his religious and political sentiments, he adheres to the precepts laid down by his honored father.

In June, 1877, Dr. Pratt married Miss Isadora M. Bailey, a native of the State of New York, and a lady well fitted by nature and cultivation as a companion for her talented husband. A son and daughter were given to this couple, but both have been taken away, the former in childhood and the latter in infancy. In 1893 Dr. Pratt erected at Wheaton a beautiful home, to which he may retire in summer from the cares and burdens of his large practice and other duties in the city of Chicago.

# COL. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS RAY.

COL. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS RAY, a prominent business man of Chicago, now residing in Blue Island, was born in Kingston, N. Y., on the 21st of May, 1829, and is a son of Henry M. and Mary S. (Millard) Ray. His mother was a relative of Millard Fillmore, President of the United States. His father was born in Delhi, N. Y., and was a son of Martin Ray, who was descended from an old Holland family. By occupation the last-named was a farmer, and in Delhi he served as Magistrate. In his family were four sons and four daughters, and the former all became prominent business men of Walworth County, Wis. About 1853, Henry M. Ray removed with his family to Delavan, Wis. He had been engaged in manufacturing in the Empire

State, but after his emigration westward purchased the large farm on which he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1866, at the age of sixty years. His wife long survived him, and passed away in Delavan in April, 1892, the day previous to her eighty-ninth birthday.

Col. Ray spent the first eighteen years of his life in the place of his nativity, and then removed with the family to Walton, N. Y., where his father purchased a woolen factory and other property, which formerly belonged to William B. Ogden, a well-known pioneer and leading business man of Chicago. Mr. Ray also engaged in the manufacture of lumber, which he floated down the river to the Philadelphia market, and in this line of trade the Colonel entered upon his business career. Later he became foreman in his father's woolen-mill. His education was acquired in the schools of Kingston and in Franklin Institute, from which he was graduated. He entered that school with a view to becoming a civil engineer, and was employed in laying out the Walton and Hancock plank road, which has since become the bed of a railroad.

The Colonel's residence in the West dates from 1856, at which time he removed to Chicago. Soon after his arrival he embarked in farming, and also became a controlling stockholder in the Walworth County Bank, of Delavan, Wis. This organization was afterward merged in the First National Bank of Delavan, of which he became Cashier and chief Manager, thus serving until the fall of 1866, when he again came to Chicago and began dealing in grain, as a member of the firm of E. V. Robbins & Co. On his first arrival in this city, he engaged in business as the junior partner of the firm of S. A. Millard & Co., dealers in agricultural implements. He afterward removed to Lacon, Ill., where he organized the banking house of Ray & Brooks. One year later he returned to Wisconsin. For the long period of twenty-two years he operated on the Chicago Board of Trade, although residing for a part of the time in New York City. He has been for many years a member of the New York Produce Exchange, and his extensive business interests have been so well and ably conducted that he has become one of the substantial citizens of the community.

In 1887, Col. Ray removed with his family to Pasadena, Cal., and while there was President of the San Gabriel Valley Bank and aided in the organization of the Board of Trade, of which he became Vice-President. In 1890 he took up his residence in Blue Island, building a pleasant home on Maple Avenue. He here organized the Calumet State Bank, of which he is President. He also owns extensive real estate interests in Chicago, much of which he purchased before the great fire.

In the spring of 1864, Col. Ray organized Company F, of the Fortieth Wisconsin Infantry, and on reaching Madison was made commander of the regiment, having previously served as Colonel in the Wisconsin Militia. The troops were ordered to Memphis, and engaged in the defense of that city. While there, Gen. Forrest made his famous raid on Memphis, and the Fortieth Wisconsin was the first in the line of battle to repulse the attack. Our subject remained in that city until the regiment was disbanded, in October, 1864.

Col. Ray has been twice married. In Walton, Delaware County, N. Y., in 1852, he was united in marriage with Miss Cornelia Townsend, who died in Delavan, Wis., in 1858, leaving one son, Platt Townsend, whose death occurred on the 29th of July, 1873, when about twenty-one years of age. The Colonel was again married, October 29, 1862, his union being with Susie C. Kelsey, who was born in Danville, Vt., and came of an old New England family. Her father was Maj. John Kelsey, of Lacon, Ill. Three children have been born of their union: George Chandler, a grain-dealer, who now operates on the Chicago Board of Trade, and resides in Normal, Ill.; Alice Gilchrist and Robert Edgerton.

For twenty years the Colonel has been a member of the Third Presbyterian Church of Chicago, but the family are now communicants of the Congregational Church of Blue Island. He holds membership with George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., and with the Masonic fraternity, and

in his political views is a Republican. Immediately succeeding the great fire of Chicago, he was active in the organization of an informal relief committee for the purpose of caring for the destitute and homeless. He also organized a force of special police for the restoration of order and suppression of rioting, authorized by the Citizens' Committee. The city, however, was soon after placed under martial law by the United States Government, and the force was disbanded. In business affairs, Col. Ray exercises keen foresight, sound judgment and ready decision. To the possession of these qualities, together with a determined will and excellent executive ability, may be attributed the unvarying success of the numerous enterprises with which he has been identified.

# ROBERT LEE JAMES, M. D., B. S.

ROBERT LEE JAMES, M. D., B. S., one of the wide-awake and progressive citizens of Blue Island, now successfully engaged in the practice of medicine, was born in Morris, Ill., on the 5th of September, 1865. His parents were Elisha B. and Sarah (Evans) James. His father was of Welsh descent, and the family was founded in America by ancestors from that country who came to the United States during early Colonial days. Elisha B. James was born in Ohio, and came to Illinois in 1843. His wife is also a native of the Buckeye State, and her residence in Illinois dates from 1848. Both still make their home in Morris, where Mr. James is engaged in farming and stock-raising on an extensive scale, being recognized as one of the leading agriculturists of that community.

Dr. James, after attending the public schools, became a student in the Morris Normal and Scientific School, and later pursued the scientific course of study in the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, from which he was graduated in 1888. He then went to Oberlin College, where he took a special course of study With the desire of entering the medical profession and making its practice his life work, he gained admission to the Chicago Homeopathic College. He graduated from that institution with the degree of M. D., and also graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago with the same degree. He received the degree of B. S. on the completion of his course in Valparaiso.

During his vacations Dr. James engaged in practice with Dr. Beebe, of Chicago, as his assistant, and thus gained a practical as well as theoretical knowledge of medicine, so that when he came to Blue Island in 1891, it was not as an unskilled physician. He here began practice with Dr. E. C. Reed, and on the 1st of January he bought out his partner, succeeding to the entire business, which has since steadily increased. He is now enjoying an extensive practice.

On the 31st of December, 1891, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. James and Miss Jessie E. Butler, a native of Hancock, Mich. Their union has been blessed with one child, Earl Butler. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of Maccabees, a member of the Board of Health of Blue Island and of the Chicago Medical Society. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, but has never sought political preferment for himself. He is a thorough-going scholar, and ranks among the most successful young physicians of Cook County. He gives

special attention to surgery, being well fitted for that work both by education and inclination. Since coming to Blue Island Doctor and Mrs. James have made many warm friends, and their presence is considered a desirable addition to the leading social gatherings in the community.

# CHARLES HENRY STILES.

CHARLES HENRY STILES, a prominent stock-breeder, and business man of Wheaton, was born at Cazenovia, N. Y., on the 10th of April, 1849, and is a scion of the oldest and best New England blood. His first ancestor in this country was Robert Stiles, who came from Yorkshire, England, and settled at Rowley, Mass., in 1639. Joseph Dalton Stiles, grandfather of the subject of this notice, was a native of New Hampshire, born at Keene in 1798. He married for his second wife (the first having died at a very early age) Desdemona Wadsworth, and lived at Cazenovia, N. Y. Here was born his son, Lyman Harkness Styles, who took for a helpmate Miss Martha Dobbin, a native of Catskill, same State. To them were born three children, the first of whom died in infancy, the third being he whose name heads this article. When the latter was twelve years old, his parents died, and he passed the succeeding eight years of his life as a member of the family of Virgil Maro Armour, a cousin of Philip D. Armour, the noted Chicagoan.

C. H. Stiles attended the common schools the allotted time for farmer lads, and early displayed an energy and business capacity which gave promise of a useful career. At the age of twenty years he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he engaged in business with his brother-in-law, Levi W. Hart, under the firm name of Hart & Stiles. They manufactured cigars, and kept a drug store and livery stable for two years. The capital employed in this way by Mr. Stiles was inherited from his uncle, Adoniram Dobbins, a prominent hardware merchant of Geneva, N. Y. Subsequently, Mr. Stiles spent three years in the United States railway mail service, and had charge of the first white mail car sent out on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. At the expiration of his term in this service, he engaged in selling pools and bookmaking on races, and has since been associated with most of the great racing events in this country. It is no uncommon thing for him to handle $100,000 in a single day's racing. He is now a member of the firm of Bride & Stiles, formerly Bride, Armstrong & Stiles, which controls the privileges on the principal tracks of America, having just closed a contract for ten years on the Mexican circuit.

Having resolved to engage in the breeding of fine trotting animals, Mr. Stiles purchased in 1890 one hundred acres, a mile north of Wheaton, which he has fitted up with all the conveniences and requisites for that purpose, and now makes his home there. He is the owner of "Electwood," No. 17,004, by "Electioneer," No. 125; dam "Amrah," by "Nutwood," No. 600, one of the finest specimens of "Electioneer" stock, and numerous other finely-bred horses. He has not spared money, and, with his opportunities for selecting winning strains, he can not fail to develop some of the fastest steppers in the country. His farm and stables compose the home of one hundred handsome and aristocratic blooded animals. He is interested in the new regulation mile-track adjoining his farm, a great resort for Chicago horsemen, which will hereafter be the scene of interesting trotting events. The farm also furnishes a breeding-ground for game chickens

and fine dogs—Scotch Collie and English Fox Terriers—to which Mr. Stiles gives considerable attention.

Socially, Mr. Stiles is a most genial and affable gentleman, whom it is a pleasure to meet. While he is deeply interested in racing and stock-breeding, he is capable of conversing intelligently on other topics, being possessed of an interest in general affairs and a progressive and enterprising spirit. He is a member and stockholder of the Northwestern Breeders' Association and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Stiles is, no doubt, the youngest soldier who saw two years' active service in the Civil War. He enlisted in July, 1863, in Company B, Fifteenth New York Cavalry, and served under Gens. Sigel, Hunter and Sheridan, taking part in every battle and all the campaigns in the Shenandoah Valley. The horse he rode in the Hunter campaign was one of three that came back in our lines out of thirteen hundred starters, which not only shows that it was a hard campaign on men and horses, but also shows that Mr. Stiles was a good forager and horseman. He was a member of Custer's famous division, the only cavalry division that ever received a distinctive badge from the Government, which consisted of a red necktie, worn at the Grand Review in Washington, in June, 1865. Immediately after the last-named event, Mr. Stiles was discharged as a supernumerary non-commissioned officer, his regiment having been consolidated with another.

In 1889 occurred an interesting and important event in the life of Mr. Stiles, when he took for a helpmate Miss Della E. Burt, a native of Liverpool, England, and a daughter of an Episcopal clergyman, Rev. Dr. Lionel Jerome Burt and his wife, Henrietta Evangeline, *nee* Westreff. Mrs. Stiles is an amiable and accomplished lady, who takes an interest in church and society matters, and presides over the hospitable home of her husband with grace and ease. Their residence occupies a high and healthful site, overlooking the little city of Wheaton, and is the abode of quiet elegance and refinement.

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# FRANCIS VAN HORN MINARD.

FRANCIS VAN HORN MINARD, a retired farmer, now living in the village of Blue Island, has by a well-spent life and systematic business methods won a competence that enables him to lay aside business cares and spend his declining days in rest from labor. He was born near Prattsville, Greene County, N. Y., November 14, 1833, and is a son of Elisha and Persis (Van Horn) Minard. His parents were natives of Columbia County, N. Y., and the Minard family is supposed to have been of Irish origin, while the Van Horns are of Dutch descent. The father of our subject was a son of Joshua and Zipporah (Bowles) Minard. The former, who was born in 1765, followed farming near Hudson, N. Y., and had a family of two sons and two daughters.

In 1841, Elisha Minard emigrated with his family to Cook County, Ill., bringing most of his goods in wagons. He settled upon a tract of wild land in Bremen Township, for which he had previously traded eastern property, owning there two hundred acres, which is now in possession of our subject. His death occurred on the old homestead at the age of fifty-one years, in 1845. His wife, who survived him for some time, departed this life in Lee County, Ill., about 1860. In their family were the following children: William Hubbard, now deceased; Henry H., of Free-

port, Ill.; George Wellington and Julia Maria, both deceased; Mary Eliza, deceased, wife of James Luce; and Francis V., who completes the family.

The educational advantages which our subject received were those afforded by the district schools. He was a child of only twelve years when his father died, but remained at home, and at the age of sixteen took charge of the farm, which he successfully operated for many years. He afterwards bought out his brothers' and sisters' interests in the place, becoming sole owner. It is still his property and yields to him a good income. In 1889 he came to Blue Island, and has since lived a retired life.

On the 24th of November, 1855, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Minard and Miss Margaret L. Gilson, who was born in Bremen Township, and is a daughter of Dexter Gilson, one of the pioneers of that locality. Their children were as follows: William Arthur, now deceased; Dexter G.; Millicent M., wife of Irving Patrick, of Will County, Ill.; Nellie L., deceased; William W. and Willis W., the former of Chicago, and the latter deceased; and Wellington and Winnifred, twins, the former deceased, and the latter at home. The mother of this family was called to her final rest June 8, 1877, at the age of thirty-eight years. On the 26th of October, 1882, Mr. Minard was again married, his second union being with Agnes J. Patrick, daughter of Walter Patrick, one of Cook County's pioneers.

Mr. Minard is an advocate of Republican principles, having warmly supported that party since casting his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont. The family attends the Congregational Church. He is a public-spirited citizen and an accommodating neighbor, whose genial manners win the esteem and good-will of all who know him.

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# FRITHJOF T. E. KALLUM.

FRITHJOF T. E. KALLUM, who is connected with the Chicago Title and Trust Company, and makes his home in Blue Island, was born in Dramen, Norway, July 31, 1863, and is a son of Julius and Louisa (Johnson) Kallum. His father served for twelve years in the Norwegian army, and was also in the Government employ as a surveyor. In 1865 he bade adieu to his friends and native land, and with his family sailed for America. After living for four years in Chicago, they took up their residence in Washington Heights, and the father aided in the survey of that town and built the first residence after the town was platted. There he spent his remaining days, being called to the home beyond on the 7th of September, 1873, at the age of forty-nine years. His widow still resides at the old home. Their children were: Carrie, wife of Jacob Woldenberg, of Washington Heights; Gummil and Bertha, both of whom are engaged in teaching in that place; and Frithjof of this sketch.

Our subject was educated in the public schools of Washington Heights, completing the prescribed course of study at the age of eighteen. Later he attended the Metropolitan Business College, of Chicago. On leaving the public schools, he started out to earn his own livelihood, and secured a position in a paper-box factory, where he worked for about a year. He then became office boy for Justice D. Harry Hammer, with whom he remained for about seven years, during which time he was promoted until he became chief clerk.

Mr. Kallum entered upon his official career on

attaining his majority, having been elected Police Justice of Washington Heights. At the age of twenty-three he was made Town Clerk of Calumet Township, and later was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Superior Court of Cook County, serving under Judges Gary, Anthony, J. P. Altgeld and Brentano. In January, 1891, he resigned, in order to accept a position with the Chicago Title and Trust Company, with which he has since been connected.

On the 23d of February, 1886, Mr. Kallum was united in marriage with Miss Ada Sorgenfrei, daughter of John and Elizabeth Sorgenfrei, of Blue Island, in which place the lady was born. They had two children, but both died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Kallum located first in Washington Heights, but in 1887 came to Blue Island, and in 1893 he built here a handsome residence, at the corner of Grove and Chatham Streets.

In his social relations, Mr. Kallum is connected with the Masonic fraternity and with the Royal Arcanum, and attends the First German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Blue Island. In politics he is first, last and always a Republican, the party finding in him a most stalwart advocate, ever ready to advance its interests. He is an energetic, capable and successful business man, and all duties of a public nature which fall to his lot are discharged with such promptness, impartiality and good cheer as to inspire the confidence and respect of all concerned.

# JOHN FRAZIER SNYDER.

JOHN FRAZIER SNYDER, City Attorney of Wheaton, and an able and successful member of the Chicago Bar, has been a resident of this city since 1871. He is a grandson of Thomas Snyder, who was born in the Monongahela Valley, in Virginia, and settled on a farm near Hubbard, Trumbull County, Ohio, about 1830. Thomas Snyder's father, of German descent, was stolen from Virginia by the Indians when nine years old and taken west of the Ohio River, where he was held in captivity until he grew to manhood. One day he was sent by his captors across the Ohio River with a pony, to gather up arrows which they had been shooting. He seized this opportunity to make his escape, riding the pony as long as it could hold out to run, and then continuing his way on foot till he reached the white settlements. Thomas Snyder married Rebecca Titus, also a native of Virginia, of English lineage. He died about 1859, being in the neighborhood of seventy years old.

Joshua Snyder, son of Thomas, and father of the subject of this notice, was born in Virginia in 1825, and was therefore but a child when taken by his parents to Ohio. He married Harriet Frazier, a native of that State, and in 1844 came to Illinois, removing thence to Nebraska in 1879. He has been forty-five years a Wesleyan Methodist preacher, and has moved from place to place as selected by his conference. He was Chaplain of the Nebraska Senate in the session of 1892-93. He served three years in the Union army during the Civil War, as Captain of Company D, Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, going out under Col. (afterward Gen.) Harding, of Monmouth, and participating in all the experiences of that regiment. His wife, Harriet, is a daughter of John V. and Nancy (Veach) Frazier, of Scotch ancestry.

J. Frazier, eldest of the four children of Joshua and Harriet Snyder, was born at Kishwaukee, Winnebago County, Ill., January 16, 1849. Up

to twelve years of age he passed most of his life at Viola, Mercer County, Ill., and the family was located at Bloomington when the father entered the army. He attended the Normal School at Normal, near Bloomington, and Monmouth College, and graduated in the classical course at Wheaton College in 1876. He began the study of law under the preceptorship of Col. H. F. Vallette, of Chicago, was later with D. C. & C. W. Nochols, of the same city, and was admitted to practice in October, 1880. His progress at the Bar has been steady, and he now enjoys the emoluments of a large general practice, including law and chancery cases, and has also successfully conducted the defense in important criminal trials. He occupies offices in the Schloesser Block in Chicago, Ill. He served as Police Magistrate of Wheaton for eight years, and was elected City Attorney in April, 1893. His cases are prepared with care, and their trial is marked by legal acumen and alertness, and a reserve of force which conspires to overcome any sudden obstacles, as well as to exhaust the resources of his adversaries.

Personally, Mr. Snyder is a man of large frame and fine physique, and his presence is calculated to attract attention anywhere, and especially to impress a jury, when re-enforced by his keen mentality and able pleadings.

In political associations, he is an ardent Republican, and is not at a loss to account for the faith that actuates him in sustaining this exponent of his ideal in the progress of good government. He attends the Methodist Church, of which his wife is a communicant.

Mr. Snyder became the husband of Miss Frankie Ellen Wheaton on the 14th of August, 1878, and is the possessor and occupant of a happy home on Seminary Street, in the city named for Mrs. Snyder's father, Jesse C. Wheaton, Sr. Two bright children complete this family circle, namely: Juanita Clemm and John Frazier, Jr. Mrs. Snyder graduated in the classical course of Wheaton College in June, 1875, and taught six years in the Wheaton High School, being Principal the last three years.

# DAVID CRAIG MAHON.

DAVID CRAIG MAHON, who is now living retired on a competency acquired through perseverance and honest toil, was born in County Antrim, in the northern part of Ireland, February 14, 1830. His grandparents were Scotch-Irish, but of them he remembers nothing. His father was John Mahon, a native of Scotland, who removed to Ireland with his parents when very young. He emigrated to America with his family in 1842, and remained in New York City a few weeks, after which he came to Chicago. When a short period had elapsed, he took up his residence upon a farm about eighteen miles from the city, situated in Northfield Township, Cook County. Here he spent the remainder of his life, passing away at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He was a successful farmer, and left his family in comfortable circumstances. The mother of our subject, who bore the maiden name of Martha Craig, was a native of County Antrim, Ireland. Her parents were Scotch-Irish, and removed from Scotland to the Emerald Isle at an early day. She was married at her birthplace in 1820, and the children born to this worthy couple were Martha, Mary Jane, John, Elizabeth, David, Agnes and James. Four died in Chicago, and Elizabeth, James and our subject still reside here.

David Mahon was educated in the common schools of this city, and in 1844, at the age of fourteen years, he began to learn the trade of carriage-ironing with Oliver Jellerson. He served this firm five years, and then engaged with the McCormick Reaper Manufacturing Company, with which he continued for two years. In 1851 he entered the employ of the Galena Union Railway Company, working in their shops, which were opened at that time; but the gold fever being then at its height, with a friend, he resolved to go to California. They set out from Chicago on the 16th of April, and with a mule-team made the entire journey overland by the usual route, making short stops at principal points for rest and fresh supplies, and meeting with no unpleasant experiences. On the 15th of September, they arrived at Sacramento, where they remained for a week, for the purpose of procuring a mining outfit. Mr. Mahon then went to Grass Valley, a small mining town of about six hundred inhabitants. Here he worked nine months, digging for gold, when, broken down in health through hard work and constant exposure, he was compelled to abandon that labor. He then returned to Sacramento, and after a brief rest, entered the service of Howe & Prudder, manufacturers of wagons, mining tools and supplies. He was made foreman of the works at a very large salary, owing to his great efficiency. The first work performed was to iron two large stage coaches for carrying passengers between Sacramento and Stockton. With this firm he remained two years, when, in the summer of 1854, he embarked for home on the steamer "Uncle Sam," which he left at Panama to cross the Isthmus to Aspinwall. At this point he took passage for New York on the Vanderbilt steamer, "North Star," and New York was made without a stop. He then continued on his way by rail to Chicago, reaching home in June, 1854. Mr. Mahon has never regretted the trip. To him it was not only a source of pleasure, but also of profit in many ways.

Soon after his arrival home, Mr. Mahon returned to his old railroad position, which he held until 1863. He was then transferred to the company's shops at Sterling, Ill., and appointed foreman, which position he held for eight years, when he resigned in 1871 to accept a better position with the Vulcan Iron Works, of Chicago. Here he had charge of their blacksmith department, and remained with that firm for twenty years, one of its most trusted and faithful employes, who by fidelity to duty won the entire confidence and respect of the firm. He has now retired with a competency, obtained through long years of honest toil and judicious investments.

The month of June, 1854, witnessed the marriage of Mr. Mahon and Miss Mary Ann Adams, daughter of William H. and Maria (Bethel) Adams. Her parents were of English descent, and came to Chicago in 1835, from New York. They lived and died on a farm near the city, and there Mary was born. She had a sister and two brothers: Elizabeth, wife of Charles Harpell; William, who is married and resides in Chicago; and James, who died in this city in 1874. To Mr. and Mrs. Mahon were born the following children: John, who married Jennie Thompson, and has a son Willie; James, who died when six years of age; and Annie, Mrs. Charles Grimm, who died at the age of twenty-two, in 1885. She and her brother lie buried in Graceland Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Mahon attended the Midwinter Fair held in San Francisco, Cal. They left Chicago via the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, March 8, 1894, and returned June 8, 1894. They not only visited the Fair at San Francisco, but Los Angeles, Sacramento, and other points of interest in the Golden State. Mr. Mahon went over the ground traversed during his first residence in California, but found that so many changes had occurred everything was unrecognizable. He was greatly pleased, however, with his trip.

Mr. Mahon is a member of Covenant Lodge No. 526, A. F. & A. M.; Corinthian Chapter, R. A. M.; St. Bernard Commandery No. 35, K. T.; and Oriental Consistory. He has taken the Thirty-third Degree, and is very prominent in Masonic circles. He also belongs to the California Pioneers, and takes great interest in regularly attending their meetings He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

# DUDLEY F. DORSETT.

DUDLEY FOLSOM DORSETT is the manager and senior member of the real-estate firm of Dudley F. Dorsett & Company, located on Dearborn Street, Chicago. Though a comparatively young man, his business career has been marked by an integrity of purpose and progressive, persevering spirit that justly entitles him to representation in this record. He is the second of nine children born to Folsom Dorsett and Anna Vezain, and is a native of Indiana, born in the town of Burrows, Carroll County, on the twenty-seventh day of February, 1867.

While Folsom Dorsett was born in the Empire State, his father, Dudley F. Dorsett, came from New England, the family being remotely of English origin. About 1845 the last-mentioned removed with his family to Pekin, Illinois, where he was engaged in agriculture until 1867, when he became a resident of Chicago. Here he embarked in the manufacture of pipe and cement, which industry he carried on for about ten years, retiring shortly before his death, which occurred in 1877, at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife, whose maiden name was Lawrence, was one of the heirs of the famous Lawrence-Townley estate in England. Her death occurred in Chicago in 1872.

Folsom Dorsett has been a citizen of Chicago since 1870, having been continuously in the employ of Marshall Field & Company since that date. Mrs. Anna Dorsett was born in Paris, France, and came with her parents to America in 1850. They first settled at Syracuse, New York, but later removed to Ottawa, Illinois, where Mr. and Mrs. Dorsett were married.

The subject of this notice attended the Hayes School in Chicago, and at fifteen years of age began his business career, which has been continuously in one line from that date. He first entered the employ of Turner & Bond, real-estate dealers. After spending three years as an errand boy, clerk and assistant bookkeeper, he was advanced to the position of bookkeeper and cashier. He continued with this firm over ten years, becoming the chief office man of the concern. During this period its volume of business greatly increased, and his duties and responsibilities were correspondingly augmented. When this firm dissolved in 1892, he took an interest in the firm of Henry L. Turner & Company, continuing this connection until April 1, 1894, when the present firm of Dudley F. Dorsett & Company was organized. In addition to a general real-estate business, it negotiates loans, places insurance and gives special attention to the interests of estates and non-residents. Though it began operations at an inauspicious period of the trade in realty, Mr. Dorsett had an extensive acquaintance and patronage already acquired, and the business of the firm has been steadily prosperous.

Mr. Dorsett has recently become interested in the Belding Electric Alarm Mail Box, an ingenious, novel and useful arrangement lately patented, and is a stockholder and secretary of a company organized to promote its manufacture and sale.

On the eighth of September, 1890, occurred the wedding of Dudley F. Dorsett and Miss Coraline Bosworth, the latter a daughter of H. M. and Elizabeth Bosworth, of Kansas City. Mr Dorsett is connected with several social and fraternal organizations, among which may be mentioned the Masonic Order, the Royal League and the Independent Order of Foresters. He has been a consistent supporter of the men and issues of the Republican party, and, though never seeking public office for himself, has been instrumental on more than one occasion in securing positions of trust and honor for his friends, of which class the city contains a legion.

# GEN. ARTHUR C. DUCAT.

GEN. ARTHUR CHARLES DUCAT was born in Dublin, Ireland, on the 24th of February, 1830. His father, Mungo Moray Ducat, was a gentleman who traced his lineage from a very ancient Highland family, renowned in the annals of Scotland. He was a native of Cupar Angus, but in early life removed to New Lawn, County Dublin, Ireland, where he also possessed large estates. His wife, Dorcas Julia Atkinson, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, and died in Downer's Grove, Illinois, in November, 1889, aged eighty-six years. Her father was an Englishman, of Cambridgeshire.

Arthur C. Ducat was educated at private schools in his native city, and at the age of nineteen years came to America with the intention of becoming a civil engineer. He pursued that profession for some years on important railroad lines and other public works. This occupation was abandoned when he was tendered the position of Secretary and General Surveyor of the Board of Underwriters of Chicago, which position he accepted and occupied until the opening of the Civil War. In the mean time he began to manifest a keen interest in the affairs of the city, and organized, drilled and disciplined the Citizens' Fire Brigade, a semi-military and armed body of citizens. Their duties were to attend fires and save and guard property and life. This action also had a deeper meaning, for Ducat had resolved to abolish the old "volunteer" fire department and introduce a new one in its place on a paid and disciplined basis, employing steam fire-engines. He was obliged to protect the first engines brought to Chicago from the demonstrations and attacks of mobs, incited by the bad element of the volunteer department, which he did by the aid of his fire brigade. He wrote the ordinances establishing and substituting steam engines for the old hand machines, and enlisted the vote of the Common Council to adopt it.

Upon the beginning of hostilities between the North and the South, he was one of the first to offer substantial aid in support of the Government. His taste had led him to the study of military history and science, and he knew as much of the art of war as a lieutenant fresh from West Point. The roar of the first guns had scarcely ceased before he had raised and offered—first to the State of Illinois and then to the National Government—a corps of three hundred engineers, sappers and miners. Many of these men were professionals who had seen service and understood the details of field and permanent fortifications, and works connected therewith, the rapid construction of bridges, roads, etc. The Government was not aware, however, of the struggle before it and perhaps thought that engineers would not be necessary. So Ducat was chagrined and disappointed by the rejection of what he foresaw would be a much-needed service. Notwithstanding this refusal, he immediately enlisted as a private, and

in April, 1861, became a member of the Twelfth Illinois Infantry. He was without political, governmental or family influence, and resolved to do his duty and depend upon his merits for promotion. Although a good horseman, he selected the infantry arm of the service, as he believed it would do most of the fighting. His regiment was among the first that seized the important strategic point of Cairo and supported General Lyon in taking possession of the arsenal at St. Louis. It was not long before Ducat's military acquirements and capabilities were appreciated. Within a month he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and afterwards appointed Adjutant of the regiment. Upon the expiration of the three months for which he had enlisted, he was again enrolled for three years in the same regiment, and appointed Captain of Company A. The Twelfth formed a part of the brigade that first occupied the sacred soil of Kentucky, taking possession of Paducah in August, 1861. Here he was promoted to be Major of his regiment, and in the month of April following, at Fort Donelson, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In August, 1862, he was appointed to the command of the grand guards, pickets and outposts for the Army of the Tennessee. When Major-General Ord was appointed to the command, Ducat was ordered to his staff, and when Major-General Rosecrans relieved General Ord, Ducat was attached to the staff of the former. At Rosecrans' great battle of Corinth and the subsequent pursuit of the enemy, he served as acting Chief of Staff and Inspector-General, and so conducted himself as to receive the warmest congratulations of his superior officers, not only for bravery, but for efficiency, making most important suggestions as to movements, and carrying them out with great success.

Subsequently he was directed by the general in command to conduct a flag of truce to the enemy at Holly Springs, Mississippi, a distance of over seventy-five miles, through a country infested with a superior force of guerrillas and the enemy's cavalry, who were not to be depended upon to recognize a flag of truce. He succeeded, and displayed as much tact and discretion in the important negotiations entrusted to him as in the field. He was afterward detailed to arrange with General Burnside the Knoxville campaign, representing General Rosecrans on that occasion.

When Major-General Rosecrans took command of the forces known as the Army of the Ohio (which subsequently became the Army of the Cumberland), Colonel Ducat was ordered to accompany General Rosecrans and named as acting Chief of Staff and acting Inspector-General. In this important and responsible position he rendered the most efficient service in re-organizing, equipping, disciplining and drilling the army, in raising the siege of Nashville, and in opening the railway from that city to Louisville. He was afterward appointed by the War Department Inspector-General of the Fourteenth Army Corps, and after the battle of Stone River and the organization of the Army and Department of the Cumberland, he was appointed Inspector-General of that army and department (the most military of the staff positions), in addition to which he had charge of the grand guards, pickets and outposts, and the organization of the signal corps of the army. When it is recollected that Ducat was a self-educated soldier, his selection from among the many able and experienced men who had made war their profession is a distinction indicating a high degree of merit. He organized the Bureau of the Inspector-General on a system substantially new, but adapted to secure the greatest efficiency and discipline of a great army in the field. At first his strict and rigid exactions rendered him unpopular, but as soon as results began to manifest themselves in the greater efficiency of the troops, their sanitary condition and military spirit, he became, among officers and men, one of the most popular officers of that army. He formulated and put in practice a system of picketing and outposting an army which highly distinguished him. When General Rosecrans was relieved and Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas took command, Ducat was ordered to the staff of the latter, in which capacity he served until he left the service at the close of the war, respected and beloved by all.

Many of these facts are obtained from an a-

cle written by General Rosecrans, who also said of him: "I regard him as an extraordinary man, * * * an excellent tactician, * * a soldier by nature; so much so, that he never exacted the credit he easily merited, nor the promotion given to less able and more plodding men."

The following is from the pen of General Grant: "His services have been very valuable and have been highly appreciated." General Thomas wrote: "One of the most able and useful of the army staff and cannot well be spared." General Sheridan characterized him as "an officer of high standing and distinguished merit." Another writer on the war says: "Ducat was early distinguished for his thorough knowledge of military details, his organizing powers and his executive ability; but especially for his sleepless vigilance and activity, that mastered all details of topography and the movement of hostile armies."

The late President Garfield, Quartermaster General Meigs, Major Generals Ord, Palmer, and others, addressed the war department, recommending the higher promotion of Ducat, but the lack of influence at headquarters, together with his own indifference regarding promotion, seemed to prevent him from receiving appointments to higher commands. He was always fully contented in any capacity in the army to which he was appointed.

Soon after the close of hostilities, the Home Insurance Company, of New York, appointed him to superintend its business in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, and shortly afterward he became its general agent in Chicago. His career as an active underwriter was eminently successful, his popularity and acquaintance throughout the West being of great advantage to his employers. The firm of Ducat & Lyon, of which he was the head, carries on a general fire-insurance business. The business under his control has always been successful and profitable. One of the standard works of America is "Ducat's Practice of Fire Underwriting," which he brought out in 1857.

Before the great fire he was chairman of the committee that organized the celebrated Fire Insurance Patrol of Chicago. He remained chairman of the Patrol Committee five years after the fire, and infused into it the *esprit du corps* and military spirit that have characterized it and brought about the extension of the fire limits to be co-extensive with the city limits —an important work, adroitly managed in the face of great opposition. He was chairman of the committee which framed the new building law after the great fire, and, in conjunction with Frederick Baumann, wrote the most elaborate and well-digested building law in this or any other country. The Board of Local Fire Underwriters was organized on the basis of his recommendation, in the capacity of committee for that purpose, to which position he was appointed soon after the great fire.

In 1873 there was a movement in Illinois to reorganize the National Guard of the State. The advice of General Ducat on this subject was sought, and the military code upon which the present efficient Guard was organized is the product of his brain and pen, for which he was made major general and its commander. In 1886 he was elected commander of the Illinois Commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Masonic order, being identified with Apollo Commandery, Knights Templar; and a member of the Chicago Club. He was always a staunch Republican, though never a candidate for civil office. He was married to Miss Mary Lyon, daughter of William Lyon, Esq., of Bedford, Pennsylvania. Her death occurred in Chicago, October 26, 1890, at the age of forty-three years. In 1892 he was married to Miss Alice Jane Soutar, daughter of P. J. Soutar, an eminent lawyer of Dunfermline, Scotland. Six of General Ducat's children survive. Arthur C., Jr., a graduate of West Point, is a lieutenant in the United States Army; Kate, the second child, is the wife of C. P. Stivers, of Chicago; and Mary, Reginald, Elizabeth and Alice complete the family, whose members are communicants of the Episcopal Church, in which General Ducat was reared. The latter died January 29, 1896, at his home in Downer's Grove.

# DANIEL WARREN.

DANIEL WARREN, one of the pioneers of Illinois, deserves more than passing notice in this record. He was the representative of one of the oldest American families, which will always live in history because of the brave general who lost his life at the battle of Bunker Hill. Daniel Warren was a successful business man, who came West to embrace the opportunity to secure a large landed estate at small original outlay. He was a native of Massachusetts, born about 1780, near Concord, the scene of the first conflict of arms in behalf of colonial independence and American liberty.

In early life, Mr. Warren went to western New York, and opened the first store in Fredonia, Chautauqua County, that State. He afterward lived about fourteen years in Westfield, same county. While a resident of New York, he became acquainted with the Naper brothers, who settled the present prosperous town of Naperville, in Du Page County, Illinois. Naturally, when he decided to locate in the West, he called upon them, at their Illinois home, and at once found a satisfactory location about halfway between Naperville and the present town of Warrenville. This was in the spring of 1833, while Chicago was scarcely thought of as a city, and certainly, its present marvelous development undreamed-of by the wildest speculator on human destiny. In a few years, Mr. Warren sold out his claim and moved to the present site of Warrenville, where he built a sawmill and laid out a town. He also secured nearly a section of land, and made farming his principal industry until advancing years caused his retirement from active life. In all his undertakings, he was assisted by his only son, Col. J. M. Warren, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume. The father passed away at his home in Warrenville in 1866, aged eighty-six years.

Nancy Morton, who became the wife of Daniel Warren, and the mother of a son and seven daughters, was born in Orange, Worcester County, Massachusetts, on the ninth day of February, 1785. When nine years old, she went with her parents to Madison County, New York, and was the favorite companion of her brother, Rev. Salmon Morton, a well-known pioneer clergyman of western New York. That she was a woman of refinement and graces of mind is shown by the character of her daughters, several of whom became ornaments of Chicago society. The pioneers were largely dependent upon their own resources for amusement and culture, and the youth of the time were fortunate whose parents brought educated and refining influences with them. Mrs. Warren took a keen delight in the lives of her offspring, and lived to a great age, retaining her faculties to the end, which came February 4, 1873, and she was buried on the eighty-eighth anniversary of her birth.

Following are the names of the children of Daniel and Nancy (Morton) Warren: Philinda, widow of P. H. Fowler, now in her ninety-first year, residing at Warrenville; Louisa, married Frederick Bird, and died at Rockton, Illinois; Julius Morton (see biography elsewhere in this volume); Sarah, wife of Abel Carpenter, died in Chicago; she was one of the first teachers in this city, in a select school; Harriet, Mrs. C. B. Dodson, lived at Geneva, Illinois, where she died; Mary and Maria were twins, the former now residing in Chicago, being the widow of Jerome Beecher, and the latter died in the same city, while wife of Silas B. Cobb; Jane married N. B. Curtiss, a prominent business man of Peoria.

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# CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN.

CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN was born at Groton, New Hampshire, August 9, 1827. His father's name was Phineas H., and his mother, prior to her marriage, was Miss Betsey Parker. His genealogical record shows his earliest American ancestor to have been one Richard Holden, who, in 1634, with his brother Justinian, came from Ipswich, England, in the sailing-vessel "Francis," settling in the locality which afterward became Watertown, Massachusetts. Mr. Holden's maternal grandfather was Lieutenant Levi Parker, a patriot who served in the army of the Revolution, taking part in the battle of Bunker Hill and not returning to his fireside until after the surrender of Cornwallis. He chanced to be with Washington at the time of Arnold's treason and Andre's capture, and served as one of the guards at the execution of the gallant British officer who was punished as a spy, and whose conspicuous bravery Lieutenant Parker sincerely admired.

Mr. Holden's father, with his family of nine children, came West in 1836, reaching Chicago June 30. With hired ox-teams he at once set out for the prairie, where he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of Government land, selecting as a location Skunk's Grove, on the "Sauk Trail," in the edge of Will County, thirty miles south of the future city. He was the first settler in that region, his nearest neighbor being two miles and a-half distant, and his children being compelled to walk three miles across the trackless prairie to receive instruction in the rude log hut which served as a schoolhouse.

Among such surroundings Charles rapidly developed great physical strength. When not more than ten years old he drove a breaking team of five yoke of oxen, his father holding the plow, and was able to do all that usually fell to the lot of farmers' boys in those early days. When he was fifteen, his father placed him in Sweet's grocery store, on North Water Street, near Wolcott, now North State Street, where for six months he worked hard for his board. At the end of that time, however, his employer presented him with a pair of cassimere pantaloons, which the young clerk highly prized.

In the spring of 1847 his patriotic ardor, no less than his love of adventure, prompted him to enlist in Company F, of the Fifth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and after serving until the end of the Mexican War he was mustered out of service at Alton, Illinois, October 16, 1848. He immediately secured employment in the book store of A. H. & C. Burley, where he remained until March, 1850. On the 19th of that month he joined a party which set out from Old Fort Kearney, Missouri, for California. The route was overland, and the pilgrims took up their weary journey with two teams. They reached Hangtown July 12 and at once began mining on the Middle Fork of the American River. Young Holden spent two seasons on this stream, passing the second at Coloma Bar. In the fall of 1851 he began farming and stock-raising at Napa Valley, which pursuits he followed until December 1, 1853, when he turned his face eastward. He took passage on the steamship "Winfield Scott," bound from San Francisco for Panama, but the vessel was wrecked in a fog on the reef of Anna Capa Island, at midnight, December 2. As soon as the grinding of the ship's bottom on

*This sketch is taken from the "History of Chicago," by permission of the publishers Munsell & Co.

the rocks aroused the three hundred or more passengers to a comprehension of their danger, they buckled on life preservers, promptly given them by the officers, and anxiously awaited their supposed fate. They recalled the doom of the ill-fated "Independence," which had gone to the bottom a few months before with four hundred souls on board. The officers of the "Winfield Scott" did their duty nobly, the furnace fires were promptly extinguished and the first boat-loads of impatient, terror-stricken voyagers were landed on the shelving rocks, which, however, seemed a veritable haven of refuge. The passage to these rocks was perilous, but every one was safely transported. The stranded passengers and crew, however, underwent torments of hunger and thirst upon a barren ledge until rescued, seven days after the wreck, by the steamship "California," which carried them to Panama. The "Scott" was abandoned to the pitiless buffeting of the elements and ultimately went to pieces. Neither cargo, express matter (except the money), mail nor baggage was rescued. The destitute passengers made the best of their way across the isthmus and were taken to New York by the Pacific Mail steamer "Illinois," landing Jauuary 3, 1854. Mr. Holden returned to Chicago, reaching this city March 18, 1854, precisely four years (lacking one day) from the date of his departure.

The next important event in his life was his entry into the service of the land department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, which occurred February 20, 1855.

Seven months later—on September 17, 1855—he was married to Miss Sarah J. Reynolds, daughter of Isaac N. and Rue Ann Reynolds, of New Lenox, Will County, Illinois. Mrs. Holden was the granddaughter of Abraham Holderman, of Holderman's Grove, Illinois, where he settled in 1830.

Mr. Holden has been a prominent figure in Illinois politics since 1858, when he went as a delegate from Chicago to Springfield to the Republican State Convention. The train that carried the delegation was decorated with a banner bearing the legend, "For United States Senator, Abraham Lincoln." It was after the adjournment of this convention that the great commoner uttered those memorable words:

"A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot endure permanently, half slave, half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved. I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other."

Mr. Holden was elected a member of the city council in April 1861, he representing the old "fifth ward," and continued a member of the municipal legislature until December, 1872. During his protracted term of service he had an eye single to the city's good. He worked as did few of his confreres, "public office" being, in his estimation, a "public trust." Measures of genuine improvement—not for his own ward, but looking to the benefit of all Chicago—found in him an ardent champion. The improvement of streets was one of his cherished hobbies, of which he never lost sight. In this connection due credit should be given to Mr. Holden's labors. The water supply received his thonghtful consideration, and it was largely through his efforts that the present system of abundant distribution throughout the city took its inception and received its impulsive force. While a member of the council he was constantly agitating this question. He was the advocate of pure water, and plenty of it, for every man, woman and child within the corporate limits. Indeed had it not been for him and others like him, Chicago would have been, to-day, as poorly supplied with water as some of her sister western cities. It was through his persistent labor that the city authorized the building of the second tunnel under the lake, with its extension, besides the construction of the waterway ending at Ashland Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

As to Mr. Holden's influence in this regard, see proceedings of the common council for 1869 and 1870, pp. 87, 91, 111, and page 690, Proceedings 1868–9.

During the dark hours of the nation's history, Mr. Holden was conspicuously loyal. His vote, his voice and his efforts were always in support of the Union. His vote as a municipal legislator

was always in behalf of aiding the National Government with men and money. In 1862 he raised a company for the Eighty-eighth regiment of Illinois Volunteers, his brother, Levi P., being elected its captain. In 1864, when a draft was ordered in case the quota of troops allotted to Chicago was not furnished through voluntary enlistment, he determined that there should be no draft in his ward—the Tenth. He organized a "Ward Draft Association" and was chosen its president. The members worked with a will, and the sum of $51,912 was raised wherewith to pay bounties to volunteers, thus warding off what Mr. Holden was inclined to regard as a threatened disgrace. Mr. Holden furnished three representatives for his family for the army—Harris Durkee, for his wife; Frederick A. Hausmann, for his sister-in-law, Rowena P. Reynolds; and Alonzo C. Ide for himself.

His part in civic affairs has always been a prominent one. He was marshal of the city council on the occasion of the reception of the remains of President Lincoln on their way to their final resting place at Springfield, and chairman of the committee named to secure the attendance of General Grant at the great fair held at Dearborn Park, July, 1865. It was he who introduced the resolutions which were adopted by the council relative to Lincoln's funeral.*

At the time of the great fire of 1871, he was president of the council, and rendered valuable service in bringing order out of chaos and securing succor for the destitute. A detailed account of his efficient work at that trying period may be found in Andreas' History of Chicago, Vol. II, pp. 761-772.† At the next municipal election both the great political parties—Republican and Democratic—placed Mr. Holden in nomination for the mayoralty, each also nominating a full ticket for the other city offices. But there was an element in the community which was of opinion that political considerations ought not to be regarded at such a time, and in consequence a complete "citizens'" ticket, known as the "fire-proof," was nominated, containing the names of Joseph Medill for Mayor and David A. Gage for Treasurer. The "fire-proof" ticket was elected.

In 1872, Mr. Holden was an elector on the Greeley ticket, but, with his associates, went down in the political cyclone which swept the country in November of that year.

Previous to this—in March, 1869—Governor Palmer had appointed him a West Chicago Park Commissioner, and re-appointed him in 1871. He accepted the trust, and with his brother commissioners laid out the magnificent system of parks and boulevards which has so largely aided in building up the great West Side. He resigned from the board in 1878.

In 1873, he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who for a lifetime had been his counsellor, his helpmeet, and the honored mistress of his happy home. She passed away July 26, after a lingering illness, and was laid to rest at Rosehill. It was a source of regret to both Mr. and Mrs. Holden that the latter's youngest sister, Rowena (who had been a member of the family since 1858), was not at home during this protracted sickness, she being absent on an extended tour through Europe and the Orient. An adopted daughter, Sarah J., remained to sustain him in his bereavement.

In February, 1873, Mr. Holden left the employ of the Illinois Central railway, after eighteen years' consecutive service, during which period he had aided in selling two million acres of the corporation's lands. He then took a prominent part in the construction of the Chicago & Illinois River Railroad, running from Joliet to Coal City, the charter and organization of which he virtually controlled; he disposed of his interest in this company, whose line ultimately became a part of the Chicago & Alton system.

In 1874, he was elected a County Commissioner, and July 4, 1877, as president of the board, laid the corner stone of the county court house. His investments in real estate proved fortunate, and he has erected several blocks, among them one at the corner of Monroe and Aberdeen Streets and another at Nos. 298 to 302 West Madison Street.

Mr. Holden's adopted daughter, Sarah J., was

*See Council Proceedings for 1866, p. 8.
†See also Council Proceedings for 1871, pp. 346, 347.

married, February 17, 1885, to Mr. George M. Sayre. and now resides at Elmira, New York. They have two children, Charles Holden and Gracie. Some three years later, July 11, 1888, he was married for a second time, his bride being Miss Thelena N. McCoy, daughter of Henry M. and Mary (Lakin) McCoy. She was born at Port Perry, Canada, where she received her schooling and musical education. Her mother died in 1879, and she being the eldest daughter, much fell to her lot in caring for the family, which consisted of her father, two brothers and three sisters. She bravely assumed the responsibility. The children were educated, and while caring for her household she was pursuing her musical and other studies. The western fever having seized her father, he removed with his family to South Dakota, where, in the winter of 1888, they passed through the terrible blizzard that scourged the Dakotas, and where he is now living a quiet life with his second wife, in Mitchell, of that State.

Thelena, who had in previous years met Mr. Holden, was married to him July 11, 1888, and accompanied him to their cozy home in Chicago. Her brother Charles, with his wife and three children, lives in Rapid City, South Dakota. Her brother George and wife reside in Hart, Michigan. Her eldest sister, Addie, married Dr. J. H. Reed, of Lansing, Michigan. Her sister Nettie married Dr. T. Allen, of Garnett, Kansas; and Emma, her baby sister, who was always Mrs. Holden's favorite and especial charge, was married to Mr. Lu Newman, of Chicago, in 1888. She died December 1, 1893. Mrs. Holden is of a very domestic nature, and strives to make their home pleasant. It is adorned with much of her own work, she being handy both with the brush and needle, as is clearly shown in their domestic home, which is on the great West Side in this city.

Mr. Holden's mother passed away September 23, 1869, and his father February 23, 1872. They died on the farm they had located in 1836. His sister Mary E. (Mrs. J. W. Freer) died November 28, 1845, and his sister Sarah Ann C. February 13, 1847.

In his social relations he is a member of several well-known organizations, among them the Illinois State Association of Veterans of the Mexican War, the Sons of the American Revolution, the California Pioneers' Association of Chicago, the Old Settlers' Society of Cook County and the German Old Settlers' Association. By the latter organization he was presented with a gold medal in 1888. At the age of sixty-seven, Mr. Holden still retains his mental and physical faculties unimpaired, hale and hearty in his declining years, one of the distinguished products of Chicago's cosmopolitan influence.

# WILLIAM B. PARSONS.

WILLIAM BOSTWICK PARSONS, a former citizen of Chicago, now deceased, is well worthy of a place in the columns of this work, on account of his family connections, his precocity as a child, his ability as a student, and the part which he took in the legal profession and in business. He was born at Burlington, Vermont, on the last day of the year 1833, and was the son of Judge Sylvanus Parsons, a prominent citizen and scion of one of the old families of New England.

As a youth he was quiet and studious, much preferring the company of books to the society of other children, and so rapid was his progress in the acquisition of an education that he not only completed the primary studies incident to preparation for college, but mastered Latin and Greek, which he taught in Spalding's School at Barre, Vermont, at the age of thirteen years. Entering Dartmouth College when a mere lad, he made a brilliant record as a student in that institution, and graduated third in his class, the most of

whose members were several years older than he. His subsequent career showed that the teachings of this old and honored institution—the *alma mater* of Daniel Webster and a host of other eminent statesmen, lawyers, orators and men of other professions—were not lost upon him.

At the completion of his college course, stirred by the same spirit which has caused the migration from New England of thousands of her worthy sons, who have contributed in a great measure to people the West, build up our interests and shape the destiny of the Nation, and full of love for the free institutions for which his ancestors had periled their lives in the great struggle for freedom, he decided to cast his lot with the liberty-loving people of Kansas, who were then in the throes of that mighty moral struggle which preceded the War of the Rebellion. Settling in Coffee County, the young lawyer engaged in the practice of his profession and soon rose to a prominent place at the bar, and was honored by being elected County Attorney. The outbreak of the Civil War interfered with the practice of the law and stirred his patriotism. He volunteered at an early date, as a private in a Kansas regiment, and served out the term of his enlistment, after which he re-enlisted and was appointed to a place in the Paymaster's department, where he served until the close of the war. Returning to Kansas, he was again elected attorney of his county.

After spending several years in the profession and acquiring prominence as a lawyer, declining health compelled him to abandon the practice, and he sought a higher altitude and new employment in the mountain districts of Colorado, where he was engaged in mining enterprises until the year 1882. At the latter date he came to Chicago and retired from active life. He died here January 31, 1885.

On the 12th of November, 1861, William B. Parsons and Julia W. Kinzie were united in wedlock at Burlington, Kansas, the home of Robert A. Kinzie, the pioneer of Chicago, whose biography appears in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons were the parents of three children, namely: Robert Wilkins, now a resident of Chicago; William Guy, cashier of the United States Rubber Company, of New York; and Frank Kinzie Parsons, who is a stock-raiser in Montana. Mrs. Parsons survives her husband, and occupies a responsible position in the Chicago postoffice, which she has held for twenty years.

# WILLARD SCOTT, SR.

WILLARD SCOTT, SR., deceased, who for many years was connected with the leading business interests of Naperville, and for half a century made his home in this section of the great commonwealth of Illinois, was a native of New York, born in Unadilla, Otsego County, April 20, 1808. His parents were Stephen J. and Hadassah (Trask) Scott. The father followed the sea in his early years and became the owner and master of a schooner, which bore his name and was engaged in the coast trade along the Atlantic shore. In Connecticut he wedded Miss Trask, who was a relative of Gen. Israel Putnam, one of the heroes of Revolutionary fame. On leaving Hartford, Conn., they went to Unadilla, and the year 1816 witnessed their removal to Maryland, where they spent the next decade.

During this time our subject was acquiring an education in the common schools, and also took a short course in mathematics. It was his desire to become a sailor, but his mother urged him not to do this, for the life was too fraught with dan-

gers. In 1825 the family made a visit to New York, and then started for St. Joseph, Mich., going through Canada to Detroit, and thence by water. The goods were shipped by sailing-vessel to Detroit, and thence Willard took them to their destination. He went to Detroit with a man from Ohio, and the journey thither was a perilous one through the unbroken forest, there being no road except the Indian trails. They reached Detroit ten days before the arrival of their goods, during which time they lived on corn and potatoes. The family were not pleased with their home in Michigan, and, crossing the Lake, located in Evanston.

On the 16th of July, 1829, Willard Scott wedded Caroline Hawley, in Holderman's Grove. In 1818, her father, Pierce Hawley, went from Vermont to Vincennes, Ind., and afterwards came to Illinois, locating in Holderman's Grove in 1825. In the fall of 1830, he and his family, accompanied by Mr. Scott and his family, located three miles south of Naperville, in what is now DuPage County, but was then a part of Cook County. Cook County at that time also comprised Lake, McHenry and Will Counties. There were thirty-two votes polled in Chicago that year, Mr. Scott's father depositing the first one. During the War of 1832, our subject proved a valued citizen in the settlement, on account of his knowledge of the Indians and their methods of warfare.

In 1838 Mr. Scott became a resident of Naperville, built the Naperville Hotel, and conducted it for eighteen years, after which he carried on merchandising for twenty years, most of the time being associated with his son Thaddeus. The firm of Willard Scott & Co. controlled the leading business in this place, and operations are still carried on under that name, Willard Scott, Jr., succeeding his father and brother Thaddeus in the business. Retiring from merchandising after the Civil War, Mr. Scott was President of the DuPage County Bank, subsequently of the Bank of Naperville, and was a private banker until his death, September 13, 1892. He possessed business ability of a high order, was sagacious and far-sighted, and his enterprise was tempered by a commendable conservatism. He won success, and his prosperity was the reward of his own labors.

In political belief our subject was a Democrat, and his first vote was cast for Andrew Jackson in 1828. He was a resident of Naperville for more than half a century, and was ever found in the front rank of those enterprises calculated to advance the best interests of the community. Throughout DuPage and Cook Counties he was widely known, and was held in the highest regard by young and old, rich and poor. The name of Willard Scott is inseparably connected with the history of this community, and the record of the county would be incomplete without his sketch.

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# CHARLES J. MAGILL.

CHARLES JAMES MAGILL, whose name has for years been a synonym for unbiased integrity and honesty of purpose among the early residents of Chicago, was born at St. John's, Newfoundland, in November, 1818. His father, William Magill, was a native of Middletown, Connecticut, born June 30, 1792. The Magill family is of Irish extraction, and was founded in Connecticut by two brothers, named Robert and William Magill, who came from Belfast and were

among the first settlers of the Connecticut Colony. The old family homestead, which has sheltered many successive generations, is still standing at Middletown.

While a young man, William Magill moved to Newfoundland. For many years he was in the service of the British Government, first as the Collector of the port of St. John's, and later as Governor of the provincial prison at that place. Retiring from public life, he removed to Charlottetown, in Prince Edward Island, where his death occurred on the fourteenth of August, 1878. He was a man of exemplary character and noteworthy ability, as is evidenced by his long continuance in public life. His wife, Ann Morris, who was a native of Dublin, Ireland, died at St. John's, Newfoundland, about the year 1850. Of their three children, Charles J. is the eldest. John was for many years a prominent citizen and public official of Chicago; and Sarah, Mrs. Henry L. Messieurer, now deceased, was well known to the early residents of Chicago.

William Magill was one of a family of six children, all of whom, with their posterity, have been conspicuous for longevity, intelligence and refinement. His sister, Mrs. Ann Campbell, who was at that time a widow, came to Chicago soon after 1850. For some years she taught a private school on the North Side, and many of her pupils are prominent in the business and social life of Chicago to-day. She was a lady of rare intelligence, tact and benevolence, and was regarded by her pupils as a model of wisdom and strength of character. Mrs. Juliette Kinzie, who was well known throughout America as the author of "Wau-bun," was a niece of William Magill.

At the age of eleven years Charles Magill left home and went to sea, and followed a marine life until the autumn of 1852. A portion of that period was spent in navigating the Great Lakes. In the year last named he located permanently in Chicago, though he had frequently visited this port previous to that date. He engaged in the forwarding and commission business, becoming the owner of vessel property, and simultaneously acting as agent of vessel-owners at other points on the lakes. Among other corporations which he represented was the Ohio, Superior & Huron Railroad Company, which was operating a line of boats on the middle lakes. He dealt in salt and other merchandise, and was one of the first members of the Chicago Board of Trade, joining that body in 1853, and still retaining his membership, though he retired from active business operations in 1893.

While on a voyage to the Bermuda Islands, Mr. Magill, who was then a young man, formed the acquaintance of Miss Esther S. Chalker. This gifted lady became his wife, the marriage taking place at Guilford, Connecticut. The couple first located at Buffalo, but in July, 1854, removed to Chicago, where Mrs. Magill died in October, 1886. She was born at Hamilton, Bermuda, February 7, 1819. Her mother, whose maiden name was Stowe, was descended from one of the oldest families in that colony, her ancestors receiving a grant of land from the British crown upon locating there. The old Stowe residence, now the property of the Government, is still standing at Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. Magill were the parents of eight children. Jacob C., the eldest, is a well-known business man of Chicage. Anna C., Mrs. Hugh Alexander, is a resident of Brooklyn, New York. William C. is also well known in Chicago. Edward S. is a commercial traveler residing in Wichita, Kansas. Mary E. is the wife of E. C. Ward, of Chicago, in which city Arthur W. also resides. Sarah L., now deceased, was the wife of C. S. Spencer, of Indianapolis, Indiana; and Charles A. is engaged in mercantile business at Kingman, Kansas.

Though he has a host of friends, Captain Magill has formed but few social connections. For many years he has held membership with the Church of the Epiphany, of which he is a Senior Warden. He has always enjoyed the confidence of his associates to a remarkable degree. As an illustration of this fact may be cited the case of one of his early friends in Chicago, who, upon his demise a few years since, made Mr. Magill the sole administrator of his large estate, providing in his will that if any of the heirs should question any act of the executor they should be disinher-

ited. After a long, eventful and useful life, Captain Magill is spending his declining years in well-merited peace and tranquility, which it is the wish of his many friends may be long continued.

# JOHN A. SWEET.

JOHN ALLEN SWEET, a member of one of the leading mercantile firms of Chicago, was born March 20, 1846, at Farmington, Franklin County, Maine, and comes from the genuine Puritanic New England stock. His ancestors were of those long-lived, hardy, industrious, frugal, as well as moral people, who, notwithstanding all the hardships and privations consequent upon the early settlement of the country, did not forget to devote themselves to laying the foundation for, and the shaping and rounding out of a moral character as an example for their posterity.

His great-grandfather, whose name was Ebenezer Sweet, was born at Attleboro, Massachusetts, January 18, 1741. In 1782, he went to that portion of Maine which was then uninhabited except by Indians, save perhaps, half a dozen white families. He cleared off a little patch of timber land, as the beginning of the settlement afterwards known as Farmington, one of Nature's most beautiful spots to be found anywhere. Here he resided during his long life, and died November 4, 1838, at the age of ninety-seven years and ten months. He was a tanner by trade, and in the year 1785 built the first tannery in that township. He was a man of the strictest integrity, and lived an exemplary, moral life, industrious in his habits, and accumulated a pecuniary independence. He married Desire Daggett, who was also a native of Attleboro, Massachusetts, born September 17, 1745, and died at Farmington, Maine, October 4, 1839, at the age of ninety-four years. They had five sons and two daughters. The third son, Ellis Sweet, who was born November 20, 1770, died May 7, 1848, at the age of seventy-eight years. He married Mary Fuller, who was born in 1775, and died January 2, 1854, at the age of seventy-nine years. He became the owner of his father's farm, in the year 1822. During the War of 1812, he entered the United States service, and was promoted to the rank of Colonel, commanding a regiment during that struggle. He and his wife became the parents of five children, two sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Loring Sweet, was born August 7, 1796, and died July 6, 1881, at the age of eighty-five years and eleven months. He was married, June 7, 1828, to Elizabeth Berry Allen, who was born in 1809, at Canton, Oxford County, Maine, and died in Farmington, March 28, 1875, at the age of sixty-six years. Her father was a Revolutionary soldier, and lived to the age of one hundred and three years. Five sons and three daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Loring Sweet, the subject of this sketch being the fifth son and seventh child.

John Allen Sweet laid the foundation of his education in the public schools and academy of his native town, and at the age of twenty-one years graduated from the State University. It was his intention in early life to qualify himself for the practice of law. Coming West in 1868, at the age of twenty-two years, he studied law for about two years, and for several years following applied

himself at intervals to legal study, giving his attention chiefly to its bearing upon trade and commerce.

In 1872, Mr. Sweet became connected with the wholesale dry goods firm of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company, of Chicago, assuming charge of their collection and legal departments, and after six years' service, or in 1878, he was promoted to the exclusive charge of the credit, legal and collection departments of this firm, and has occupied that position up to the present time, having retained his present connection for nearly a fourth of a century, and in his particular line of business he has earned the reputation of being the most successful man in the trade, being admittedly without a peer as a credit manager.

In appreciation of his ability, integrity and long and faithful service, the firm rewarded him with a general partnership, to which he was admitted on the first of January, 1892. Mr. Sweet is thoroughly known among bankers and business men of Chicago, the seat of the keenest commercial competition, where only the fittest can survive, and enjoys a most enviable reputation as a manly, straightforward and safe business manager. In speaking of him, the *Inter Ocean* recently said: "In appearance, Mr. Sweet is tall and symmetrically proportioned. He is genial, affable and courteous, and has a faculty of making and retaining friends. He is a natural physiognomist, and has rarely been known to make a mistake in reading men's characters. It is to these qualities that his success in a most important department must be largely attributed. He is an indefatigable worker, and is as well known as a man of grand business capacities among the commercial circles of New York, as he is here in Chicago, where he has lived and labored."

Mr. Sweet is a member of the Chicago Athletic Club and prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Chicago Commandery and Oriental Consistory, having taken the thirty-second degree. On the 18th of June, 1878, he was married to Miss Mary Stevenson, daughter of John W. and Caroline C. Stevenson, of Sandusky, Ohio, where Mrs. Sweet was born, October 2, 1855. They have had two children: Fred Kent Sweet, born September 26, 1879, and died December 1 of the same year; and John Allen Sweet, Junior, who was born April 27, 1881 The family is in communion with St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, and holds a desirable position in social circles.

# ELISHA W. CASE.

ELISHA W. CASE. The New England Yankee never forgets the home of his childhood. Wherever he may wander, and in whatever situation he may be placed, visions of his native hills and dells are retained in his mind, and these scenes always recall many little accessories which contributed their share towards the comfort and delight of the youthful mind or body. The typical New England homestead is no less famous for its Christian principles, and the sturdy characters which it has trained and sent forth to leave their impress upon every important institution of the great West, than for its culinary triumphs and the superior quality of the pastry

found upon its hospitable boards. And who knows to what extent the memory of the latter has served to keep alive the recollection of precepts and teachings which have helped to mould the characters of many of the best men and women of the present day?

Elisha W. Case, whose name is identified in the minds of hungry people with one of the most popular articles of daily consumption, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, in January, 1833. He is the youngest son and ninth in a family of ten children born to John Case and Diana Congdon. The Case family is one of the oldest in Connecticut. Their first American ancestor came, while a young man, from England, and was married in Connecticut, about 1657, to Sarah, daughter of William Spencer. Several successive generations of their posterity have lived in the same locality, and the name is still one of the most common ones to be found in that state.

John, father of Elisha W. Case, was a son of Samuel and Susannah Case. During his youth he became a sailor, and while on board a whaling vessel was taken prisoner by a British man-of-war, whose officers claimed him as a subject of the Crown, and he was pressed into the naval service. He made an ineffectual attempt to escape, for which he was severely flogged. He finally succeeded in eluding his captors, and returned to the United States in time to enlist in the War of 1812, and rendered valuable service at the battle of New London. After the war he learned the trade of a machinist and was employed for many years in the railroad shops at Norwich. With the exception of a few years spent in Washtenaw County, Michigan, this place continued to be his home until his death, which occurred in April, 1847, at the age of sixty-two years. His wife's death took place about eight years earlier.

At the age of fourteen years, his father having died, Elisha W. Case left home and went to New York City, where he learned his trade in the original Connecticut pie bakery. In 1854 he came to Chicago and, taking advantage of the widespread reputation which everywhere existed for New England cookery, he began the manufacture of "Connecticut pies" on Milwaukee Avenue, near Halsted Street. This was the first exclusive pie bakery in the city. The people employed were all natives of the Nutmeg State, well versed in the culinary art, and the superior quality of their wares, which far surpassed anything previously offered in this market, created a demand for them which has been continuously increasing to the present time.

About 1859 the "Mechanical Bakery" began doing business on Clinton Street. Mr. Case became the foreman of the pie department of the concern, which filled large contracts for supplies for the Union army. In 1869 he severed his connection with this establishment and became a member of the firm of Case & Martin, which built a large bakery at the corner of Wood and Walnut Streets, where the business of exclusive pie-baking was resumed and has ever since been conducted. Upon the death of Mr. Martin in 1890, Mr Case became the sole proprietor, and continued to conduct the enterprise until June 1, 1894, when the Case & Martin Company was incorporated.

The fame of their Connecticut pies is well known to everybody in Chicago and many adjacent cities and towns, and there are few people who cannot testify to their excellence as appeasers of appetite. Their goods, which are for the most part hand-made, are prepared from formulas used by the best Connecticut cooks, and such is the demand for this particular article of dessert that about one hundred people are employed in its production, and they turn out from ten thousand to eighteen thousand nine-inch pies per day.

Mr. Case is the inventor of the pie wagon which is now used by nearly all bakers and which he began to employ in 1872. He has contrived a number of articles and appliances which are useful in his business, and, though he has spent considerable time and money in experiments, has never patented any of his ideas, some of which have been adopted and patented by others.

June 1, 1851, Mr. Case was married to Eliza Jane Baldwin, daughter of William and Charlotte Baldwin, of Branford, Connecticut. Of

their five children, one died in infancy, and Everett passed away at the age of twenty-five years. The names of the survivors are John M., Elmer G. and Edna J., the latter the wife of P. M. Vermass, all of Chicago. The family is connected with the Western Avenue Baptist Church, in which society Mr. Case has been a Deacon for twenty-five years. He has voted for every presidential candidate nominated by the Republican party, and though he refrains from political agitation he always endeavors to fulfill his duty as a citizen. In private and social circles as well as in business affairs, he has maintained a reputation for stability and integrity, which causes him to be among the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of this great city, the growth of which has been almost identical with that of his business.

# CLIFFORD L. NICHOLS.

CLIFFORD L. NICHOLS, of Blue Island, the efficient and well-known Superintendent of the Illinois Division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, was born in Wyanet, Ill., on the 30th of November, 1856, and is a son of David T. and Hulda G. (Barry) Nichols. The father came to this State in 1839, taking up his residence in the then town of Chicago, where he carried on a harness-shop for several years. In 1846 he removed to Kane County, Ill., where he was engaged in the same line of business for some time. In 1850 he crossed the plains to California, attracted by the discovery of gold on the Pacific Slope, but returned to Illinois the following year, as he did not find that wealth was as easily obtained in the West as reports had indicated. In 1853 he removed to Wyanet, Bureau County, where he opened a harness-shop, and in 1854 he became agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at that place, continuing with that company in the same capacity, with the exception of two years, up to the time of his death, which occurred on the 10th of December, 1893, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. He was born in Broadalbin, N. Y. His wife, who is a native of Madison, N. Y., still resides in Wyanet.

The gentleman whose name heads this record attended the public schools until fourteen years of age, when he began to learn the art of telegraphy in his father's office. In 1876, having mastered the business, he left Wyanet and secured a position as operator, train dispatcher and ticket agent elsewhere. He was employed at various points on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad until 1880, when he entered the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad as train dispatcher. From time to time he won promotion as the result of his faithful and meritorious service, until he had become Superintendent of the Eastern Division. Later he was made Superintendent of the Kansas City Division, and with the exception of a short period remained with that company until 1890, as Superintendent of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Road. He then became connected with the Chesapeake & Ohio, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroads. In 1892 he engaged with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company as chief train dispatcher at Horton, Kan., and in August, 1893, he came to Blue Island as Superintendent of the Illinois Division of that road, which position he now fills.

Mr. Nichols was married in 1878 to Miss Mabel E. Frans, daughter of Harry B. Frans, of Galesburg, Ill., and a native of California. They now have four children, Earl, Jessie, Ethel and Allan.

# ALONZO HUNTINGTON.

ALONZO HUNTINGTON, who was born at Shaftesbury, Vermont, September 1, 1805, and died in Chicago, November 17, 1881, was a Vermonter of good old stock. Capt. Amos Huntington, of the Revolutionary army, was his grandfather, and, like Samuel Huntington, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was a great-grandson of the first of the name in America. Samuel was also President of the Continental Congress, Chief Justice of Connecticut, Governor of Connecticut, and (1789) recipient of two electoral votes at the first Presidential election. Alonzo was also grand-nephew of Governor Galusha, of Vermont. His father owned and operated a marble quarry, in which business young Alonzo took his share of work and responsibility, even while laying the foundation of his education; his higher teaching being deferred to that of an elder brother, whom his service at home helped through Union College.

In spite of this sacrifice, he managed to secure a fair degree of good practical culture, and, so grounded, he studied law in Buffalo under the Hon. I. T. Hatch, and was there admitted to the Bar. He came to Chicago in 1835, became State's Attorney in 1837, and administered his office so well as to be re-elected in 1839, serving until 1841. His most noteworthy case in this connection was the prosecution of John Stone for the murder of Lucretia Thompson, which excited great interest, and elicited from the *American* remarks which the presiding judge (Pearson) thought demanded prosecution for contempt of court. A suit was accordingly instituted by the State's Attorney under the orders of the court. It had no result, except the usual one of calling down the united voice of the press on the head of the prosecutor, who had simply done his official duty and obeyed orders.

His term of office ended, Mr. Huntington resumed practice, wherein (as in his official life) his qualities and attainments assured success. His manners were dignified, yet cordial; his standing as a man and citizen flawless; his relations in private and family life kind, generous and devoted. Many know that by his energy, ability, foresight and self-denial he gained a handsome fortune; few have any idea of the burden of duty he was taking so voluntarily on his strong shoulders. During much of his later life he was the stay and support of his father, mother, two brothers and a widowed sister, besides his own considerable family; the whole load sustained with an heroic cheerfulness that either felt no weariness, or concealed what it felt. Three generations carried wholly by one inflexible conscience and faithful heart!

Mrs. Huntington was also of distinguished descent, being granddaughter of Gideon Olin, one of the founders of Vermont and a member of Congress (1803–7); a niece of the late Abraham Olin, a member of the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh United States Congresses, and Judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and a lineal descendant of the Quakeress, Mary Dyer, who suffered religious martyrdom on Boston Common in 1660. She was a sistor of Dr. Charles V. Dyer, the celebrated wit and humorist of the early days of Chicago, whose engaging qualities she shared and transmitted to her children, of whom two survive their parents: Frances, Mrs. Benjamin M. Wilson, and Henry Alonzo, late Brevet Major in the United States army, a brave soldier in the Union War, and still distinguished in literary and social life.

# EDWIN PARDRIDGE.

EDWIN PARDRIDGE, one of the most remarkable characters ever connected with the Chicago Board of Trade, passed away at his residence on Prairie Avenue on the morning of April 17, 1896, in the sixty-first year of his age. The Chicago *Tribune* said: "The history of Mr. Pardridge's sixty years has few parallels. He was a man of the clearest perceptions, and his strong convictions and the nerve with which he backed them made him a marked man. Since 1869 he has been a familiar figure in local commercial circles, and for the last ten years, during which time he had devoted himself almost exclusively to speculation, his name and fame were world-wide. Probably no man as merchant and operator has been called upon in the West to meet such odds and face such opposition; and those who knew him are agreed as to his business acumen, courage, common sense and kindliness of heart."

Mr. Pardridge exemplified in a marked degree the sturdiness of character handed down by a long line of New England ancestry. The progenitor of this family came from England, and first settled in Massachusetts early in the history of that colony. Thence the line extending to this subject was transferred to Grafton, near Troy, New York, where his grandfather was a thrifty farmer. He was a man of large stature, and reached a green old age. He was twice married. His first wife, Miss Smith, of an old New York family, was the mother of eleven children, and died at the age of fifty years. She was a woman of great thrift and economy, and a devoted mother. Six of her children reached maturity, namely: Asa, Ambrose, Abiah, Anson, Julia and Lydia. All were born at Grafton, were interested in farming, and were highly respected and prospered in life.

The youngest son, Anson, was reared on the old homestead, where he remained until he had attained his majority. He then went to Durhamville, Oneida County, New York, where, after four years of patient labor, he was enabled to settle down upon a farm. He married Miss Amanda Field, a native of Leyden, Massachusetts, a daughter of John Field, a Revolutionary soldier, who reached the age of eighty-two years. His father and two brothers immigrated from Wales before the French and Indian War, and settled in Massachusetts. His wife, Silence Lincoln, was a native of that State, and was, no doubt, a scion of the same family as the late martyred President, whose family was of English descent and located in Massachusetts. Anson Pardridge was born June 10, 1804, passed his entire life upon a farm, and died April 28, 1877. His wife was born in the same year as himself, November 23, and died January 26, 1890. She was a devoted member of the Baptist Church, and was the mother of five children, Anson, Marion, Edwin, Charles W. and Ellen. The eldest daughter is the wife of Charles J. Stokes, and the other of Charles Oscar Gleason, all residing in Evanston. The elder son remained on the home farm until 1877, when he removed to Chicago, where he now resides. The younger son has been interested all his life in the dry-goods trade, and is now in Chicago.

Edwin Pardridge was born at Durhamville,

New York, October 24, 1835. His life was an independent one, and his success was achieved entirely through his own unaided efforts. His education was supplied by the district schools, and he very early began his mercantile career, in which he laid the foundation of his fortune, in a village store near his home. After working five years in a general store at Lyons, New York, he engaged in the dry-goods business at Buffalo, in partnership with his youngest brother. This continued until 1869, when he came to Chicago. He was ambitious and desired a larger field of operations. His first store was located at Lake and State Streets, and in its conduct he showed the same discriminating judgment and mastery of detail which later characterized his operations on the Board of Trade. In 1870 he formed a partnership with his brother, Charles W. Pardridge, to continue the business.

The great fire of 1871 destroyed this store, which was then on Wabash Avenue. After that disaster they built the Boston Store, and purchased the adjoining one at Nos. 112-116 State Street, which was known as Pardridge's Main Store. He finally reverted the Boston Store to his partner, Charles W. Pardridge, and retained the main store. He also had a dry-goods store in Detroit at the time of his demise. He had started and operated numerous other stores, but had largely abandoned trade to gratify his passion for speculation. He made careful investments of his profits, and soon after the fire he was the owner of one hundred rented houses. His faith in local real estate continued, and when he died he had more than seven hundred tenants in flats, houses and store property. Beside this, he conveyed much property to members of his family to provide against the possible disasters of speculation.

Mr. Pardridge operated upon the Board of Trade for about twenty years, and for the first five years, as is the case with most beginners, he was a buyer, and was much of the time a loser. He was attracted to speculation by the success of a few very wealthy men who had acquired their property in this manner. He was not an impulsive, but a systematic and persistent, operator. He formulated a plan which he ever afterwards followed. He became a seller, and though he often took great risks, and even approached seeming recklessness, and on a few occasions narrowly escaped bankruptcy, his gains far exceeded his losses and justified the soundness of his plan. The fortunes Mr. Pardridge won and lost through his boldness in plunging became the gossip of the world. He used to say that it did not require much education to make a speculator, but it needed plenty of cool common sense. Mr. Pardridge's clear foresight was emphatically shown in August, 1892, when May wheat was selling at $1.06 per bushel, and the majority of traders were predicting that it would reach $1.50. Mr. Pardridge said that it would sell for eighty cents per bushel, and it became the case of one man against the world, for all the speculative trade at home and abroad believed in higher prices. Though he lost nearly three-quarters of a million dollars during that summer, he stuck to his prediction, which was verified before the following March, and the speculative world, which had laughed at him, was forced to pay him tribute to the extent of millions of dollars.

He was never exacting in times of stringency, and it is well known that he could have closed out many houses by exacting the margins due him. He never attempted to corner the market, but contented himself with putting in practice his theory of short selling. His fame became world-wide, and between 1890 and 1894 his movements meant a great deal more than the crop reports or the amount of exports. As seen on the floor of the board, Mr. Pardridge was a modest, unassuming man, and while he could play like a wizard with millions of dollars as if they were so many pennies, he was one of the most plainly dressed men on the board. His most pronounced characteristic was dogged determination, though it was never expressed in his face.

Mr. Pardridge had few intimate friends on the board, but this was principally because he did not care about casual friends. His chief friend and supporter was A. J. Cutler, whose biography will be found in this volume. Scores of traders

remember with gratitude how Mr. Pardridge saved them from bankruptcy by timely loans. These kind acts he was accustomed to do without ostentation, and he never desired to hear them mentioned. He practiced silent charity, and never permitted his left hand to know what his right hand did. The poor and unfortunate were special objects of his bounty, and many cases of his liberality hitherto unknown have come to light since his death.

The tension under which Mr. Pardridge lived as an operator undermined his constitution, and his death resulted from Bright's Disease, after three months of almost constant suffering. But his vitality was something remarkable. A few weeks before his death Mr. Cutler called at his home, but learned that he was unable to talk about anything pertaining to business. The next day he was thunderstruck on receiving orders from Mr Pardridge to sell wheat, and within a day or two the latter was seen on the floor of the exchange.

July 10, 1861, Mr. Pardridge was married, near Durhamville, New York, to Miss Sarah Swallow, a native of the town of Verona, Oneida County, New York, and a daughter of William and Mary (Hicks) Swallow, both natives of England. The father was nineteen years old when he came to this country, and was known as an energetic business man of Durhamville. His wife came to the United States when eleven years of age. They were active members of the Methodist Church, and were highly respected by the people of Durhamville, at which place they ended their days in peace and quiet contentment.

The five children of Mr. and Mrs. Pardridge have all reached maturity. The eldest, Sarah Blanche, wife of R. C. Price, resides at Waukegan; Grace Emily, wife of C. W. Leeming, Willard Edwin and Frederick Charles Pardridge reside on Indiana Avenue; and Florence Eva resides at home with her mother.

# HENRY D. BAKER.

HENRY DAVIS BAKER is a native of Illinois, whose patriotic impulses and thoroughgoing business methods have gained for him a reputation well worthy of perpetuation in this record. He was born at Lockport, Will County, April 7, 1845, and is the elder of two sons born to James S. Baker and Adeline H. Eddy.

James S. Baker was born in Otsego County, New York, and removed to Illinois in 1837, becoming one of the pioneer settlers of Lockport. He was a carpenter by trade, and followed that occupation there until his death, which occurred in 1890, at the age of seventy-four years. He was prominent in the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but interested himself little in public affairs. His only official service was in the capacity of Justice of the Peace. He was a son of John Baker, an Englishman, born near the city of Hull, who came to this country about the beginning of the present century. He settled in Otsego County, New York, where he was married, and died there at the age of sixty years. His wife survived to the age of eighty-four.

Mrs. Adeline H. Baker was born near Norwich, Chenango County, New York. She was a daughter of Eli Eddy, a farmer of that locality, whose ancestors were among the number banished from the Massachusetts Colony in company with Roger Williams, and became pioneers of Rhode Island. Mrs. Baker died of cholera in 1854. Her second son, Ernest, died in Engle-

wood, Chicago, in 1891, at the age of forty-two years. After the death of his first wife, Mr. James S. Baker was married to Mrs. Philinda B. Moon, a native of Rochester, New York.

Henry D. Baker received a common-school education, and at the age of nineteen years enlisted in Cogswell's Independent Battery, Illinois Light Artillery. He entered the service on the 23d of February, 1864, and served until June 23, 1865, being mustered out at Vicksburg, Mississippi. He participated in the battle of Nashville, under General Thomas, and was subsequently employed on detached service at that place under General Rosseau. Still later, he served under Captain Barr, Ordnance Officer at Fort McPherson, Natchez, Mississippi. Though the bullets sometimes whizzed in close proximity to his body, he came unscathed from the conflict, and returned to the pursuits of peace.

The next few years after the war he spent at different places in the South and West, and in 1871, just previous to the Great Fire, he located in Chicago. He was employed for a short time by a commission house on the Board of Trade, and for fifteen years thereafter was connected with the Singer & Talcott Stone Company. After severing his connection with that house, he spent four years in the office of Fraser & Chalmers, the well-known foundrymen. His clerical duties were always dispatched in a thorough and competent manner, and he gained a reputation for being an expert accountant.

About twelve years ago Mr. Baker began investigating building and loan associations, and demonstrated to his own satisfaction that this form of investment, when properly managed, offered one of the very best opportunities for people of moderate incomes. He became identified with the Bankers' and Merchants' Building and Loan Association, one of the earliest and most reliable concerns of that character organized in the city. He has served as a Director of that institution since 1884. In 1891 he became its Secretary, filling that position with marked ability for the next three years. Owing to ill-health, he resigned the office of Secretary at the end of that period, and devoted the next year to rest and recuperation. In 1894 he became Secretary of the Grand Army of the Republic Building and Loan Association. This institution, which has been established for about eleven years, is in a sound and healthy condition, having matured its first five series of stock, and is now recognized as one of the most substantial and prosperous corporations of the kind.

Mr. Baker is a conservative, energetic and far-seeing business man, and eminently adapted to the management of involved and extensive financial accounts. He is known as one of the well-informed men in the city on matters pertaining to building and loan associations, and his services and counsel are frequently sought by other individuals and corporations whose affairs have become entangled through incompetent or unfaithful management. In addition to his duties as Secretary of the association with which he is now identified, he transacts a general loan and fire insurance business.

In 1877 Mr. Baker was married to Miss Agnes M. Milne, daughter of Robert Milne, of Lockport, Illinois. Mr. Milne, who was an early settler at that place, became one of the leading farmers and stock-breeders of Illinois, and served as a member of the first Board of Canal Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the State. He lived to the age of eighty-seven years, passing away in November, 1891. Mrs. Baker, who is an accomplished and amiable lady, is the mother of a son and two daughters. Horace S., the son, is a student at the Evanston Township High School. The daughters are named, respectively, Adeline M. and Elsie M. The family is connected with the Congregational Church of Evanston, which city has been its home since the spring of 1890. Mr. Baker is a member of Unity Council of the National Union at Evanston, and of John A. Logan Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He has been connected with the Masonic order since he was twenty-one years old, and in political sentiment is an independent Republican. He entertains no aspirations for political honors, but endeavors in a quiet way to fulfill all the duties of an American citizen.

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# URIAH H. WHEELER.

URIAH HARMON WHEELER. The closing life work of Uriah H. Wheeler ended a branch of one of the distinguished Bay State families; which pathetic fact invites attention well back towards primal Pilgrim days, an era of ruggedly severe but sterling deeds. Briefly told, the story runs as follows: Traditionally from Wales, in 1640 (only twenty years subsequent to the immortal landing of the Pilgrims), Thomas Wheeler is found at Concord, Massachusetts, historic scene of the "Minute-men" fight in earliest Revolutionary times. Here he founded a large family, in evidence of which fact it is only necessary to say that persons bearing this name have from that day to this always exceeded the numbers of those of any other family name in that town.

He rose to the rank of Captain, and as such was in command of that intrepid score of comrades who made the march in 1675 to Brookfield, to treat with King Philip, where, falling into an ambush, about one-half of the band was slaughtered. Captain Wheeler had his horse shot under him while in the saddle, and, being himself badly wounded, was from under the very tomahawks of savage foes rescued by his son, Sergeant Thomas Wheeler, who, although suffering from wounds, placed his father upon another horse of a fallen soldier, and from the bloody scene both found safety in flight.

The following year, Captain Wheeler died, never having recovered from the effects of his wounds. Thomas Wheeler, junior, in the mean time having married and had children, later removed to the rapidly developing town of Marlboro, situated only a few miles west.

The scene now changes to New Marlboro, in Berkshire County, western Massachusetts, whose original grantors were principally from Marlboro, whence the name. Benjamin Wheeler, a descendant of the said Thomas Wheeler, junior, was the first settler in this new grant, and one of the organizers of New Marlboro. The winter of 1739–40 was spent by him entirely alone in his log cabin, provisions being brought from Sheffield, the nearest settlement, ten miles distant. The next year he brought his family, who, the following season, were reinforced by the arrival of several other families.

The old Wheeler homestead is situated one mile northwest of New Marlboro Center, on the road to Great Barrington, on the right of Anthony Brook (so called from the last Indian occupant of the valley), and remained in the family for one hundred and forty years, through five generations of direct descendants, four of the number bearing the Christian name of Benjamin. From the first Benjamin Wheeler, above named, the descent is traced to the subject of this biography through Zenas Wheeler and his wife, Azubah; their son Zenas, born October 22, 1756, and his wife, Elizabeth; their son, Warren Wheeler, born March 10, 1788, who was the father of Uriah H. Wheeler, as related below. Transplanted to new soil, the family tree throve and spread out its branches, many of them bearing distinguished offspring, conspicuously Capt. Zenas Wheeler of Revolutionary War times.

In the western part of New Marlboro, at a place locally known as "Mill River," is a fine water power upon the Konkapot River, where in

later years paper and lumber manufacturing has been extensively carried on. Attracted thither in 1836, Warren Wheeler erected the first mill for the manufacture of writing paper. So rapidly did the new industry develop, that in 1855, of three paper mills then running there, that of Warren Wheeler & Co. was the largest, more than forty hands being employed and a yearly output of $50,000 worth of stock being made—a remarkable showing for so early a day; therefore no wonder the firm was rated very high in the metropolis of New York.

This firm later became Wheeler & Sons, afterwards Wheeler, Sheldon & Babcock, and was finally sold out to a syndicate known as the Marlboro Paper Company, and later to the Brookside Paper Company, while to-day these large industries of the vicinity are controlled by the well-known Berkshire Paper Company. It will thus be seen that Warren Wheeler was one of the founders of the trade.

The subject of this sketch, Uriah Harmon Wheeler, was born at New Marlboro in the year 1825, being a son of the said Warren Wheeler and wife, Alice (Harmon) Wheeler. Of delicate mould, he was an apt pupil, and we know made the most of opportunities at local schools and later at Meriden (Connecticut) Academy. At the age of twenty-one, he became a partner with his father in the paper mill, succeeding to a place made vacant by the death of an elder brother, Warren Wheeler, junior, who had formerly been the first partner of Cyrus W. Field, father of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

Uncertain health led to disposing of this lucrative business in 1854, at which period father and son came West; the former to Berrien Springs, Michigan, the latter to the welcoming city of Chicago, where he located on the South Side, destined henceforth to be his home. For ten years he was a partner and Chicago representative of the great lumber firm of E. & J. Canfield of Chicago, and Manistee, Michigan, which then owned extensive local yards, situated on the West Side, near the Lake Street Bridge. When this branch of the business was sold out, not wishing to leave Chicago, Mr. Wheeler severed his pleasant relationship with this firm. Subsequently he bought from the well-known John B. Idson his interest in the wholesale belting and rubber business at No. 174 Lake Street, thus becoming a partner of Sylvanus Hallock (formerly of New York), under the firm style of Hallock & Wheeler, one of the first, largest and most reputable houses of its kind in their day.

Here failing health found him in January, 1875, obliged to halt midway in life's pleasant march. For the final two years, he endured the lot of a patiently resigned invalid; and so when the Angel of Death visited his earthly home, April 21, 1876, he found not an anxious but a prepared well-doer, at peace with both God and men. The remains were borne by loving friends from the family mansion at Twenty-second Street to their last home, Rose Hill. The Rev. Dr. Mitchell officiated at the obsequies of one who had for a long time been a stanch supporter of the First Presbyterian Church. In politics, he was an unswerving Republican; never aggressively active in political life, but quietly fulfilling his duties of citizen as he wisely knew them.

Mr. Wheeler was married, in 1846, to Miss Lorinda Canfield Wheeler, of New Marlboro, who was born at Hudson, on the Hudson, where her parents were for a time residing. She was a daughter of Abraham Wheeler, who married a Miss Lorinda Canfield, of eastern New York, a descendant of an old Connecticut family.

Their happy union was blessed with four children, whom unkind fate removed upon the very threshold of their lives. Mr. Wheeler possessed a typical old-school Massachusetts face, intellectually refined and bearing an expression almost feminine in gentleness. Deeply set dark blue eyes lent a spirituelle radiance to finely chiseled, classic features, as vividly portrayed by the skilled brush of the well-known New York artist, Theodore Pine. Beloved by those with whom he became intimate, he was held in respectful esteem by all acquaintances in business relations. Socially he was an ever-welcome, genial companion, full of clever, refined thoughts, delivered without ostentation. His superior success was

mainly due to a well-defined, consistent conservation of energies, for while naturally conservative, a delicate constitution was continually teaching this essential lesson. And here we stay our narrative, with an observation of an honored fellow-citizen: "He was faithful in all things. None of our business men has better merited the epithet gentleman."

# AARON OLLENDORFF.

REV. AARON OLLENDORFF, one of the most highly respected citizens of Chicago, died at his home in that city October 30, 1895, and his remains were deposited in Waldheim Cemetery. He was born August 31, 1816, in Rawicz, in the Province of Posen, Prussia, and was a son of Marcus Ollendorff, a wealthy contractor of that city, where his ancestors had been born and reared for many generations.

The subject of this sketch received a liberal education, preparing for a teacher, and commenced his career at the age of seventeen as tutor in a private family in Kozmen, Germany. At the age of twenty-five years he was a teacher and minister in Holland, where he achieved considerable fame through an address made at the funeral of a noted rabbi. This address was printed and sold throughout the entire kingdom, the proceeds being devoted to the building of a synagogue. Proceeding to Pleshen, in the Province of Posen, he opened a school, and also became an instructor in the Jewish religion. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the Theological Seminary at Posen.

In 1855 he accompanied his brother and brother-in-law to Australia, whither they were led by the brilliant promise of the newly opened goldfields. They were ten weeks on the voyage from England to Australia on a sailing-vessel. Arriving in Melbourne, he immediately became pastor of a Hebrew congregation, but returned in 1858 to Germany, locating in Breslau, where he opened a college for boys in company with his brother-in-law, P. Joseph, Doctor of Philosophy.

Mr. Ollendorff invested his means in real estate, but the speculation proved unfortunate, and in 1866 he came to America to retrieve his fortunes. He located for a time in Baltimore, where he was associated for a time with Mr. Joseph, a brother-in-law, in the wholesale jewelry business. From there he was called to Chicago to take charge of the North Chicago Hebrew congregation, the first of that sect on the North Side. He officiated there three years, the house of worship being located on Superior Street, near Wells Street, and his residence was on Illinois Street, near LaSalle Avenue. He was next called to Quincy, Illinois, where he officiated three years, thus escaping the great Chicago fire. In 1873 he returned to the city and became an active member of his former congregation, devoting himself for the remainder of his life to private pursuits.

Beside the subject of this sketch, the Ollendorff family has produced another noted scholar —Professor Ollendorff, of Paris, France, who was the author of grammars in all modern languages, many of which are still in use.

Doctor Ollendorff was married in Great Glogau, Germany, March 29, 1853, to Miss Sophia Joseph, of Great Glogau, Silesia, Germany. She was a native of that place and daughter of Jacob and Henrietta (Peisach) Joseph. The children of Doctor and Mrs. Ollendorff were Fannie, Martha, Max, Paul and Arthur. The only survivor, Fannie, is the wife of Millard Cass, a prominent real-estate dealer of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Cass are the parents of two sons, namely: Mr. Philip Cass, a promising young man of twenty-one, who is an expert electrician and bicyclist; and Sigmund Cass, now eleven years old, a student of the Chicago public schools.

Doctor Ollendorff's mother, Helen Ollendorff, was a famous beauty, born and reared in Dantzig, West Prussia. The fame of her beauty extended to Rawicz, where her future husband lived. He hastened to Dantzig and succeeded in bringing her home as his bride. The beauty of this lady was transmitted to her posterity, and is noticeable in her only granddaughter living on this side of the Atlantic. She lived to the great age of ninety-six years, and preserved her remarkable beauty and vivacity of spirits until her death.

Reverend Doctor Ollendorff was one of the greatest Talmudic and Hebraic scholars of the age, and was considered an authority on all matters pertaining to ancient Hebrew history. His funeral was one of the most imposing ever seen on the North Side, and was conducted from the new temple of the North Side Hebrew congregation, corner of LaSalle Avenue and Goethe Street, the Reverend Doctor Norden, pastor of the congregation, and Reverend Doctor Felsenthal officiating.

# SAMUEL P. SKINNER.

REV. SAMUEL PROUTY SKINNER, one of the fathers of Universalism in the West, and for seven years the publisher of its leading western organ, passed away in Chicago, August 12, 1858, at the age of forty-eight years. He was the son of Baxter Skinner, a farmer in Manchester, New Hampshire, where he was born in 1810. The family was noted for its intellectual force, and furnished one of the Presidents of Lombard University, at Galesburg, Illinois, Otis A. Skinner.

Samuel P. Skinner was educated in New England, and at the age of twenty-two was married, in Conway, Franklin County, Massachusetts, to Miss Armenia Pulsifer, a native of that town. She survived him two years, dying in Chicago in 1860. They had no children, but adopted a niece, Sarah A., who is now the wife of Charles E. Lake, residing in Chicago. Dr. Skinner, as he was called by his contemporaries, was justly so styled, for Lombard College (as it was then known) conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity; but he did not accept it, for reasons best known to himself. He was a man of rare beauty of character, and spread sunshine wherever he went. He was beloved by all who knew him.

He first preached at Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, whence he went to Baltimore, Maryland, and was pastor of the Universalist Society there ten years. Returning to Boston, he preached occasionally at Newton Upper Falls, near that city. His health was never robust, and he decided to try the western climate.

He arrived in Chicago in October, 1845, and six months afterward accepted a call to the First Universalist Church, now known as St. Paul's, and at present presided over by Rev. A. J. Canfield, D. D. He purchased land at the northwest corner of Van Buren Street and Wabash Avenue, upon which was erected in 1856 a church edifice patterned after the church of Rev. Dr. Neal, at Boston. This was destroyed in the great conflagration of 1871, soon after which the society built a church at great expense on the east side of Michigan Avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, on what was known as the Widow Clark property, for years a landmark of Chicago. Later the church was abandoned as being too far down town, and the present handsome house of the society was put up at Thirtieth Street and Prairie Avenue. Rev. Mr. Skinner continued as pastor until 1852, when he was compelled to give up the ministry on account of feeble health. Though not possessed of a good voice, his sermons were able, and he held the society together and established it firmly.

Upon abandoning the pulpit, he did not get out of church work, and bought the *Better Cove-*

*nant*, a small denominational paper, which he enlarged and improved, changing the name to the *New Covenant*. It is now a flourishing religious journal, known as the *Universalist*. He was an easy writer and superior editor, and continued the management of the paper for some years, when he sold it to Rev. D. P. Livermore, who conducted it a long time, until his removal to Boston, where he now resides.

In his last years Dr. Skinner gave some attention to real-estate investments, and he left a competence to his family. Cut off at a comparatively early age, the church lost in him one of its most faithful and useful workers, and his memory is still lovingly cherished in its records. He was of a retiring disposition, and those who intimately knew him best appreciated his worth. His works live after him.

# JAMES YOUNG SANGER.

JAMES YOUNG SANGER was conspicuous for many years among the prominent eastern-born citizens of Illinois. His birthplace is in Sutton, Vt., his birth having occurred on the 7th of March, in the year 1814. He received a practical common-school education, and was a precocious youth in business matters. At the age of fourteen, he became head clerk in the store of Isaac Harris, of Pittsburgh, Pa., then the largest mercantile establishment of its kind in the city. He was methodical, devoted to the interests of his employers, remarkable for his readiness and facility in business, and commanded the admiring commendation of his associates.

His father, David Sanger, after removing from Vermont, associated with himself one of his sons, and they became contractors on the Erie Canal and other public works in the State of New York. They built some of the locks at Lockport, N. Y., and had other contracts on the canal, James Y. Sanger being associated with them. The four sons of David Sanger all became contractors and builders of public works. After completing their work in New York, they went to Pennsylvania and engaged in the same kind of business. Going from there to Ohio, they assisted in the construction of the Ohio canals; still going westward, they performed similar work on the Wabash & Erie Canal. Following the completion of this undertaking, J. Y. Sanger moved to St. Joseph, Mich., where he opened a general store, and was interested in bridge-building and similar enterprises.

In 1836 James Y. Sanger, his father and Gen. Hart L. Stewart came to Chicago and bid for contract work on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, which was let by the State of Illinois. Several of these contracts were secured by these gentlemen, who had formed a co-partnership for that purpose, and their first work was in the vicinity of Chicago. As the work progressed southwestward, the canal was constructed where now the famous quarries of Lemont and neighboring towns are situated, and a vast amount of rockwork was excavated. They also built the aqueduct and bridge at Ottawa, the locks at Peru, and constructed various other public works. In the spring of 1840 J. Y. Sanger moved to Chicago.

The year 1842 proved disastrous to them. There was due them a large amount of money for work which they had performed at an immense outlay. The State defaulted payment, and they were compelled to accept in satisfaction of their claim State script, whose commercial value was twenty-five per cent. of its face representation. Mrs. Sanger received as a present

from her husband $2,000 of this script, worth $500, with which she bought a lot, on which the Stewart House now stands. One half of this she afterward sold to her sister, the wife of Gen. Stewart, at cost price; upon the other half, which constituted the corner lot, she erected a two-story frame house, with frontage of twenty-five feet, and planted the remainder, a strip of fifteen feet, with trees and flowers for ornament. This property she sold a few years afterward for $12,000.

In the year 1850, James Y. Sanger, Gen. Stewart, L. P. Sanger and others organized a company to build public works, especially railroads, on a more extensive scale than the people of the West had ever seen them carried on before. This organization was known as Sanger, Camp & Co., and its first undertaking was the construction and equipment of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, which was projected to run from East St. Louis to Vincennes, Ind. For the completion of one hundred and fifty miles of line the compensation was to be $5,000,000. Shortly afterward, they contracted with the Belleville & Alton Railroad Company to build a line from Belleville, by way of St. Louis, to Alton for $1,000,000. In the winter of 1853-54, the North Missouri Railroad Company contracted with this firm for a railroad from St. Louis to the Iowa State line, northwesterly one hundred and eighty miles. The estimates for this work were about $7,000,000. In 1855 another contract was made by Sanger, Camp & Co. to complete a railroad from St. Louis, by way of Vandalia, to the Wabash River, near Terre Haute, a distance of one hundred and sixty miles, and for this they were to receive $8,000,000. The total of the contracts undertaken by this company, within the dates mentioned, amounted to more than $21,000,000. Nothing more clearly illustrates the energy and enterprise of the members of this company than the mention of these figures. Their work was pushed with vigor, and their operations were watched with interest by the people of the entire West.

In addition to the works which the company constructed, and which have been already mentioned, a line of railroad fifteen miles in length was built from St. Louis to Belleville, which became one of the most profitable pieces of railroad property in the United States, in proportion to its length. The year 1857 scattered broadcast its calamities with an impartial hand, and financial troubles involved Sanger, Camp & Co., as they did thousands of others. The railroad companies with which their contracts were made were unable to meet their financial obligations, and this company was compelled to take $8,000,000 for the work they had performed, which, if completed according to the contract, would have brought them $21,000,000. In 1857 James Y. Sanger, disappointed in his expectations with regard to eastern railroads, turned his attention toward the West, and went to California, where he put in operation a railroad from Sacramento to Marysville, the first one ever operated in California. He remained on the Pacific Coast for two years, and then returned to Chicago.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he became a contractor for Government supplies, which continued to be his principal business during the continuance of the war. After the return of peace, he again engaged in railroad work, and associated with Gen. James H. Ledlie in the organization of a syndicate to build the Union Pacific Railroad. The syndicate secured several large contracts. Before any considerable amount of work had been done, Mr. Sanger's health failed, and he was disappointed in his expectation of putting his whole time upon this project. In a short time his condition compelled him to abandon it entirely. His interest in the company was taken by Gen. John M. Corse, who was afterward Postmaster at Boston. Thus it was that Mr. Sanger missed an opportunity of sharing the large profits of this enterprise. He returned to Chicago, where he remained until his death, on July 3, 1867.

It was after his settlement at St. Joseph, Mich., that Mr. Sanger met Miss Mary Catherine McKibben, daughter of Col. James McKibben, whose family had moved from Pennsylvania to Michigan after his death. Col. McKibben's wife was the daughter of William Nelson, an Irish

gentleman, who emigrated to America after the Revolutionary War and settled in Bedford, Pa., where his family grew up and his only daughter married Col. McKibben. The acquaintance of Mr. Sanger and Miss McKibben resulted in mutual affection and led to their marriage, which occurred at Lockport, Ill., April 5, 1841. Miss McKibben was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., and was one of four children born to Col. and Mrs. McKibben. She was the true helpmate and companion of the noble husband whom she survives, and for the honor of whose memory she has performed many good works. She is familiar with the history of Chicago from the period of its early growth, and is still a resident of this city. She has been the mother of two sons and one daughter, all of whom were born in Chicago. One son, James McKibben Sanger, died September 19, 1877, leaving two sons, James P. and John Foster Sanger. The other son, Fred W. Sanger, resides in his native city. The daughter is the wife of George M. Pullman, of Chicago.

For more than thirty years Mr. Sanger was one of the most prominent citizens of Illinois, and one whose efforts contributed as much as those of any other toward the growth and development of the State. The influence of the enterprises with which he was identified upon the commerce of the West is incalculable. The four hundred and fifty miles of railroad in the construction of which he was largely instrumental, were built at an outlay of $12,000,000. It is not necessary to speak of the many lesser enterprises with which he was identified. He was widely known, not only in commercial, but also in social circles, and was a prominent member of the Masonic order. His success in life was due to his fertility of resource, his wonderful ability to recover from pecuniary embarrassments, and his indomitable energy.

# REV. HIRAM WASHINGTON THOMAS.

REV. HIRAM WASHINGTON THOMAS, D. D., the subject of this sketch, is the son of Joseph and Margaret (McDonald) Thomas, who were well-to-do farmers in Hampshire County, W. Va. On his father's side he is of German and Welsh, and on his mother's Scotch and English, extraction. Hiram is the fourth in a family of six children, having three brothers older and two sisters younger than himself, and was born in Hampshire County, among the mountains of West Virginia, April 29, 1832. When but a year old the family removed to Preston County, near the Maryland line, where he grew to manhood. He was naturally of a slender constitution, with a massive brain overtopping his body, and it was fortunate that his childhood and early manhood were spent on a farm among the rugged mountains. The outdoor active life of a farmer toned up his physical constitution to a reasonable equality with his mental capacity, so that he has been able to bear an amount of intellectual work surpassed by few, and at the age of sixty years his vigor is unimpaired and his personal appearance still youthful. The educational facilities of his native place were, fortunately perhaps for him, meagre and primitive, and he was left to the very necessary work of preparing a constitution for future use. The thirst for knowledge was, however, so great in him, that at the age of sixteen he went one hundred miles on foot to Hardy County, Va., and worked nights and mornings for a winter's schooling at a little village academy. Two years after, one Doctor McKesson, of his neighborhood, took

him under his private tutelage for two years, after which he attended the Cooperstown, Pennsylvania Academy, and subsequently the Berlin Seminary, in the same State, then under the direction of J. F. Eberhart, now a member of the People's Church, Chicago, and a fast friend of the Doctor's.

On moving to Iowa he continued his studies privately under Dr. Charles Elliott, formerly President of the Iowa Wesleyan University. His studies have, however, never been discontinued. Like many men of mark, he has never graduated, but expects to remain a student to the end of his life. The greater part of his knowledge of books he has acquired since he began to preach, and has facilitated his work greatly, and fastened his acquirements in his memory, by making immediate use of them as fast as acquired, a most admirable method.

His mother was a devout Methodist, and his father a Quaker. The moral tone of the family was exceptionally high, and its religion both practical and intensely devotional. At the age of eighteen Hiram became converted, and began soon after to preach. Like many other great preachers, he had the conviction from childhood that he must one day preach, and although he fought against it long and energetically, yet when the time came he yielded and entered into the work.

He at first joined the Pittsburgh Conference of the Evangelical Association, or German Methodists, with whom he remained till in 1856, when he joined the Iowa Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

March 19, 1865, he married Miss Emmeline C. Merrick, an accomplished young lady of Dempseytown, Pa. Her people were Presbyterians, and Methodist preachers, and though popular with the same class who used to hear Christ "gladly," were, nevertheless, at that period considered rather among the proletariat. The union has been, however, a happy one, and through all the extraordinary trials of the life of an itinerant Methodist preacher on the frontier, they have found in each other an unfailing source of strength and consolation.

In the autumn of 1854 his parents sold out their Virginia home, and the family removed to Washington County, Iowa, and bought a tract of land. Thither Hiram, with his young wife, followed them the following spring. The summer was spent opening a new farm, house-building, etc., the young preacher working faithfully seven days in the week, six on the farm and one in the pulpit. In the fall that scourge of a new country, congestive chills and fever, brought him and his faithful wife to the verge of death, but, as he firmly believes, his life was spared in answer to prayer. Whether his faithful spouse was included in the petition, or is indebted to the efficacy of a stronger vital organization for her escape, is not recorded, but it is certain that she, too, was spared to remark that there was little left of Hiram but "a handful of bones and a tuft of red hair."

But he was not ordained to bury himself or his talents in Iowa soil, and speedily relinquished the farm entirely for the pulpit, and entered fully upon the arduous life of a Methodist itinerant. For several successive years he managed to eke out a subsistence for himself and family on $300 a year. The leading charges of Marshall, Ft. Madison, Washington, Mt. Pleasant and Burlington enjoyed the benefit of his labors, besides which he spent two years as Chaplain of the State Penitentiary. In 1869 he was transferred to the Rock River Conference, and stationed at Park Avenue, Chicago. After three years he was appointed to the First Church (Methodist Church Block) of the same city, where likewise he remained three years. He was then sent to the First Church of Aurora for two years, and next to Centenary Church, Chicago, where his term of three years expired in October, 1880. His early preaching gave promise of all his later fame. He always drew large congregations and the church flourished under his care. It was predicted many years ago by astute friends that he only had to be transferred to a large city to acquire a national reputation. He has captured every place in which he has preached, and his success in Chicago is only a repetition of his career on a smaller scale in the villages and towns of his

earlier ministry. There have usually been many demands for him, and a spirited rivalry between the leading churches of his conference, as there is now between cities and denominations.

Dr. Thomas has been a man of sorrows as well as of privations and arduous labors. Of seven children born to his home but one survives, Dr. Homer M. Thomas, now a prominent physician of Chicago. His large personal experience in the school of grief has opened a door for him into the hearts of the afflicted and desolate few not tempered in the same school can enjoy. He was born and reared in humble life; he drew his first breath among the freedom-inspiring mountains; he had his long struggle with poverty, and is familiar with its trials and temptations; he has mingled with the lowly, and become familiar with their wants and woes, and no fame, honor or pelf of his later years can lift him above the common people in his sympathies or his labors. He began his life with them, he has spent it for them, he will close it among them. This is the secret of his heresy—it is the secret of his power. And had not Methodism progressed out of its primitive simplicity and liberality, it would not have scandalized and wronged itself by driving him from among them. However, it gave him a broader field, and probably increased his usefulness by breaking down for him the wall of partition which the church unconsciously had erected between her ministers and the people, and by casting him with her ban upon him into the bosom of the people whom he loved. "Nothing pains me more," he said at one time, "or gives me more anxious thought, than that the world's great need, and religion's great gift—man's want and God's fullness—cannot be brought together. It rests upon me with such a weight that I have sometimes almost felt that God calls me to a ministry at large outside of the church, that I might get near to the hearts and homes of the people."

The expression of such sentiments could not but make him very popular among those who most need human sympathy and ministerial counsel and assistance, and naturally the narrow bigots of his own class would look with increasing disfavor upon him. He would be regarded by the scribes and pharisees with jealousy, anger and suspicion, in proportion as it became manifest that "the common people heard him gladly." It hence became early apparent that a separation must sooner or later come—the drift of events could not be checked. With the deepening of his sympathies for humanity came the inevitable broadening of his religious, or rather theological, views of truth and his understanding of the Scriptures. With him to study, to learn and to preach were necessary steps in a process continually going on. He never waits to inquire how truth will be received, or what will be its consequences to himself. He only asks if it be truth; his duties to proclaim it he never questions. His opposers did not stop to inquire if his views were truth, nor yet whether they were contrary to the essentials of Methodism, but placed the issues of their cause against him upon the standards of the Church, and themselves determined the standards. There could be but one issue of such a trial. It is difficult to ascertain the date of the earliest expression of heresy by the Doctor, and it is of little moment. It is probable that his early popularity arose from his human and rational view of God, the Bible, and its teachings, which came to him unconsciously, and was expressed as unconsciously and as naturally as he breathed. However, rumors of his unsoundness were heard as far back as 1865, while yet in Burlington, Iowa, and on that account an effort was made to prevent his transfer to Chicago. It was not, however, until he became the pastor of the First Church that his liberal views attracted general notice. His nearness to the people, and his popularity among publicans and sinners who flocked to hear him, and many of whom he reformed, seemed to give offense to the brethren. Besides this he did a good deal of undenominational work. He originated the Philosophical Society of Chicago, and was its second President. The society was organized soon after the great fire, and held its meetings for a time in the Methodist Church Block. It was composed of such men as Judge Booth, Prof. Rodney Welch, Dr. Samuel Willard, Gen. Buford, Dr. Edmund Andrews, Rev. Dr. Joseph Haven, Dr. E. F. Abbott, J. W. Ela,

Prof. Austin Bierbower, and two hundred or three hundred more orthodox, liberal sceptics, spiritualists, atheists, Catholics and all the shades between these. Its discussions were not always orthodox, as might be expected, and Dr. Thomas was held responsible for every variation therefrom.

He affiliated with liberal-minded people outside of his own church. He preached a powerful sermon in defense of Prof. Swing, and followed it with one on hell, something after the example of Henry Ward Beecher; sometimes preached for the Universalists and Unitarians; organized an undenominational preachers' meeting, called the Round Table, and in general conducted himself in a way which indicated that he could no longer, "after the straighter sect of our religion, live a pharisee."

When, therefore, in the fall of 1875, his term at the First Church in Chicago expired, the complaints had grown so loud in certain quarters that he was sent out of the city to Aurora. There was much dissatisfaction about this. His own church, the newspapers, and the general public believed it was designed to lessen his field of influence. Several large and wealthy churches of other denominations offered him places. Charges in other conferences sought his services, but he went quietly to his new appointment and soon built up a large congregation in Aurora. Persistent efforts were, however, made to get him back to Chicago, and with final success, for he was appointed to Centenary Church in 1877. Immediately this society became one of the largest in the Northwest, and other clergymen claimed that their congregations were rushing off to Centenary Church and getting "Thomasized." During all this time he was lecturing throughout the Northwest, giving during the lecture season one or two lectures a week in Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and occasionally other States. This spread both his fame and his opinions, and multiplied both his friends and his enemies. But the crisis of his religious affairs was approaching.

When the next conference met at Mt. Carroll, in October, 1878, the subject of Dr. Thomas' recent utterances was privately discussed, and a plan carefully matured in secret to bring the matter to a head. With characteristic boldness, and rejoicing in his own freedom, Dr. Thomas preached before the conference a sermon in which he took occasion to give free expression to his peculiar views and criticise the narrowness of some of his brethren.

A committee on conference relations was appointed. This was a sort of Star Chamber, before which complaints might be secretly brought against any minister, and some one, unknown to anybody except the committee, made charges against Dr. Thomas, and an adverse case was worked up. The committee reported the case to the conference, and there was much discussion of the matter, but finally the presiding bishop, Dr. Foster, cut the matter short by asking all those to rise to their feet who felt that no loyal Methodist could preach such a sermon, an unwarrantable proceeding, asking, as it did, judgment before trial. A large majority, nevertheless, stood up and set themselves right on the question of heresy before the world. A resolution offered was then adopted, asking Dr. Thomas either to abandon his objectionable teaching, or withdraw from the church; in other words, to become a hypocrite and stay in, or remain an honest man and get out. He very properly refused to do either, thinking probably that the church was in need of honest and independent thinkers, rather than regulation preachers.

The trial began at the opening session, October 5, 1879, and continued at intervals till October 10, when, as was anticipated, he was again found guilty and expelled, both from the ministry and the membership of the church.

The committee, however, did not sustain the charge upon the question of the inspiration of the Bible, but acquitted him on that account. Upon the atonement the vote stood nine to six, and on endless punishment eleven to four.

Shortly before the meeting of the conference at Rockford in 1880, a number of Chicago gentlemen met and pledged themselves to be responsible for the expenses of a service in the central part of the city. Accordingly, Hooley's Theatre was engaged, and to it the Doctor went after the action of that conference. A large congregation

greeted him at once, and he continued to hold services there with great success till in 1885, then in the Chicago Opera House for a few months, and since then in McVicker's Theatre.

Upon this expulsion by the conference at Sycamore, although it endangered his right of appeal to the judicial conference, he felt it his duty to continue his work, and did so. As he feared, so it turned out. The judicial conference which met at Terre Haute, Ind., December 6, 1881, refused to entertain the appeal, and the decision of the conference at Sycamore stands as final.

To his new relation the Doctor and the public have both become accustomed and are well satisfied. He still preaches to large audiences every Sunday at McVicker's Theatre, his influence and popularity are unabated, and the People's Church of Chicago has been a source of comfort and blessing to thousands, and is every year growing in numbers and usefulness.

The following statement of his belief is from his own defense, when on trial before the conference:

"And now, what is the substance of what I believe and what I deny?

"It must be evident that I hold to the great and fundamental doctrines of Christianity, and that I am in hearty accord with the spirit and work of Methodism.

"I hold to the inspiration and authority of the Scriptures, that in matters of doctrine and duty they are final—the authority of God. But I do not accept the verbal theory of inspiration, nor claim that all parts of all the sixty-six books of the Bible are of equal authority, inspiration, or value, nor that all parts of the Old Testament are critically infallible. And in these things, am I not in accord with the best scholarship of our own church and of the world? Certainly I am. Does the Methodist Church, or the fifth article of religion, require our ministry to believe more or differently? I think not.

"I hold to the doctrine of a vicarious atonement, but I hold it in that form that is called moral or paternal; or, in other words, I hold to the governmental view with the penal idea left out—I deny the doctrine of a literal penal substitution. It is, I think, both unreasonable and unscriptural. It is an offense to our deepest moral institutions and a burden to Christian faith. I am aware that in saying this I am compelled to differ to some extent from what seems to be the teachings of Wesley and Watson, but I claim to be in substantial accord with Raymond and Miley, and to hold in substance what in its last analysis must be declared to be the true Arminian Doctrine.

"I hold to the strength and integrity of the government of God, that all sin will be properly punished, but I do not believe in a material hell fire, nor in the terrible ideas of future torment that have come down to us from the past. Such teachings, to my mind, negate the very idea of a God. I must agree with good Dr. Raymond, that 'it is competent to think of God as making hell not as terrible, but as tolerable as possible. If God punishes sinners, it is because He must. He is vindicatory, but not vindictive. He is a righteous being, and a righteous sovereign, but not a malicious murderer.' But I cannot agree with Dr. Williamson, who says: 'Mr. Wesley, in his sermon on Hell, states the doctrine of the Methodist churches on this subject. From this teaching, so far as known, there are no influential dissenters.' I should rather say with Dr. Whedon, 'We imagine the census would be small of American Methodist ministers who would accept Mr. Wesley's physical views of hell.'

"I hold to the endlessness of the law by which sin must be punished, and hence to endless punishment for the endlessly obdurate, if such there be; but, assuming as I do the freedom of souls after death, I cannot affirm that any soul will or will not forever remain in sin, and hence I can neither affirm nor deny endless punishment for any soul. But, postulating endless punishment upon endless sinning, I am logically bound to suppose that if the sinning come to an end, the suffering must also come to an end, unless, indeed, it be that suffering of loss that in the nature of things seems to be remediless. And I have a hope—a hope that has come to me through much suffering and prayer, and that seems to be strengthened by the nearest visions of God—that, somehow, all the divine love and striving to win

and save souls will not end with this poor, short life, but that the work of discipline and salvation may go on in the immortal world. And it seems to me that whilst there is upon some texts a surface look of finality, there is a deeper and far-reaching vision of other texts, and the Scriptures as a whole, on which this hope may rest."

Dr. Thomas is a born student. Everything he sees, hears and feels, or in any way comes in contact with, he investigates, and the impress is left on his mind. He seeks for the essence and cause of things. No one analyses and interprets past history, or present human activities, with a keener or more truthful philosophy, or reads nearer the lines of truth in all things that affect humanity. He is an honest student, intent on getting the true meaning of life and all its related conditions and existences, without reference to their supporting any pre-conceived notions or dogmas of church or society.

As a public speaker, he is himself and nobody else. When ready to begin his sermon he steps slowly to the front of the platform, without note or manuscript about him, and pausing a moment and casting his eyes over his expectant congregation, he commences in a low and measured tone of voice that scarcely reaches the outer sittings of his large audience-room. At first he is very slow and articulate in his utterances, and pauses at the end of every sentence. He is addressing the understanding. His sentences are terse, condensed, and plain in their meaning. Every one is very likely complete in itself, though nearly related to the preceding ones, and adding to their strength and clearness. There is no effort at oratory, and his thoughts are couched in the simplest language. He presents deliberately accepted facts of life and the world, and multiplies generalized statements along the line of the subject under discussion; statements which all know to be true, but which few have considered in their relations to the theories or views he is presenting. He at once creates an interest and prepares the way for his discourse, and lays the foundations on which to build his arguments. And he is so eminently fair and truthful in all his propositions, that from the start he wins both the sympathies and understanding of his hearers. As he continues to add proposition to proposition, and argument to argument, and to interweave these, his voice gradually rises, becoming clear, strong and emphatic; the interest intensifies, and a pleasing spell steals over his audience, which holds them with greater or less tension until the last word has been spoken.

Every sentence now comes weighted down with meaning, and the central idea and unity of his discourse soon become more and more apparent. Each statement makes clearer and stronger his points. Reflection on what he has said adds force to what he is now saying, and brings out in fuller form and grandeur the high ideals of his lofty and inspiring conceptions. And he always has an ideal, a lofty ideal, that lifts his hearers above the cruder every-day thoughts and scenes of existence. He invites them to quit the valleys of despair and tread with him the highlands of a nobler life.

As he passes along, he attacks every evil and exalts every virtue. The long face of the pharisee is no protection to him. Self-righteousness, oppression, the dead formalities of the old churches, and unreasonable and obsolete church creeds, are each in their turn pierced by the keen blade of his logic, and in this his wonderful memory serves him well and brings all needed facts for his use; while poetry, rhetoric, apothegm, wit, wisdom and ridicule each comes at the proper time unbidden to his aid.

While intensely devotional and reverential in his ministrations, he yet occasionally hurls the lance of ridicule at some dominant or excused social sin with such force and in such a way that his audience breaks into applause.

He seldom hesitates for words or uses a redundancy of speech. Every word comes forth as though it gushed from a great suppressed fountain of thought and emotion. And every sermon is a complete philosophy in itself. It is the result of a study of all the things bearing on that subject. And he has a wonderful way of grouping facts, history, experiences and philosophies to make clear and impressive a point. He is a man great even beyond the appreciation of the multitude who flock to hear him gladly.

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John G. Shortall

# JOHN G. SHORTALL.

JOHN G. SHORTALL has been prominently connected with the history of Chicago for almost forty years. Especially has he been a leader in benevolent work and an influential patron of those arts which tend to elevate mankind. Literature has found in him a friend, and along these various lines the efforts of Mr. Shortall have greatly promoted the best interests of this western metropolis.

Mr. Shortall was born in Dublin, Ireland, September 20, 1838, and is a son of John and Charlotte (Towson) Shortall. When the son was between two and three years old, his parents emigrated with their family to America, joining an elder branch long settled in New York. The only brother of our subject, Pierce S. Shortall, served continuously throughout the entire War of the Rebellion, as a member of a regiment of New York volunteers, until killed at the battle of Averasboro, North Carolina, in April, 1865.

After the death of his parents the subject of this sketch was employed by the late Horace Greeley, and the two or three years, 1852, 1853 and 1854, passed in the editorial rooms of the New York *Tribune* proved to be a period of education that he feels he could in no way have dispensed with, for he was there brought in contact with the men who molded public opinion in those days, and the master minds of the age were often there present. In the summer of 1854, following the advice of Mr. Greeley, he came to the West, locating first in Galena, where he was engaged for a short time with the Illinois Central Railroad Company in the completion of the construction and survey work between Scales Mound and Galena. Going thence to Chicago, in the late autumn of 1854, he was engaged for a few months upon the Chicago *Tribune*, and then withdrew to enter the office of J. Mason Parker, and incidentally the study of real-estate law and titles, which profession he has followed to the present time. At the time Mr. Shortall entered the office, Mr. Parker was engaged in the work of preparing the real-estate abstract books afterwards known as the Shortall & Hoard Abstracts, and which are now the property of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, of which Mr. Shortall is a Director. Upon the completion of the books in 1856, he leased them and began the business of making abstracts and examining titles of real estate, which was then assuming great importance. He was among the first to reduce the details of that business down to the perfect and simple system of to-day, so that security in transferring real estate could be guaranteed. In October, 1871, the Great Fire swept over the city, and the county records were entirely destroyed. The volume of the abstract business had largely increased. At that time there were three abstract firms in Chicago, each of which saved a large part of its valuable records. It was soon found that while the most valuable portion of the abstract records were saved, not one set was entirely complete; and as it seemed very probable that difficulties and involvements would in consequence arise, the three firms decided that the public interests would be best served by a consolidation of all the evidences of title extant. This was done. Moneyed men relied upon the accuracy of the books and the skill and integrity of the owners, and, thus confident, loaned the hundreds of millions of dollars necessary to the

rebuilding of the city. Mr. Shortall continued with his associates in the conduct of the business until 1873, when the property was leased to Messrs. Handy & Company, and Mr. Shortall retired from active participation in it, though still retaining his holdings and interest.

On the 5th of September, 1861, Mr. Shortall married Miss Mary Dunham Staples. They became the parents of one son, John L. Mrs. Shortall died in August, 1880. There are two grandchildren, Katherine and Helen.

Although he retired from private business, Mr. Shortall has been none the less active, for he has devoted his time and energies untiringly to matters pertaining to the welfare of the city, believing a man's duty to his fellow-citizens to be continuous. For twenty-five years he has been devoted to the welfare of his townsmen, doing all in his power to aid in the promotion of the city's welfare, and imbued with an exalted pride in its progress. He is a constant patron of the fine arts, and was one of the Directors of the old Philharmonic Society, and afterwards was President of the Beethoven Society, during almost its entire existence. He is also one of the honorary members of the Amateur Musical Club of this city. A writer of intelligence and force, he has made valuable contributions to papers and periodicals. His keen appreciation of the thoughts of master minds through all ages has led him to do much for literature. As a member of many organizations, he has sought through them to influence public opinion in high and honorable channels. In 1880 he was appointed by the School Board one of the appraisers of the school property, and in 1886 was appointed Appraiser of School Lands by Mayor Harrison. In the appraisement of 1880, the application of the rental value to materially aid in determining the value of realty was, it is believed, first introduced and applied as a system. It has since become almost universal. In 1883 Mr. Shortall was appointed a Director of the Chicago Public Library, served three terms as President, and conducted negotiations on behalf of the board which resulted in securing Dearborn Park as the site of the public library building and in the successful adjustment of all opposing claims. Under his administration the plans of the superb new library building were selected under large competition, and the necessary appropriation of moneys made by the city. He was originally made a Director by Mayor Harrison and re-appointed by Mayors Harrison, Cregier and Washburn, successively, and still serves in that position. In politics he is independent. He has been connected with various reform movements in the city government, and the Municipal Reform Club, which did such valuable service, and the Citizens' Association attest in their records his service and labors.

Of the Masonic fraternity, Mr. Shortall is an old, though no longer an active, member. In religious belief he is an Episcopalian and formerly was a member of Trinity and Grace Episcopal Churches; but since the withdrawal of Professor Swing from the Presbyterian Church, and his organization of the "Central Church," he has been a regular attendant on its services.

Along few lines of work, however, has the name of Mr. Shortall become so widely known as through his connection with the Illinois Humane Society. In 1869, one of its original organizers, he became one of its Directors, and in May, 1877, was chosen President of that most commendable organization, to which position he has ever since been annually elected. He has earned the recognition and gratitude of the benevolent people of the city and State, for it is largely through his instrumentality, his business ability and legal acumen, as well as his industry and devotion, that the success of what is now one of the strongest forces of our social system was assured. Its beneficial results cannot be overestimated. It was through his efforts that the society joined the protection of children to its work. Mr. Shortall called the American and Canadian societies for the prevention of cruelty together in 1877, and the American Humane Association was thereupon organized in Cleveland, Ohio, in that year. In 1884 Mr. Shortall was elected its President, and again in 1892 and 1893. He is also an honorary member of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. During the World's Columbian Ex-

position, Mr. Shortall, as the Chairman of the Men's Committee on Moral and Social Reform of the Auxiliary Congresses, assisted in the noted work of that committee, and organized and conducted the Humane Congress in October, 1893, which was so successful. He also arranged the Humane exhibit of the American Humane Association in the Liberal Arts Building, for which it obtained a reward, medal and diploma. Of social organizations not above mentioned, Mr. Shortall is a member of the Chicago Club, the Chicago Literary Club and the Algonquin Club of Boston. If asked what is the controlling element in the life of Mr. Shortall, his many friends would undoubtedly respond, "A sense of justice and kindness." A warm and sympathetic heart, which reaches out in charity and love to the worthy helpless, the suffering and the needy, has made his name synonymous with good works, yet it is but just to him to say that he does not seek the admiration of the public, and, were it possible to do so, his works would be concealed from all save himself.

# JASPER A. MALTBY.

GEN. JASPER ADALMORN MALTBY, one of the distinguished officers of the great Civil War, was born November 4, 1832, in Ashtabula, Ohio, and died December 12, 1867, in Vicksburg, Mississippi. The Maltby family comes from England. The great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch settled in Ohio, being one of three brothers who came from England, the others settling, respectively, in New York and Baltimore. The Ohio and New York brothers left many descendants. David Maltby, a grandson of one of these, was the father of Gen. Jasper A. Maltby.

David Maltby was an able attorney, and also a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church and an ardent churchman. He was a man of considerable local prominence in Ohio. He finally removed with a younger son to Texas, and died in Corpus Christi, in that State, at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife, Lucy Marsh, was a daughter of Dr. Marsh, a prominent physician of Ohio. She died at Plymouth, in that State, and left three sons and two daughters, namely: Jasper A., Elizabeth, Henry A., Matilda and William. The last-named died in Corpus Christi, Texas, where he had been a noted editor, and was at one time publisher for the Emperor Maximilian. He was the author of a sketch entitled "Poor Carlotta," which was published immediately after the death of the unfortunate Maximilian, and was received with much favor and widely copied. He was a Captain of Confederate artillery in the Civil War, and was captured during General Banks' expedition up the Red River. He was paroled, and a year later returned to Texas. His brother, Henry A., also a prominent newspaper man, now resides in Brownsville, that State. Elizabeth Maltby married Albert Barber, and is the mother of two sons, one of whom is a teacher in a college at Oberlin, Ohio. Matilda Maltby married Allen Barber, a brother of her sister's husband, and is now deceased, having left five children.

David Maltby and Sarepta Marsh, a sister of the wife of the former, were among the founders of Oberlin College, in which the latter taught many

years. Mrs. Lucy (Marsh) Maltby was also a teacher, as was her husband. She was a woman of rare character, and was highly reverenced by all who knew her, especially by her husband's family.

Jasper A. Maltby enlisted in the Mexican War at the age of sixteen years, and served gallantly, receiving a wound at the battle of Chapultepec. He came to Chicago in 1850, and a year later went to Galena, where he at once assumed prominence through his energy, ability and sterling character. Soon after taking up his residence there, he perfected the telescope sight for the rifle, which made his name famous. He was an extensive dealer there in sporting goods.

He was associated with Gen. John E. Smith, now a resident of Chicago, in raising the famous "Washburne Lead Mine Regiment" for the Union army, which became the Forty-fifth Illinois, and within a short time after the fall of Fort Sumter it was in the field. Mr. Smith was elected Colonel of the regiment, and Mr. Maltby Lieutenant-Colonel, on the organization at Camp Douglas, in Chicago. The first action was at Fort Henry. At Fort Donelson, Colonel Maltby received a bad wound, and was carried to the hospital in the same ambulance with General Logan, who was struck about the same time. Immediately after the battle of Pittsburg Landing, Colonel Maltby was able to rejoin his regiment, which, as a part of Logan's division, participated in the marches, engagements and siege which led to the fall of Vicksburg.

Col. John E. Smith having been promoted for gallant conduct in battle, he was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Maltby, who led the charge at Fort Hill on the bloody 25th of June, 1863, receiving three wounds before gaining the coveted position. This was accomplished with great loss, and temporary breastworks were immediately thrown up to hold the ground. While Colonel Maltby was personally adjusting a heavy piece of timber for the protection of his sharpshooters, it was struck by a cannon ball. The shot passed close to his person, and the timber was shivered, hurling splinters in every direction. Three of these penetrated his body, making six wounds which he suffered in that costly, but victorious, action. For his fearless and effective bravery, Generals Sherman and Logan sent a recommendation from the field that he be made a Brigadier-General, and President Lincoln forwarded his commission as such at once.

When the final entry was made into Vicksburg, the Forty-fifth Illinois led the way, with General Maltby's horse and trappings at its head. The General was also at the head of his regiment, but rode in an ambulance. The fight at Fort Hill was hand-to-hand, and the colors of the Forty-fifth were literally torn to tatters. General Maltby was mustered out January 16, 1866, and was soon thereafter made Military Mayor of Vicksburg. He never recovered from his wounds, and died from their effects December 12, 1867, while still administering the office of Mayor. He was also operating a plantation, and kept a commission store in Vicksburg. He was held in the highest regard by the people of the conquered city, and was the idol of the colored people.

General Maltby was married at Galena, March 25, 1852, to Miss Malvina A. James, who survives him, and now resides in Chicago. Besides his widow, he left a son, Henry Maltby, a journalist. Mrs. Maltby is a daughter of David James, a Sergeant under General Scott, who fought at Lundy's Lane in the War of 1812. Her mother, Catherine Jamieson, was the daughter of an Irishman who was a famous distiller. He owned the ground in Canada where Tecumseh was killed. David James was a native of North Carolina, and his wife of Canada.

Many of the most noted military men of the war testified to General Maltby's great courage and moral worth, and the following extract from the Vicksburg *Republican* shows the estimation in which he was held by his erstwhile enemies:

"With an unfeigned regret, we announce the death of Gen. J. A. Maltby, the recently appointed Mayor of this city. No northern man who has cast his fortunes with our people has commanded more respect from our citizens than General Maltby. As an officer of the United States army, he was humane to our people; as a citizen of Mississippi, he was kind in his social

life and impartial in his official action. We sincerely sympathize with his bereaved family, and we believe they have the sympathy of the entire community.

"He met us upon the field of battle in aid of a cause which he felt sacred; but, like a true soldier, he recognized the valor and honor of his enemy, and, when Peace spread her white wings over the land, all animosity was sheathed with his sword. Peace to the gallant soldier."

# ALBERT B. CAPRON.

COL. ALBERT BANFIELD CAPRON, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and a brave soldier of the Civil War, was born at Laurel, Prince George's County, Maryland, June 12, 1844. His father was Gen. Horace Capron, who went to Maryland when a young man and erected the Laurel Cotton Mills, whose product, the famous Laurel Cotton, was shipped to all parts of the world. His mother was Louise Snowden daughter of General Snowden, whose grandfather received a patent from the king for twenty thousand acres. His estate joined that of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. Louise Snowden was born July 3, 1811, and married Horace Capron June 5, 1834. She was a devout churchwoman, and built the Episcopal Church of Laurel, which she gave to the people. Her life was full of kind deeds. She died March 27, 1849, mourned by the entire community. She left five children: Adaline, Horace, junior, Albert Banfield, Elizabeth Snowden, and Osmond Tiffany (the eldest child, Nicholas Snowden, died in infancy). The plantation on which their childhood was passed was known as the "Model Farm of Maryland," it being a pet scheme of General Capron to see to what a state of perfection that soil could be brought.

The genealogy of the family points to Banfield Capron as the progenitor of those bearing the name in America. He was born in England, but was of French-Huguenot descent, and derived his Christian name from Lord Banfield of England. He came to America near the close of the seventeenth century and settled in Attleboro, Massachusetts, where he became the possessor of large estates. He was a man of marked ability, both mental and physical, having great muscular development and wonderful powers of endurance. He lived to the age of ninety-two years, dying in 1752. He was twice married. His first wife was a Miss Callender, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, daughter of a former neighbor in England. The second wife was Sarah Daggett. He was the father of twelve children. Jonathan, sixth child of Banfield Capron, married Rebecca Morse, and was the ancestor of the subject of this biography. His son, Jonathan, junior, married Alice Alden, a great-granddaughter of John Alden, of the Plymouth Colony. Elisha, another son of Jonathan Capron, married Abigail Makepeace, and they had nine children. The eldest son, Dr. Seth Capron, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Massachusetts, September 23, 1762, and married Eunice, daughter of Dr. Bezaleel Mann, of Attleboro, Massachusetts, a man of prominence as a physician and educator. Dr. Seth Capron served in the War of the Revolution. He enlisted March 31, 1781, and was first attached to General La Fayette's corps of light infantry. In 1782 he was transferred, and served until the close of the war as aide-de-camp on General Washington's staff. He was a personal friend of General Washington, and commanded the barge which conveyed him to Elizabethtown Point, after he had taken leave of his army at New York at the close of the war. Immediately on returning home Dr. Seth Capron began the study of medicine with Dr. Bezaleel Mann, an eminent physician of that period. In 1806 he settled in Whitesboro, Oneida County, New York, where he practiced his profession.

Doctor Capron was a man of great enterprise and industry, and was possessed of large resources and fertility of commercial ideas. His name is identified with the history of the manufactures of the State of New York. He was the originator of the enterprise which, in 1807, resulted in the establishment of the "Oneida Factory," the first cotton-mill erected in the State of New York, followed shortly by the "Capron Factory," of New Hartford. In 1809 he organized a company and established the "Oriskany Woolen Factory," the first woolen factory ever erected in the United States. Another enterprise of which he was the originator was the importation from Spain of the first Merino sheep ever introduced into Oneida County.

In 1825 he removed to Orange County, and with his son, Capt. Seth Capron, established the beautiful manufacturing town of Walden, on the Walkill, where he died September 8, 1835. Dr. Seth Capron had six children. Gen. Horace Capron, father of Albert B. Capron, was the fourth son. He was born August 31, 1804, in Attleboro, Massachusetts, and died at the National Capital on Washington's birthday, 1885. His death was caused by exposure at the dedication of the Washington Monument the day before, on which occasion he and the orator of the day, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, were among the few survivors of those who officiated at the laying of the corner-stone, forty years before, when he commanded the cavalry which took part in the ceremony.

General Capron was connected with the army many years before the outbreak of the Civil War. For seven years he was stationed in Texas, having charge of the Indians under the War Department. After the removal of these Government wards to the Indian Territory he came to his farm in Alden, Mc Henry County, Illinois, to which, a few years previously, he had moved his family and valuable stock from Maryland. He married Miss Margaret Baker, of New York City, and now settled down to the agricultural pursuits of which he was so fond. His beautiful farm of a thousand acres was conducted on principles so superior to anything then dreamed of in this part of the country, that it soon became famous, and visitors wondered and admired. The latest inventions and improvements in machinery and farm implements were always at hand, and his noble herds were his pride. His home was beautiful in all its appointments and pervaded by an atmosphere of culture and refinement. His large library was ever at the disposal of his neighbors and friends.

General Capron was in every sense a progressive man, and was always foremost in advancing better methods. He was, at this time, much interested in the State Fairs, feeling that they should have the influence of the best agriculturists of the land. In 1858 he was appointed by the United States Government as General Superintendent of the United States Fair, which was held in Chicago in September of that year. The fair was at that time considered a great event, and to this day is spoken of as a notable success. He had on exhibition his famous herd of forty-two Devons and a large number of his blooded horses, many of which won first premiums. About this time he decided to make a change of home, and moved to another farm near Peoria, Illinois.

Soon the war broke out, and his two eldest sons quickly enlisted. Governor Yates requested General Capron to drill and prepare cavalry troops for the field, as that branch of the service was much needed. He therefore raised and drilled three cavalry regiments, and in 1862 went out himself in charge of the last one, the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry. He was soon promoted to the command of a brigade.

After the war General Capron was appointed Commissioner of Agriculture by President Grant. At this time the department was located in dark, dingy quarters in the Interior Department. General Capron felt that it was a disgrace to the great interests it represented, and spared no efforts until he had secured appropriations for a building. He was given full charge of plans, and in due time the stately Agricultural Building, with its beautiful grounds, gave to the department a home befitting its dignity. In General Capron's correspondence is found a letter from Secretary and

Adjutant-General Dent, in which he says: "When Sheridan met his beaten, demoralized army near Winchester, Virginia, and turned it right about and on to victory, he did what you have done with the Agricultural Department of the United States."

In April, 1871, while still at the head of this department, he was waited upon by certain high officials of the Japanese Government, who presented to him their plans and wishes in regard to the development of the agricultural and mineral resources of the island of Yesso, a very important possession of Japan, and invited him to accept a position as Commissioner and Adviser under their Government. This he decided to do, and his resignation being accepted by the President, he sailed in September, 1871, for Japan, where he entered upon this great work with his usual energy and earnestness. The island of Yesso, about two-thirds the size of the State of Illinois, was turned over to him as the site of his experimental farms, mills and railroads. He developed the gold and coal mines, and did such remarkable work and showed such grand results, as to win the lasting gratitude of the Emperor and his people. When General Capron took leave of the Emperor at his castle in Tokio, Japan, in 1875, the Emperor made use of the following language in his parting address: "Indeed your services were valuable and deserve my highest appreciation, and it is hardly a matter of doubt that the future progress of the island, the fruit of your labor, will much advance the happiness of my whole empire."

A year after his return to this country the Hon. John A. Bingham, American Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan, in a letter to General Capron says: "Kuroda, Kido and others of the Ministers of State have spoken most kindly of you and said your name would live in the grateful remembrance of their people. Rely upon it, you may well commit your name to the present and future generations of Japan. Long after you shall have joined those who have gone before you, when Yesso shall be covered with cattle and sheep and fields of golden wheat and corn, and its mountains clothed to their summits with the purple vine, will it be said of you, 'This was the work of General Capron.'"

On January 16, 1884, General Capron was informed by the Charge d' Affairs that His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, had been pleased to confer upon him the decoration of the Second Order of the Rising Sun. This was the first time the order had ever been conferred upon a foreigner. The lacquer box in which the decoration is enclosed is said to be eight hundred years old. By right of inheritance his son, Col. A. B. Capron, is now in possession of the decoration.

The latter, as purchasing agent of his father, shipped to Japan machinery, horses, cattle, sheep and seed-grains. He sent over a great variety of fruit trees, and the Japanese were trained in the art of pruning and grafting. The shipments included the best strains of Morgan, Hambletonian, and Kentucky thorough-bred horses and all the choicest varieties of domestic animals. Everything flourished even beyond the most sanguine expectations.

General Capron remained four and one-half years in Japan, and then took up his residence in Washington, where he enjoyed nearly ten years of peaceful retirement from the activities which had engaged him beyond the allotted years of man.

His son, Col. Albert B. Capron, has a military record both unique and brilliant. The firing of the first gun roused the patriotic blood of this boy in his quiet home on the Illinois farm, and quickly he responded to the first call of his country. He was soon after stationed at Benton Barracks, Missouri. His first taste of battle was when General Lyon ordered five hundred to cross over and seize the guns just unloaded on the opposite side and intended for the rebels at Camp Jackson, numbering three thousand infantry. It was a sharp contest, but the guns were secured and General Lyon's prompt and masterly action saved St. Louis to the Government.

Under Siegel's command he participated in the severe battle of Wilson Creek, August 8, 9 and 10, 1861, when they were under almost continuous fire during the three days.

The death of the brave General Lyon at the head of his command made a deep impression on this young soldier. At this time he was transferred to the Thirty-third Infantry, where for eighteen months he was Color-Bearer.

When, in 1862, his father went into the field, it was his wish to be transferred to his father's command. His older brother, Horace, was also transferred from the Eighth Illinois Cavalry. Soon, too, his youngest brother, Osmond, a mere lad, joined them, and now father and sons were together united in the one grand effort to protect their country's honor.

His brother, Capt. Horace Capron, was killed in an engagement with the Cherokee Indians at Cedar Cove, in North Carolina, February 2, 1864. He was a gallant soldier, and his untimely taking-off was a loss to the service and to his many friends. He was buried at Peoria, Illinois, and a monument was erected to his memory by his devoted company. While a Sergeant, he received a bronze medal for capturing a rebel flag, with this inscription:

THE CONGRESS
TO FIRST SERGEANT HORACE CAPRON, JR.,
COMPANY G, EIGHTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
FOR GALLANT CONDUCT AT CHICKAHOMINY AND ASHLAND, JUNE, 1862.

Albert B. Capron rode beside his brother in the last charge, and took command of the company at his death. One of the most thrilling of his army experiences was his night ride of one hundred miles through the enemy's line, bearing dispatches from General Burnside in Knoxville to General Wilcox at Cumberland Gap. It was a hazardous undertaking. Twenty brave men had already failed in the attempt. When he returned General Burnside, overcome with emotion, said, "You have won your spurs," and presented him with a pair of his own spurs. Colonel Capron still guards them sacredly. He was also one of the cavalry brigade, led by his father, which helped to capture Gen. John Morgan and his entire command, after a ride of nineteen hundred miles in thirty-one days. He participated in twenty-three general battles, beside a great many skirmishes and sharp cavalry actions. Two horses were shot under him while in action. He and his command were under fire for one hundred days on the march to and siege of Atlanta, Georgia, at which place he was taken prisoner.

His last service of the war was under General Sheridan on the Texas frontier, where he was in expectation of proceeding to Mexico to help in relieving the people of that country of the pretended sovereignty of Maximilian. Happily, the Mexicans were able to drive out the invader, and the Monroe Doctrine continued to rule in the Americas. Colonel Capron was three times made a prisoner, and received three severe wounds in the service of his country.

He was brevetted Major at the close of the Civil War. A few years since he was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of General Lawler, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, with the rank of Colonel.

Before his employment as purchasing agent for the Japanese Government, he was engaged in mercantile business at Kenosha, Wisconsin. He came to Chicago in 1872, and has since resided in this city, on the North Shore. For more than twenty years he has been a member of the Board of Trade, and carries on a general grain commission business. In business he pursues the same energetic and straightforward course which won him distinction in military circles, and he is held in the highest regard by his social and commercial associates.

Colonel Capron was married at Kenosha, Wisconsin, October 20, 1869, to Miss Amelia Doolittle, daughter of Alfred W. and Ann Urania (Hannahs) Doolittle, natives of Oneida County, New York.

Their union has been blessed with three children: Horace Mann, born in Kenosha, Wisconsin, August 27, 1872; Florence, born in Evanston, Illinois, November 18, 1873; Albert Snowden, born in Winnetka, Illinois, February 8, 1877. Their home is now in Winnetka, Illinois.

The head of the family has always been a loyal and earnest supporter of Republican principles, and he is now a member of the Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

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Henry Weber

# HENRY WEBER.

HENRY WEBER, one of the most successful manufacturers of Chicago, a thoroughly self-made man, is among the large number of industrious and prosperous citizens given to Chicago by German ancestors. His birth took place in that unfortunate disputed territory which has alternately belonged to France and Germany —being now in possession of the latter country. September 15, 1822, when Mr. Weber was born in the village of Hochweiler, Canton Soultz, Elsass, the locality was in possession of the French, and he was, therefore, by birth a Frenchman, though his ancestors were among the most sturdy Germans. They had long resided in Alsace, and several members of the family were soldiers under the first Napoleon. Michael Weber, father of Henry, was a farmer of Hochweiler, where he reached the age of seventy-eight years. His second wife, mother of the subject of this sketch, Helena Langenbrunn (Studi) Weber, died at the age of sixty-seven years. Both she and her husband had reared good-sized families by former marriages.

Henry Weber received a scanty education under the French system. He was made of the ambitious stuff which peoples and develops nations, and he early resolved to join his fortunes with those of the free land across the seas, of which he had heard through a friend who had visited the United States. At the age of eighteen, he joined a party of five young men, including the one before referred to, who had been in America, and together they came to New York. They sailed from Havre, France, on an English sailing-vessel commanded by Captain Thompson, and after a voyage of thirty-three days they arrived in the harbor of New York, a very speedy voyage for that day. On the way they maintained themselves, and took turn about in cooking.

In New York they separated, and Mr. Weber went to Lyons, New York, where he served a three-years apprenticeship at wagon-making, becoming a skillful workman, and able to compete with any man in his line of work. Having completed his term of indenture, Mr. Weber went to Detroit, Michigan, and found employment. But he did not long remain there. He determined to locate in the growing and enterprising town of Chicago, then beginning to attract notice through its favorable location and the enterprising character of its citizens. On the 26th of June, 1844, Mr. Weber arrived in Chicago, where he has ever since made his home, and in the development of whose commercial, social and moral interests he has borne no unimportant part.

Like another distinguished German citizen, who is now deceased (Andrew Ortmayer, whose biography appears in this volume), he at once found employment with the pioneer wagonmaker of Chicago, Mr. Joseph O. Humphrey. Here he continued one and one-half years, at the end of which period, being then twenty-three years of age, he engaged in business for himself, having as a partner Mr. Jacob Gauch. With a capital of $250, they built a small shop on Randolph Street, near La Salle, and began working up a business, boarding themselves in the building in the mean time. Later, they boarded at the New York Hotel, an hostelry well known to the old residents of the city. In 1849 Mr. Gauch was seized with the gold fever and went to California. His partner, who was satisfied with the slow but certain gains of business in Chicago, purchased Mr. Gauch's interest, and continued

to manage the growing industry alone until 1883, when a company was incorporated to continue it, with his sons as partners. This is known as the Weber Wagon Company, and turns out annually twelve thousand wagons and four thousand bob sleds, and employs a large number of men. Mr. Weber was for many years a member of the old "Number Two" volunteer fire company, which did good service in the early days, when steam was unknown in Chicago as a power to be used in subduing fires.

In 1852 Mr. Weber was enabled to purchase land for the location of his works. At the northwest corner of Lake and Union Streets he secured ground, ninety by one hundred and forty feet in area, on which he built three frame buildings. These were all two stories in height, one being occupied as a dwelling and the others for a factory. He was among the first manufacturers on West Lake Street, and was uniformly successful, laying the foundation for a large business, which furnished a livelihood to many families. In the spring of 1871 he erected a fine four-story brick building on this site, which escaped the fury of the great fire in the autumn of the same year, and was at once occupied by profitable tenants.

In 1886 the factory was removed to Eighty-first and Wallace Streets, where superior railway facilities were secured, and here it is now conducted by Mr. Weber's sons, who have taken from his hands and mind much of the labor required in its management. The founder very appropriately occupies the position of President of the company, with W. H. Weber as Secretary and Treasurer, and George A. Weber as Superintendent. The product is shipped to nearly every State of the Union, and enjoys a reputation for reliability such as has always been attached to the name of its worthy maker from the beginning.

On the 10th of August, 1887, a fire destroyed nearly all the plant except the lumber-yard, but no time was lost in repining, and, with the insurance which careful foresight had previously provided as an assistance, its owners were enenabled to start with an entirely new outfit of machinery, and the business was soon a greater success than ever before. The plant is now one of the largest and most complete of its kind in the United States.

With the arrival of the year 1849, Mr. Weber felt that he was warranted in assuming the responsibility of a householder, and on the 4th of November in that year he married Miss Elizabeth Schoeneck, a German girl, who arrived in Chicago with her parents the same year as himself. She is a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Schoeneck, all natives of Mainz, Germany, who settled on a farm on the North Branch of the Chicago River, about fifteen miles from the city. Mrs. Weber was in every way fitted to be the wife of the sturdy young mechanic, and proved a worthy helpmeet to her enterprising husband. The little home on Fifth Avenue was kept scrupulously neat and tidy, and Mr. Weber's success is in part due to her good management and many good traits of character. Six children came to bless their home, namely: Elizabeth, now the wife of T. Wasserstrass; Louise, Mrs. Albert Kaempfer; William H. and George A., before mentioned; Mary M., who died at the age of twenty-nine years; and Emma, wife of Henry Rietz, all of Chicago.

The family is connected with the German Lutheran Church, and in political action its head is thoroughly independent, affiliating with the best elements in both parties in national and local affairs. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being one of the oldest living members of Germania Lodge No. 182, and is a charter member of Harmonia Lodge No. 221, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Weber has richly earned his success in life, and enjoys his well-earned competence in the comforts of home life and the society of his many friends. His example may afford a good lesson to the young man of to-day, who needs to be impressed with the value in business of industry and unswerving integrity.

In this connection, a brief mention of the present managers of the Weber Wagon Company is appropriate and desirable. To them is due, in a great measure, the marvelous growth and pros-

perity of the business. It requires more than ordinary talent to conduct successfully a business involving a capital of nearly half a million dollars, and yearly increasing in volume. All the details are carefully watched by the superintendent in the construction department, and by the business manager in the office. The continued substantial development of the concern in the face of the financial stringency of 1894 and 1895 is especially worthy of note, and the year 1895 is recorded as the most prosperous in its history.

The factory gives employment to a large number of men, many of whom have grown gray in the service of Mr. Weber and his sons, some of them having been in the continuous employ of Mr. Weber more than forty years. The high esteem in which the founder and present managers are held by their employes is a strong testimonial to their executive ability and upright character, and their course is worthy the emulation of every employer of labor. A personal interest is shown in every man on the pay roll and in those dependent upon him, and no man is ever discharged except for indolence or inefficiency. Consequently a strike, with its train of misfortune for all concerned, was never known in the establishment. The members of the company do not enter into any outside speculations, but confine themselves to their legitimate field of operations, which fact is entitled to credit for much of their prosperity.

George A. Weber, the superintendent of the works of the Weber Wagon Company, was born in Chicago, and completed his education in the West Side High School of that city. He is gifted with a taste and talent for mechanics, and at the early age of sixteen years he entered the factory of his father to master its mechanical details. Here he made quite as rapid progress as he had previously shown in his studies, and he steadily rose to the position of superintendent, which he has filled since.

William Henry Weber, business manager of the Weber Wagon Company, was born April 21, 1855, in the city which now numbers him among its most substantial and respected citizens. He was educated in the Chicago West Side High School, and took a thorough course of business training in Bryant & Stratton's Business College. After one year's connection with the wholesale dry-goods firm of Stettauer & Weiman, in 1879, at the age of twenty-four years, he entered the service of his father, with whose business he has ever since been identified. With his natural aptitude, and as a result of his careful training, he readily fitted in with the office management of the concern, and soon came to be its responsible head. He attends strictly to business, his only recreation being an occasional hunting trip of a few days' duration, and to him is due much of the credit for the high commercial standing of the house. Being of a genial nature, he comes naturally to possess the respect and cordial goodwill of all with whom he comes in social or business relations.

# WILLIAM W. FARWELL.

WILLIAM WASHINGTON FARWELL, who graced the Bench of Cook County for nine years, and was an honored member of the Chicago Bar forty years, was descended from good old English stock. His ancestors were among the early pioneers in the settlement and civilization of the New World. Henry Farwell came from Somersetshire, England, and located in Connecticut with the founders of that colony, and bore his part in sweeping away the wilderness which then occupied all New England and in developing a Christian community. He had a

son and grandson named Isaac. Thomas, son of the last-named, was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, and practiced agriculture in that State. His son, John Farwell, also born in Mansfield, was the father of Judge William W. Farwell.

John Farwell was possessed of the same spirit which led the Pilgrim Fathers to seek a home under new conditions, in an untried world, and, moved by this pioneer instinct, he went to Morrisville, New York, in his young manhood and opened up a farm in that then new region. He was a highly respected citizen, and served as Postmaster at Morrisville for many years. His wife, Elmira Williams, was, like himself, a native of Mansfield, Connecticut, and was a daughter of Amariah Williams, supposed to have been of English lineage. The marriage of this couple took place in their native town, and they began housekeeping at the new home of Mr. Farwell in Morrisville. Their children, five in number, were named as follows: John William, Benjamin Franklin, William Washington, Thomas Lyle and Elmira Jane.

William W. Farwell, third child of his parents, was born in Morrisville, New York, January 5, 1817. His early life did not differ much from that of other farmers' sons in that day and region. He made the most, however, of his educational opportunities, passing through the primary schools and academy of his native town, and entered Hamilton College, at Clinton, New York, in 1833. Before attaining his majority, in 1837, he was graduated from that old and solid institution of learning with credit to himself and his *Alma Mater*.

He at once began the study of law in the office of Hon. Otis P. Granger, of Morrisville, whose daughter he subsequently married. He finished his legal studies at Buffalo, New York, and was admitted to practice by the Superior Court at Rochester, in that State, in 1841. After practicing law with success for seven years in his native village, he felt the promptings of the ancestral enterprise, and determined to cast in his lot with those fearless and energetic spirits who were just then developing the nucleus of the wonderful city on Lake Michigan, whose future greatness was beyond the predictions of their wildest fancies. Arriving in Chicago in 1848, he set out the next year for California, and remained in that modern *El Dorado* one year, returning to the East by way of Panama and New York City.

At Morrisville, New York, on the 12th of February, 1851, Mr. Farwell led to the marriage altar Miss Mary Eliza Granger, who was born in Morrisville, November 8, 1829. Hon. Otis P. Granger, father of Mrs. Farwell, was a native of Suffield, Connecticut, his birth occurring February 21, 1796, and bore in his veins the blood of the early English settlers of that State. He was a graduate of Williams College, Class of 1816, and became a noted lawyer in central New York. He studied for his profession in the office of Talcott & Maynard, and later with John Bradish, of Utica, New York, and was admitted to the Bar July 21, 1821. He practiced his profession in Morrisville, New York, until 1827, when he was appointed Surrogate of Madison County, New York, and filled that position thirteen years. He passed away at Morrisville at the venerable age of eighty-seven years. His first ancestor in this country was Launcelot Granger, who was born in the West of England and was brought to America when fourteen years old. Mr. Granger's wife, Elvira Gates, was a native of Morrisville, daughter of Abiather and Lois (Holt) Gates, who were natives of Massachusetts. Mrs. Gates was a descendant of Nicholas Holt, who came from England to Connecticut in the early days of that colony.

Mrs. Farwell is the eldest of the four children of her parents. Only one beside herself, Mrs. Agnes Elvira Groves, is now living. She was educated at a female seminary at Utica, New York, and was fitted by birth and breeding to be the companion of her husband during his long and useful career in Chicago. She is a well-preserved lady, of much natural refinement, and her charitable and kindly character has made her dear to all who have been privileged to come within her influence. Two sons born to Judge and Mrs. Farwell, Granger and John Williams Farwell, are well-known brokers of Chicago. The elder, born

in Chicago, May 25, 1857, married Sarah C. Goodrich, daughter of James G. Goodrich, of Chicago, and has five children: Leslie, Ruth Goodrich, Olive, Sarah Granger and Helen. The younger son was born in Chicago, March 30, 1862, and is the stay and companion of his mother.

It was in 1854 that Mr. Farwell settled permanently in Chicago. He had been admitted to the Bar of Illinois in 1848, and he now devoted himself assiduously to the labors of his profession, rapidly winning for himself a reputation for soundness and ability. In the spring of 1855 the firm of Goodrich, Farwell & Scovell was formed, the senior member being Grant Goodrich, who was subsequently an honored occupant of the Bench in Chicago. A year later Mr. Scovell withdrew, and Mr. Sidney Smith joined the firm, which became Goodrich, Farwell & Smith.

Mr. Farwell was elected to the Circuit Bench in 1870, and was twice re-elected, serving in a most impartial and efficient manner nine years. Upon his retirement from the Bench, he was engaged, in 1880, as Lecturer in the Union College of Law, which position he continuously filled until failing health compelled his resignation in 1893. His practical experience, his ripe scholarship and sound judgment made him especially useful in preparing young men for the practice of law, and his resignation was received with regret by faculty and students. He died April 30, 1894.

Judge Farwell was a faithful member of the Congregational Church, in which he appropriately and consistently filled the office of Deacon for some time. In every relation of life he was true, and the history of his life stands as an inspiration and encouragement to young men everywhere. Especially are his upright life and official course commended to the emulation of all who wish to win friends and enjoy the good opinion and blessing of their fellows.

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# CHARLES G. AYARS.

CHARLES GERRY AYARS, a capable business man of Chicago, and at one time one of the most widely-known public officials of Cook County, was born at Newton, New Jersey, December 28, 1831. His parents were Rev. James Ayars and Harriet Amelia Reed, both natives of Bridgeton, New Jersey. The family is of Scotch, Welsh and German ancestry, and furnished some of the Colonial emigrants to the present United States. Noah Ayars, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, attained the age of ninety-three years, dying at Bridgeton, New Jersey, about 1858.

Rev. James Ayars was educated at Bridgeton, and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1827. He continued actively in the work of that church for fifty years, holding pastorates in the principal towns of New Jersey. In 1856 he became Secretary of the American Sunday-school Union. He lived at Covington, Kentucky, three years, and at Evanston, Illinois, two years. Returning to New Jersey, he reentered the regular ministry, and died at Summit, New Jersey, in 1880, at the age of seventy-five years. He was a man of great public spirit, and did much work in the temperance cause and in the management of municipal affairs in the towns where he was located.

Mrs. Harriet A. Ayars died at Trenton, New Jersey, in 1870, at the age of sixty-four years. She was a daughter of Dr. John Reed, who was born in New Jersey, where he practiced medi-

cine most of his life. He was also engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods at Deerfield, New Jersey. His father was a native of Ireland.

Rev. and Mrs. James Ayars had five sons. Enoch Reed, the eldest, was a dentist in New Jersey, and went to California in 1849. While there, he joined Walker's expedition to Nicaragua, was wounded at the battle of Rivos, and died in hospital. Charles G. Ayars is the second. James was for many years a prominent citizen of Cook County, and is now deceased. William Henry Ayars was a student of the Northwestern University of Evanston when the Civil War began, and enlisted and served eighteen months in the Union army. He became a Lieutenant in a colored regiment, and was killed at the battle of Petersburgh, Virginia. Howard B., the youngest, died at the age of five years.

Charles G. Ayars, whose name heads this article, gained his primary education in the public schools of various points where his father was stationed in the ministry, and finished at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey. At the age of seventeen years he entered mercantile life, being employed as a clerk in stores at various places. He spent one year with a wholesale paper house in New York City, and in 1857 went to Covington, Kentucky, where he entered the general western agency of the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut.

In 1859 he became a resident of Cook County, and engaged in farming at Evanston. Two years later he removed to the vicinity of what is now known as Forest Hill, at the crossing of the Wabash and Pan Handle Railroads, where he operated a large farm, producing annually large quantities of hay for the Chicago market. While residing here, he served six years as Clerk of Lake Township.

In 1867 he was appointed a Deputy Sheriff of Cook County, and removed to Chicago, where he filled this position under successive Sheriffs for eight years. His duties brought him in contact with people of all avocations, and he gained an acquaintance exceeded by few men. Probably, not a half-dozen persons know personally more people in Cook County than were included in his list of friends. About this time there was much litigation over land titles. Many squatters had to be dispossessed, and Mr. Ayars' duties as Deputy Sheriff sometimes brought him exciting experiences. His impartiality, coupled with firmness, and his uniform kindness to the unfortunate inspired the public with confidence in him, and gained for him a host of true friends. In 1874 he was elected County Commissioner for the Evanston District, and at the expiration of his term he was re-elected, serving six years continuously, during which period the present court house was built.

In 1883 Mr. Ayars formed a connection with the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, as State Agent for Illinois, having general charge of all its business outside of Chicago, which relation still continues. In this connection he travels all over the State, giving careful and diligent attention to his duties, and, as a result, the volume of business transacted by the company in his jurisdiction has very largely increased.

Mr. Ayars was married, April 25, 1859, to Miss Margaret, daughter of William Fredenberg, of New York City, where her Knickerbocker ancestors located in the early Colonial period. Many of the name now reside there, and Mrs. Ayars is the first who left that city. For twenty-five years Mr. and Mrs. Ayars have been connected with the First Methodist Church of Evanston. The former is a member of Evans Lodge, Evanston Chapter and Commandery of the Masonic order, and of the Evanston Club and Evanston Boat Club, being among the organizers of the last-named organization.

Mr. Ayars was among the supporters of John C. Fremont for the United States Presidency in 1856, and since that time has consistently adhered to the Republican party from principle. His varied business experience has given him a wide knowledge of many subjects and made him a capable judge of human nature, enabling him to give to his business and social duties the benefit of a mind ripened by years of practical training.

# EDWARD S. LACEY.

EDWARD SAMUEL LACEY, President of the Bankers' National Bank of Chicago, enjoys a national reputation as an able financier, and has won his way to his present honored position in the business, social and political world through his pre-eminent perseverauce, foresight and integrity. He was born in the town of Chili, Monroe County, New York, November 26, 1835, and is a son of Edward DeWitt and Martha C. (Pixley) Lacey.

Edward D. Lacey was born at Bennington, Vermont, and died at Charlotte, Michigan, November 6, 1862, aged nearly fifty-three years. He possessed in a notable degree those qualities of integrity, intelligence and tenacity of purpose for which the people of the Green Mountain State are notable. He removed, with his parents to Monroe County, New York, when but ten years of age, and was educated at Henrietta, in that State. He engaged in mercantile business at Chili, New York, and in 1842 removed to Michigan, locating the next year at Kalamo, Eaton County, then a comparative wilderness. He was a man of prominence in that locality, filling many positions of public trust and responsibility, and was a leading spirit in the development and improvement of that section of the State.

He was a son of Maj. Samuel Lacey and grandson of Ebenezer Lacey, natives of Woodbury, Connecticut. The latter served in the Connecticut Line through the Virginia and Pennsylvania campaigns of the Revolutionary War, under Generals Washington and La Fayette, becoming an Orderly-Sergeant in the latter's command. He was a son of Thaddeus Lacey, who moved to Connecticut from Boston, Massachusetts. The first ancestor in America came from the vicinity of Belfast, Ireland, and located at Boston in 1704.

Samuel Lacey was born at Woodbury, Connecticut, and went with his parents—Ebenezer and Mary (Hurd) Lacey—to Vermont in 1784. He established the second cloth-dressing works in the State at Bennington, and in 1818 removed to Monroe County, New York, where he was a prosperous and influential citizen. During the War of 1812 he was Major of the First Regiment of Vermont Militia, which was called into service on the northern frontier. He assisted in the first organization of the Whig party at Syracuse, New York, in 1835, and was for many years one of its ablest supporters. He died at Marshall, Michigan, May 9, 1863, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He married Ruth, eldest daughter of Anthony Sigourney, of Oxford, Massachusetts, a Revolutionary veteran, who took part in the disastrous campaign of 1776, on Long Island and about New York City, being twice wounded in battle during that service. He was the fourth in line of descent from Andrew Sigourney, a prominent Huguenot, who, with his wife, escaped from Rochelle, France, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, and became one of the founders of Oxford, Massachusetts. Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, the famous writer and poet, married a descendant of the same family.

The subject of this biography was about seven years old when the family settled in Eaton County, Michigan, where he continued to reside until 1889. He was educated at the public schools and Olivet College. At the age of eighteen years he began his business career as clerk in a general store at Kalamazoo, Michigan.

In 1857 he returned to his home at Charlotte,

Michigan, and in 1862, in partnership with Hon. Joseph Musgrave, established a private bank, which became, in 1871, the First National Bank of Charlotte. He was the active manager of this institution from its organization, officiating as Director and Cashier, and upon the death of Mr. Musgrave became its President. He was distinguished for ability and thoroughness in his methods, and became identified with many important business interests. He was a Director, and for many years Treasurer, of the Grand River Valley Railroad Company, which he helped to organize.

Early in his career his fellow-citizens began to recognize his fitness for the discharge of public duties, and his opinion on financial questions has always been accorded great consideration. His first official position was that of Register of Deeds of Eaton County, which he held four years, beginning in 1860. In 1874 the Governor of Michigan appointed him a Trustee of the State Asylum for the Insane, and he continued to fill this position for six years. In 1876 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati, and from 1882 to 1884 was Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Michigan. He also served as the first Mayor of the city of Charlotte, and assisted in inaugurating its excellent system of public improvements. In 1880 he was elected to Congress from the Third Michigan District, and served two terms. He was nominated by acclamation and elected by a vote far ahead of his ticket in each instance. He declined to accept the candidacy for a third term, but in 1886 became a candidate for the United States Senate, in which he was unsuccessful, though he showed great strength and popularity.

In Congress he served on the Committees on Postoffices and Post Roads and Coinage, Weights and Measures. But he was distinguished chiefly through the ability displayed in the consideration of financial questions. In the Forty-eighth Congress he attracted wide attention by a masterly speech on the silver question. His address on the use of silver as money, delivered before the American Bankers' Association in Chicago in 1885, was received with marked attention and increased his popularity among financiers. His prominence in monetary circles caused him to be recommended by friends in Michigan, New York, Boston and Chicago for the position of Comptroller of the Currency, to which he was appointed in 1889.

This office, so far as regards national finance, is second only to that of Secretary of the Treasury. His administration, extending from 1889 to 1892, covered one of the most critical periods in the history of the national banking system. He pursued a vigorous and yet conservative policy, keeping in view the protection of depositors and creditors, and his conduct of the office was endorsed by the ablest financiers. His integrity and ability have always been recognized, and his national reputation caused his services to be sought by many of the leading financial institutions of the country. Believing in the resources and future of Chicago, he resigned in June, 1892, to accept the presidency of the Bankers' National Bank of that city.

On New Year's Day, 1861, Mr. Lacey married Miss Annette C. Musgrave, daughter of his business partner, Hon. Joseph Musgrave, of Charlotte, Michigan. Two daughters and a son, named, respectively, Jessie P., Edith M. and Edward Musgrave, complete the family. Since coming to Cook County, the family has resided at Evanston, where it is identified with the First Congregational Church. Mr. Lacey is a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Union League Club, Bankers' Club (of which he has been President), Bankers' Athletic Association, Evanston Club and Evanston Country Club. He has always been an enthusiastic Republican, and wields a strong influence in the party councils.

Personally, Mr. Lacey is a man of fine physique, ready discernment, and pleasing manners. All who have occasion to approach him in regard to social or business matters are certain of receiving courteous attention, notwithstanding the attention necessarily bestowed upon the financial and business matters of great magnitude entrusted to his management.

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LOUIS F. HAAS

# LOUIS F. HAAS.

LOUIS FREDERICK HAAS. The fascinations of the condition of the government and the people in general of this United States appeal to the minds of many natives of foreign lands in such a way as to draw many of them to become inhabitants of our Land of the Free and adopt a place among the famous American free and equal associates. Of these many become successful in the marts of trade, through the advantages offered those loyal to our flag. Louis Frederick Haas figures among the men of the last fifty years who have emigrated from their native land and become followers of our fortunes.

He was born in Otweiler, Prussia, October 24, 1821, and came to America with his brother in 1837. He previously attended school in the land of his nativity and became confirmed in the church, whose creed had been followed and whose laws had been adhered to by his ancestors for many generations. His first work in America was on the old canal, but failing health forced him to abandon this occupation. When he had recovered somewhat his usual condition he learned the trade of a horse shoer with Frank Bush, and about the year 1842 opened a shop in his own interest on Randolph Street, near Wells Street. He conducted a business at this location forty years and was for some time personally known to every citizen in Chicago.

Mr. Haas was in no sense of the word a politician, being independent of party and voting at proper times for the man who in his estimation was best fitted to fill the offices for the interest of the people at large. He was, however, interested in every enterprise tending to the uplifting of the minds of his fellow-men, and sanctioned all good and noble work. He was a prominent, influential citizen, and was honored and respected by all who knew him in business, and beloved by all friends and acquaintances, as well as his near relatives.

Mr. Haas was a member of the old volunteer fire department, belonged to the Fireman's Benefit Association, and was also connected with the Sharpshooters' Club. He was a very broad-minded and liberal man. Mr. Haas was one of the first directors of the Uhlich Orphans' Asylum and for many years was treasurer of the institution, being at all times very much interested in it. He was one of the founders of the old St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, having helped to carry the boards on his back from the river to the side of the church, for the first structure, which was a frame building. He was prominently connected with the work of the church and contributed to its support very liberally, in a practical as well as spiritual manner.

In 1843 he married Miss Sarah Wolfe, who was also born in a foreign land, the place of her birth being near Strasburg, France. She came to Chicago, in 1839. This couple became the parents of eleven children, six of whom are living at the present writing. Louis is a captain in the police department. Carrie married Charles

Leupold, of Chicago, and resides at No. 1295 North Halsted Street. Charles, Philip, Herman and William are the names of those living.

Louis F. Haas died July 23, 1888, mourned by many friends and leaving a vacancy in the family circle which cannot be filled. Mrs. Haas is still living, surrounded by a host of true and worthy friends and residing near her children, who have turned out to be of great comfort to her, as well as a source of just pride.

# CHARLES R. LARRABEE.

CHARLES ROLLIN LARRABEE, who, in his quiet and unobtrusive way gave a strong impelling force to the moral and material development to the city of Chicago, entered into rest at his home on Dearborn Avenue, in that city, June 3, 1899. He was born February 17, 1825, at Ticonderoga, New York, then a small village adjoining the ruins of the Revolutionary fort bearing the same name.

His great-grandfather, John Larrabee, who was born in 1732 at Plainfield, Connecticut, married Mary Spalding, a representative of one of the first and most conspicuous American families. He removed to Pownal, Vermont, in 1780, being clerk to the proprietors of that town, whose charter he recorded. He was a valuable man in a new settlement, being well educated for his time and a surveyor by occupation. In 1783 he purchased a farm at Rowley's Point, on Lake Champlain, on which he settled. He established the first regular ferry there, and the place has since been known as Larrabee's Point, its present postoffice title.

The youngest of his four children, Dr. William H. Larrabee, was born at Plainfield, and practiced medicine many years at Shoreham, Vermont, later removing to Ticonderoga, where he died in 1836. He was a studious and cultivated man. His wife was Lovice Callender, of Scotch ancestry. The eldest of their three children, Lucius Callender, was carefully trained and became a teacher and surveyor. For many summers he commanded the little pleasure steamer that plied Lake George. He was born on the last day of the year 1799, and was married at Ticonderoga in 1824, to Calista W. Bugbee, of an old New England family. In 1852 he came to Chicago, where he died four years later. The subject of this sketch is the eldest of his four children.

As a boy, Charles R. Larrabee is described as a handsome manly lad, of winning disposition and obedient and gentlemanly in deportment. Possessing a keen sense of humor, and being fond of sports, he was often a leader among his playmates. His father was a strong man, both mentally and physically, and being an educator, gave his son a good training. The mother was many years an invalid, and her deeply religious character was impressed upon her son. The latter attended the public school and was confirmed in the little Episcopal Church of his native village at the age of fourteen years. It was his desire to enter the ministry, and for a time he kept up studies under the tutorship of the rector of the scattered flock at Ticonderoga, but lack of means compelled him to abandon this purpose and before he was seventeen years old he began to support himself.

In 1843 (the mother having died), the father came to Chicago, with his two eldest sons, and spent the winter as guest of his brother, William M. Larrabee, then a prominent citizen of the young city. In the spring he returned to

his eastern home, but the elder son had found employment here and decided to remain, and from that time continued to make his home in this city.

His first position was that of librarian for the Young Men's Christian Association, which possessed then some three thousand volumes. After acting one year as bookkeeper for Woodworth & Long, millers at the foot of Lake Street (for which service he received one hundred dollars and board, in the family of Mr. Long), he entered the hardware store of William F. Dominick. His new position brought him a slight advance in compensation, the salary being one hundred and seventy-five dollars, but he found himself in meals, sleeping over the store. Table board was supplied in those days by Mrs. Haight at two dollars per week. Her boarding house was one of a brick row on the present site of the Chicago Opera House.

In 1851 Mr. Larrabee became a partner in the business, and it was now conducted under the name of William F. Dominick & Company. Five years later, R. L. North joined Mr. Larrabee in purchasing the interest of the senior partner. Through the panics of 1857 and 1873, as well as through the more terrible ordeal of the great fire, this house continued in business success, with honorable record, and voluntarily retired from the field in 1888.

In 1877 and 1878 Mr. Larrabee held the office of city treasurer. From 1888 until the year of his death he was treasurer of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company of Chicago.

On his coming to Chicago Mr. Larrabee became a member of St. James' Church, which then stood on Cass Street between Illinois and Michigan Streets. He transferred his connection for a time to Trinity Church on the South Side, but in 1849 returned to St. James', where, in May, 1851, he was by Rev. Robert H. Clarkson, united in marriage to Mary A. Wood of the same parish.

During a period of thirty-seven years, beginning with Easter day, 1856, Mr. Larrabee served this church as vestryman, junior warden and senior warden. During this period he was delegate to the diocesan convention, and served as its treasurer from 1870 to 1885. From the early history of the Chicago Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum, he served on the board of directors. He was many years a trustee of Racine College and of the General Theological Seminary of New York. For the twelve years prior to his death, he was treasurer of the Western Theological Seminary in Chicago.

Beside his widow, Mr. Larrabee left eight children. The eldest, Rev. Edward Allan Larrabee, was born March 31, 1852, in Chicago. He graduated from Racine College (Wisconsin), in 1873, and from the General Theological Seminary in New York in 1876. Since June, 1884, he has been rector of the Church of the Ascension, at Elm Street and La Salle Avenue.

Annie D. Larrabee married Cecil Barnes, of Portland, Maine, who established a university school in Chicago and died within a year. Her second husband was John De Koven, of Chicago. Eleanor L., Mary C. and Caroline Larrabee reside in the city. Emily W. is the wife of John N. Tilton, an architect of Chicago, and Rosalind C. is the wife of Charles A. Street, a prominent lumberman of the same city. Rollin N. Larrabee, for many years in the service of the Western Electric Company, is now in the South.

The esteem in which Mr. Larrabee was held by his associates is well shown in the numerous letters of condolence sent to the family and by resolutions adopted by the numerous charitable and religious bodies of which he was a member. The last session of the diocese of Chicago was held during his fatal illness, and the expression of regret at his absence expressed in suitable resolutions adopted by that body were changed to condolence, on account of his death before the resolutions could be forwarded. A part of these were as follows: "The legacy he has left you and us is a priceless one. It is the legacy of a stainless name, of a spotless life, of a deep and heartfelt devotion to the church of his love, of a firm faith in the Catholic creed, and of a ready and self-sacrificing will wherever the interests of the church demanded his service. While deeply

lamenting his loss, the members of the committee feel that they must felicitate the members of his family on a life well lived, on a just and glorious triumph well deserved."

The trustees of the Western Theological Seminary sent the following: "The board of trustees is sadly reminded of the decease of our beloved colleague, Charles R. Larrabee, by his absence from our meeting. His interest in the seminary and devotion to its welfare were manifest in his gift of time and labor in the discharge of the duties of his most important office, that of treasurer, from the outset of its career. These merits, as a member of our board and as an officer of the institution, were built, as we all know, upon the most exalted Christian character, exhibited in every relation of life. Quiet, modest, devout, steadfast in devotion to duty, able and earnest, we miss the presence of Charles R. Larrabee and most sincerely mourn his loss."

The resolution of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum well sums up his life. "He quietly and naturally found his place with all influences that make for righteousness. In all the years and through all vicissitudes of fortune, in the gentleness of refinement, in the blamelessness of integrity, without ostentation, he kept himself unspotted from the world."

In the close relationship of parish work, he made himself best known, and the following tribute from his associates is a fitting close to this article: "*Resolved*, By the rector, wardens and vestrymen of St. James' Church, Chicago, that there be placed on record an expression of our appreciation of the long and faithful services rendered to this parish by Mr. Larrabee. For upwards of half a century he was a constant worshipper in St. James' Church, and for a great part of that time served as vestryman and churchwarden. His demeanor, experience and wisdom made him an efficient servant of the church, while his beautiful character and consistent Christianity endeared him to the hearts of all our people. In him the several rectors of St. James' found a helper ever faithful, loyal and devoted, and his fellow-vestrymen a friend, one with them both in furthering the welfare of the parish he loved so unselfishly and also in gentle, sympathic companionship. And now that he has entered into his rest, we thank God for the gift of such a man to the church, and to his family and household, who miss and long for his loving, helpful presence, we tender our earnest sympathy. 'The righteous live forevermore; their reward also is with the Lord, and the care of them is with the Most High.'"

# FREDERICK KRUEGER.

FREDERICK KRUEGER, the senior member of the firm of Fred Krueger & Son, is one of the best known business men in the northwestern section of the city, where he carries on an extensive trade in coal and wood, hay, grain and feed, at No. 803 West Chicago Avenue. As his name implies, he is of German ancestry, and he himself was born at Brunen, Mecklenberg-Strelitz, Germany, August 22, 1844. His parents, John and Caroline Krueger, determined, in 1868, to seek a new home across the water, and with their five children set out on the long and tiresome journey that ended at Chicago. Mr. Krueger and two sisters are the sole survivors of the family. The latter are: Mary, the widow of Fred Krickow, and Fredericka, the wife of Charles Koch. Both reside in Chicago.

Between the time of his leaving the parish school and his emigration to America, Frederick Krueger worked as a laborer, and his first em-

ployment after reaching this city was as a porter in an ice house. He next went to work in Walker, Oakley & Company's tannery. He remained with that firm twenty-two years, and thoroughly mastered all the arts and mysteries of the tanner's trade. He was industrious, economical, sober and thrifty, and little by little he began to acquire capital. His first purchase of real estate was on North Lincoln Street, where he lived for more than twenty years. He resides at present with his son and partner.

In March, 1891, he started in business on his own account at Nos. 801 and 803 West Chicago Avenue, in partnership with his son, Herman Krueger, the firm name being Fred Krueger & Son, the latter owning the property. This venture proved successful from the beginning, Mr. Krueger bringing to its conduct and management that keen, sound, business sense, that unfailing energy and those sterling moral qualities which have distinguished him through life. Not a little of their success is also due to the careful business management of the son. The latter was born and reared in Chicago, receiving his preliminary business training at Bryant & Stratton's Business College. For three years before engaging in the coal and feed trade he was in the real estate business.

In state and national affairs Mr. Krueger is affiliated with the Republican party, although on municipal questions he is able to rise above partisanship.

August 22, 1869, he was united in marriage to Caroline Koch, who was born in Teschendorf, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Germany. They have two sons, Ernst and Herman. The elder is a manufacturer of copper and brass goods in Chicago, his establishment being known as the Empire Brass Works. Mrs. Krueger passed away August 8, 1897. She was a member of St. John's Lutheran Church, having united with that body in 1897. All the members of her family are also connected with the same church.

# ANTON JACOBSEN.

ANTON JACOBSEN was born March 18, 1863, at Stubbkjobing, Island of Falsted, Denmark. His father, a butcher, was named Jacob Jorgensen; his mother's maiden name was Sophia Hansdatter. The latter is still living at her old home, at the advanced age of eighty years, but the father died when fifty-seven years old. Mr. Jacobsen is the fifth of the eight children born to his parents, and of this large family six are still living.

After leaving school in his fifteenth year, young Anton worked on a farm until he was seventeen, and in 1880 turned his face toward the setting sun, to seek a new home and better fortune in a strange land. His first halting place in this country was Racine, Wisconsin, and there and in the adjacent country the first nine years of his life in America were spent. In 1889 he came to Chicago, and was married, September 10, of that year, in this city, to one of his countrywomen, Miss Annie Nielsen, who had come to the United States two years before.

For a time he worked at cement paving and in 1892 Mr. Jacobsen was able to set himself up in the milk business. His first location was at Wentworth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. From there he removed to No. 3721 Dearborn Street. In 1895 he abandoned the sale of milk and opened a saloon at the corner of Armour Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. He remained there but a few months, and in September of that year purchased his present establishment, The

Walhalla, at Wentworth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. This he refitted and equipped as a first class resort.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacobsen have three children, May, Jacob and Olivia. He is a prominent and active member of Walhalla, the members of the order holding him in high esteem. For three years he was its president. He also takes deep interest in the Danish Brotherhood, to which he belongs, and is a Forester as well, being a member of Court General Thomas, Foresters of America. He is also active in the Saloonkeeper's Association.

While employed at cement work he was a member of the Cement Paver's Union, holding, at different times, the office of secretary, treasurer and president. He has lost none of his old time sympathy with the working men, whose welfare he always stands ready to promote and defend.

# CHARLES G. BENSON.

CHARLES GUSTAVE BENSON was born at Wermland, Sweden, June 10, 1853. He comes of a well-known and widely respected family. His father, Bengt Bengtson, was a grain dealer, and is still living, at the age of eighty-one years. His mother, Anna Maria Swansen, is also alive, having celebrated her seventy-ninth birthday. Their seven children are also living, the family circle having never been broken by the angel of death. A brief mention of their progeny will be found of interest. John August spent eighteen years in America, but returned to Sweden, where he now resides; Mary Sjoling, of Stockholm; Per Adolph lives in Adolphina, Sweden; Andres Theodor is also in his native country, as is Johnson; Emil is a carpenter in Chicago.

Charles G. Benson was the second child in order of birth. His early educational advantages were of the most limited sort, he having left school to go to work upon a farm at the age of ten years. When he was twenty he went to Stockholm, where for nine years he was employed in a fish and game emporium. He came to America in 1882, and, following the example of many of his countrymen, set his face at once toward Chicago. He remained in that city only three days. Going to a place about one hundred and fourteen miles distant, he hired out as a farm hand, but returned to the city after six weeks. In the following March he resumed farm labor at Belvidere, Illinois. The employment lasted seven or eight months, at the end of which time he once more drifted back to Chicago. During the next year he worked in the packing house of Libby, McNiell & Libby.

At the end of that time, hard work and economy had put a little money in his pocket, while his reputation was of a sort to command credit. The sum which he could command was ridiculously insignificant, but he determined on making a plunge. He opened a grocery and market at No. 3200 Armour Avenue, on his own account. Thanks to his own unwearied, personal attention and to that fidelity to obligation which has ever marked his business career, he succeeded, even beyond his anticipations.

At the end of seven years he sold out his business and removed to Joliet, where within one year he lost the accumulations of patient toil, through unfortunate speculation. Coming back to Chicago, he once more embarked in business, this time at No. 915 Fifty-ninth Street, and remained there three years. From that location he moved

to the corner of Fifty-ninth and South Halsted Streets, where he continued until he opened his present place of business (in 1897), at No. 5910 South Halsted Street. Little by little he gained his first start in a commercial life, and step by step he has recovered from the disaster which had well nigh swept away his all. In both instances he has had to rely upon his own effort, integrity and pluck.

He was married, in 1888, to Anna C. Freeburg, a Swedish maiden, who came to this country when a child of seven years. The issue of the marriage has been four children, none of whom are living. Mr. Benson comes of long lived ancestry. Not only did his parents attain extraordinary age, but an uncle, at Stockholm, has passed the limit of a century and is still active and vigorous.

# ANTON C. SKAFGAARD.

ANTON CHRISTENSEN SKAFGAARD, a conspicuous member of the Danish-American colony of Chicago, is a patriotic citizen of his adopted country, though he retains the natural love of all intelligent people for the place of nativity. Like most of his compatriots, he has worked his way to success by patient labor, thrift and integrity.

Born January 10, 1862, at Vejrum pr Holstebro, in the Province of Jutland, Denmark, he is the third in a family of nine children born to his parents—N. C. Christensen and Anna Nielsen, both of whom were natives of the same province. His grandfather, Charles Skafgaard, was a veterinary surgeon. N. C. Christensen was a farmer and blacksmith during his active life, and is still living in his native place, having completed his seventy-first year in September, 1899. On the fifteenth day of the previous March he was called upon to mourn the death of his faithful life companion and helpmate. She was the mother of nine children, three of whom died in infancy. Another passed away at the age of seven years. The eldest son, Niels C. Skafgaard, was drowned in Denmark in 1887. Anton is next in order of birth. A daughter, Karen, is the wife of Jens Thomasen, residing in Denmark. Christ C. is a blacksmith, residing at Dwight, Illinois; and Carl M. C., the youngest, resides with Anton.

The last-named was reared in his native place, where he continued until he reached his majority. From seven to fourteen years of age he attended the public schools, according to the custom of his country, and then entered upon a four-years' apprenticeship to the trade of blacksmith. He had worked as a journeyman only six months when he enlisted as a private in the Danish artillery service, in which he continued some sixteen months. He was then forced to leave the army on account of feeble health, and remained at home one year, being nursed to recovery from threatened consumption by the domestic remedies prescribed by an old lady of the neighborhood.

In the spring of 1884 he came to America and proceeded direct to Morris, Illinois, where he found his first employment in digging tile ditches on a farm. He continued in this line of employment two years or more, and subsequently spent one year as a bricklayer. While residing at Morris, September 12, 1886, he was married to Miss Annetta M. Hansen, who is, like himself, a native of Denmark, born April 8, 1864, in Sjalland.

In June, 1887, he became a resident of Chicago, which city has afforded him a home ever since. After being idle about six months he secured employment in the capacity of bartender for J. C. Hansen, and continued with the latter's successor a period of one and one-half years altogether. Near the close of the year 1889 he began business for himself at No. 508 Thirty-seventh Street, and continued it there until October 4, 1892, when he sold out and was engaged nearly two years as a contractor on cement work for sidewalks and similar uses. August 8, 1894, he repurchased his former business at No. 508 Thirty-seventh Street, and continued it there until May 1, 1897, when he removed to his present location, corner of Armour Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.

Mr. Skafgaard stands high among his neighbors, both socially and commercially. His companionable nature has made him successful in business and has led him to associate himself with many social and fraternal organizations. He is a prominent member of the Walhalla Society and is a director and secretary of the board of directors of the Walhalla Hall Association. Since January, 1890, he has been actively identified with Lodge No. 35 of the Danish Brotherhood, which was started in 1889. Beside being a member of Heimdahl Singing Society and Section No. 1 of the Socialistic-Labor party, he is active in the Liquor Dealers' Protective Association.

Mr. and Mrs. Skafgaard are the parents of five children, all of whom were born in Chicago, named in order of birth: Charles C. C., Andrew C., John C., Elna C. and Arthur C.

# HANS C. JORGENSEN.

HANS CHRIST JORGENSEN was born September 14, 1841, in Schleswig-Holstein. He calls himself—and legitimately—of Danish birth, the Duchy where he was born being then a portion of the kingdom of Denmark. He is the son of Peter Jorgensen, a Jutlander, and Marie Jessen, who was born in North Schleswig. His father was a farmer. Both his parents are dead, his father passing away at the age of seventy-five, and his mother at seventy-four years. He is one of a family of four children, three of whom are yet living (1899).

His boyhood was spent much after the fashion of other Danish youths of his station, partly at school and partly on a farm. At the age of twenty-two years he enlisted in the Danish army, serving six months in the war between Denmark and Germany (1864), which resulted in the cession of Schleswig-Holstein to the country last named.

In 1867 he emigrated to America, and after a brief period spent in Wisconsin, made his home in Chicago. Here he learned the trade of brick laying, through practical experience, and has ever since followed that pursuit. He is not unnaturally proud of the fact that his was the first marriage solemnized after the great fire of 1871. His bride was Miss Charlotte M. J. Jensen, one of his own countrywomen.

Seven children have been the fruit of this marriage, six of whom are yet living: Peter, Anton (who died in infancy), Tillie, Andrew, Mary, Henry and Charlie. All of the living children reside at home, and five were born at the present residence of the family, No. 4002 Dearborn Street. Peter is married, and occupies separate apartments in the same building with his parents.

Through industry, sobriety and prudence Mr. Jorgensen has attained a competence. Beside the two-story frame building in which he lives (with

tenements in the rear) he has a lot in Hyde Park, all of which he owes to his own effort and pluck. He regards himself as being an old settler; for a quarter of a century he has made his home on the same corner where he yet lives.

Mr. Jorgensen and two of his sons are members of the Danish Society Walhalla. He was one of the directors of the organization at the time of the building of Walhalla Hall, and is a stockholder in that enterprise.

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# JAMES J. McGRATH.

JAMES JOSEPH McGRATH, for many years alderman of the Fourteenth Ward, former member of the state assembly and senate, and at one time acting mayor of Chicago, was a native of County Wexford, Ireland. He was the eldest of the seven sons and three daughters of John and Bridget (McNamara) McGrath.

John, son of Thomas McGrath, was the owner of what is considered in Ireland a large farm at Coole, and was a man of influence in his neighborhood. Bridget, the daughter of Michael McNamara, a farmer, was born at Coole. Another daughter of Mr. McNamara was the wife of the mayor of Waterford, who sent relief to the sufferers from the great fire of 1871 in Chicago. Michael McGrath, a brother of the subject of this notice, a prominent land-leaguer, former commissioner and present collector of his native county, now occupies the old residence of the McNamara family, which was built more than five centuries ago.

When fourteen years of age, James J. McGrath came to America and lived with his uncle on a farm at Roundstown, New York, where he remained four years, working on a farm in summer and attending school in winter. After leaving that place, young McGrath went to Pekin, Illinois, where he learned the cooper's trade.

Settling in Chicago in 1860, he soon became manager for a large firm of coopers at its factory on Rawson Street, which he later purchased and thus became one of the largest operators in his line in the city. Mr. McGrath associated with himself his brother, John, who was made manager, and the firm continued in business until 1873, when it was terminated on account of the financial disasters that visited the country in that year.

Naturally gifted as a manager, Mr. McGrath early became connected with the politics of Chicago, in which he took an active part for many years. In 1869 he was elected alderman from the Fourteenth Ward, a position which he filled until 1875, taking an active part in the measures of that period, which had a strong bearing on the prosperity of the city. During the absence of Mayor Joseph Medill in Europe, Mr. McGrath was presiding officer of the council and acting mayor.

After his retirement from the council he was connected with the county clerk's office eight years, and was for the same period redemption clerk in the recorder's office. He was elected to the twenty-seventh general assembly of Illinois and, following that, represented his district in the state senate one term.

James J. McGrath was three times married. His first wife, to whom he was married in Chicago, was a Mary Gibbons, a native of Ballina, County Mayo, Ireland. The children of this marriage are: Nellie, now the wife of Thomas Halliman, of Chicago; John T., president of the board of promotions in the Chicago postoffice; Kittie, Mrs. Joseph Haynes; Nannie and Thomas,

the latter a resident of Joliet, Illinois. Mrs. McGrath died on Thanksgiving eve, of the year 1880.

In 1881 Mr. McGrath took for his wife Mrs. Balinda (Fay) Kerwin, daughter of John and Ann Fay, and widow of Edward Kerwin. She became the mother of four children, Irene, Vernie, James J. and Madeline, and died in October, 1889. On the twenty-first day of October, 1891, Mr. McGrath was wedded to Miss Mary Lonergan, a native of Buffalo, New York, and daughter of Jackson K. and Eliza (Herbert) Lonergan. J. K. Lonergan, also a native of Buffalo, was an expert bookkeeper and did a great deal of special work in Chicago. He was killed by a train on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad in 1897. Mrs. McGrath was educated at the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Chicago. She is a lady of fine appearance, an entertaining conversationalist, and possesses many friends. There are no children of this marriage.

Mr. McGrath visited Ireland in 1866, and subsequently visited Ireland and the Continent, making the tour of several of the principal European countries. At the time of his death Mr. McGrath was sixty-two years old, and was the owner of a large amount of property on the Northwest Side of the city. Twenty-nine years ago he built the home which he occupied at the time of his demise. This overlooks Wicker Park, one of the prettiest breathing-spots of the city, the corporate title to which he caused to be perfected while he was an alderman.

For a period of forty-five years James J. McGrath was a resident of Chicago. In that time he made a host of friends, and was never happier than when bestowing favors upon them. He possessed a natural talent for politics, which made him successful in public affairs, and the Republican party had no more staunch supporter than he. In religious faith a Roman Catholic, he was so liberal that he became a member of the Masonic fraternity. In his domestic relations he was a kind husband and an indulgent father, whose memory will long be cherished. With all the calls upon his time, he still found opportunity to indulge his love of study, and often read until two or three o'clock in the morning. It is an appropriate summary of his life to say that he was an energetic and successful business man and politician, a student, a steadfast friend, a whole-souled, genial Irish gentleman.

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# PETER ANDRESEN.

PETER ANDRESEN. This old resident of Chicago, now in his sixty-third year, was born at Hoir, Schleswig, Denmark, December 23, 1837. His father, Karsten Andresen, was by occupation a laborer, and died in 1844, while yet a young man of thirty-five years. His father, the grandfather of Peter Andresen, was also named Peter, and lost his life in the war of 1813. Karsten Andresen's wife was Margareta Ribe. She too has passed away, dying in her native country at the extreme old age of eighty-seven years. Karsten Andresen was the parent of four sons and two daughters, but of this family of six, only Peter and one daughter are yet living. The latter is now Mrs. Christina Wind, and still resides in the land of her birth.

Peter Andresen is the third child in order of birth. His school days ended when he was fifteen years of age, and he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a blacksmith. He served a

term of four years, and, at the end of that time, began working as a farm hand, being employed on a large farm near Tonderm for six years. He first came to America in 1872, going to North Manistee, Michigan, where he remained four years, and then returned to his native country, becoming foreman on the same farm which he had left before emigrating.

After four years he again returned to the United States, to seek a home and fortune. For about four months he worked in a mine in Pennsylvania, and then came West, locating in Chicago. His first employment here was in a stone quarry in the West Division, and his next in the stockyards. The latter employment continued only two years, when he began to carry a hod, which occupation he followed for some time. For two years he worked for a cornice-maker. He bought a team, and for a year drove a bakery route, besides doing work in connection with the building of sidewalks and other public works. For about a year he was in the employment of Mr. Wells, on Michigan Avenue, and in 1897 he accepted the position of janitor of the premises at No. 3249 State Street, containing five stores and twenty-one flats. April 1, 1900, he took charge of Walhalla Hall building.

In 1862, while yet living in Denmark, he was united in marriage to Dorothea Mathieson. Mrs. Andreson is yet living in Denmark, as she did not accompany her husband to this country. She resides in the village of Abel, in a home owned by him. Two sons and three daughters have been born to them. The sons, Andreas P. and Karsten, live in Chicago, and have been in the employ of Marshall Field & Company for the past twelve years. The daughters were named: Caroline, who died in 1889; Anna and Margareta. The two living are residents of Denmark.

Mr. Andresen is vice president of the Walhalla Society, and a stockholder and director in the Walhalla Hall Society. He is a charter member of the society, and is an active worker in both organizations. It is unnecessary to emphasize the fact that the Walhalla is one of the best and strongest Danish societies in Chicago. It was organized in 1883, and has a present membership of four hundred and fifty. In 1898 it paid out, in benefits, the large sum of twenty thousand, six hundred and eighty-eight dollars and sixty cents.

Mr. Andresen is widely and favorably known among the Danish-Americans of the city which has been his home twenty years. He is unassuming and affable, of generous impulses and kindly disposition, genial, whole-souled and upright, readily making friends, whom he retains through the force and worth of his own character.

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# ANDERS J. LARSEN.

ANDERS J. LARSEN is a native of the City of Hjorreng, Jutland, Denmark, where he was born August 4, 1861. Mr. Larsen became a resident of Chicago in 1889. In this city he has built up a prosperous business as a baker. His father, Lars Jensen, was a milk dealer, and still follows the same avocation in the old country, having attested his loyalty to his native land by serving as a soldier through the war with Germany in 1864. His mother—whose baptismal name was Karren Jensen—is also yet living.

Anders J. Larsen is one of a family of ten children, of whom eight survive. In order of birth, he is at once the second child and the second son. Of the eight living children born to his parents four have found homes in America—Anders J.; Emil, who conducts a bakery at the corner of Lake Street and Forty-eighth Avenue, Chicago; Otto, employed by his brother, Emil; and Eunice, the wife of Charles Johnson, a painter, of Harlem, Illinois.

Mr. Larsen learned his trade in his native country, serving an apprenticeship of four years, after leaving school. No sooner had he qualified himself as a journeyman, however, than he made up his mind to look for a wider field and better wages than were afforded by the little kingdom of Denmark, dearly as he loved the country in which he had been born and bred, and tender as were the associations clustering around his home.

His first home in what was to him then a strange land, was at Racine, Wisconsin, where he worked as a journeyman seven years, and for three years conducted business for himself. In 1889 (as has been already said), he removed to Chicago, where he felt confident that energy and industry would find a broader field and reap a richer reward. He chose for a location the premises, No. 502 Thirty-seventh Street, and there he has remained until the present day. He early learned that serving "good goods at honest prices" was the only road to success, and this maxim has been his watchword; it is to the strict observance of this rule that his success is attributable.

While he was living at Racine he was married (1887) to Miss Dorothea Petersen, a lady who was born in Denmark but brought to this country by her parents when a child of only two months. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Larsen—Richard, Ernest, Esther and Eva. The two older were born at Racine; the younger claim Chicago as their birthplace.

Mr. Larsen stands high in the counsels of the Walhalla Society, in which organization he has held several offices, and is a valued member of the singing society known as the "Hamdahl."

# RASMUS SORENSEN.

RASMUS SORENSEN was born in Odder, Jutland, Denmark, January 23, 1848. His father, Soren Ottosen, was a farmer, and died at the age of seventy-six years. His mother's maiden name was Maren Nielsen, and she is yet living. To this couple were born four sons and three daughters, and the family circle remains, as yet, unbroken, save by the father's death.

Rasmus was the third son, and next to the youngest child. At the age of fourteen years he left school, to commence work as a boy in the office of the Danish Collector of revenue and taxes, remaining in the employ of that official from 1864 to 1868, in which year he was given a clerkship in the office of the General Director of the Government Railway. Here he was attached to the corresponding bureau. In 1871 he was made telegraph operator and ticket agent, and in 1876, promoted to the superintendency. In 1883 he resigned his office to come to America. He first visited Chicago, and from there went to Racine, Wisconsin, where he secured a position as shipping clerk for the Racine Hardware Company, being assigned to duty in the opera seats department. He remained with this concern until January 10, 1893.

While yet a student in his native land, Mr. Sorensen attracted attention by the superior

character of his handwriting. On one occasion he was sent for to write out some railroad contracts for the King, who complimented his work and sent him a sum of money out of his private purse, in addition to his regular compensation. This work led to his connection with the Government Railway, as before related.

Mr. Sorensen is possessed of a rare musical talent and a fine musical education, and while living at Racine he was an active member of a Danish singing society, out of which grew the Hamlet Singing Society, which was formed October 1, 1889. Mr. Sorensen was one of the main promoters and organizers. One of the most pleasant memories of his sojourn in the pretty little Wisconsin city is taking part in a three-nights' musical festival in July, 1887, at Battery D, in Chicago, in which a chorus of sixteen hundred voices was heard. Many oratorios were rendered, at various times, and with such success that they were frequently repeated, by request, as often as three times. In 1890 the society gave concerts in Minneapolis on three successive nights, the chorus again numbering sixteen hundred. In 1893 it sang at Festival Hall at the World's Fair, with decided success. Mr. Sorensen was also an active member of the Society Dania and still retains his membership in the organization.

In 1893 he removed to Chicago, where he was prominent in the founding of the Hejmdal Society of that city, and was for several years its treasurer. His first employment here was as driver of a bakery wagon. Later he became the manager of the Danish paper, "Chicago Posten," discharging the duties of the position with great success. July 1, 1894, he opened a store for the sale of confectionery, cigars, tobacco, fancy goods and toys, at No. 4648 Wentworth Avenue, which he still conducts. In 1898 he was made cashier of the Danish People's Association "Fremad," and still holds that post.

Mr. Sorensen is essentially a self-made man. He has never owned a dollar which he has not earned through the labor of either his brain or his hands. He is intelligent, forceful and genial, and these qualities, together with his sterling honesty, have won him the unstinted esteem of his many friends.

# WILLIAM M. MILLER.

WILLIAM MOORE MILLER was born in Coleraine, County Londonderry, Ireland, April 12, 1832, and is a son of David and Ann (Forbis) Miller. After the death of the father, in 1804, the mother, with eleven children, came to the United States, crossing the ocean from Londonderry, on the old sailing bark "Londonderry." The voyage consumed six weeks' time. The family resided two years at Oswego, New York, and following that two years at Cleveland, Ohio, and then came to Chicago. The mother died here in 1860. Of the eleven children, nine sons and two daughters, only five are now living, namely: James, William M., Thomas E., Brice A. and Nancy, widow of William Liton. All reside in Chicago. Andrew, the eldest of the family, was a partner of Edward M. Doolittle, ship builder. They built the first floating docks in the city. After Mr. Doolittle's retirement, the subject of this sketch being a stockholder, the business was incorporated under the title of Miller Brothers, which it still remains.

William M. Miller received his primary education in Ireland, and after his arrival in the United

States he attended school in Oswego and Cleveland. After leaving school he learned the trade of ship carpenter, at which he worked until 1893, when he retired from active life. Previous to the Civil War he went South and lived at Mobile, spending fifteen years in the South. During the Civil War he was captain of the fire company in Mobile, which rendered him exempt from military service. He returned to Chicago in 1866, and was foreman of the ship yard and dry docks of Miller Brothers twenty-six years. He has voted with the Republican party since it was organized.

Subsequent to his return from the South in 1866 he bought property on the West Side, at No. 270 West Huron Street and built the first house in the block at a time when it was surrounded by prairie.

He is a charter member of Covenant Lodge, No. 526, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, Royal Arch Masons, and St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, Knights Templar, in all of which he is a life member. For many years he was a member of Union Lodge, No. 9, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1853 he married Miss Avis E. Enholm, a native of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and a daughter of Capt. Samuel Enholm, a native of the same city. They are the parents of eight children, six of whom are living, as follows: Ann, wife of Alexander S. Gairns; Louise B., now Mrs. T. W. Watson; Fanny S.; Avis; William G., of Trenton, Missouri; and May.

This family holds membership in Bethany Congregational Church. Mrs. Miller died January 6, 1887, and her remains rest in the cemetery of Rosehill. She was a lady possessed of many virtues, a true, clean spirit, and mourned by a large circle of friends, as well as relatives.

The lessons on fraternity, the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, which Mr. Miller has learned in the religious and fraternal organizations of which he is a member, have borne fruit, as is evident from his practical works. The record of his life shows that industry and economy are not without their reward.

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# FREDERICK W. VASSMER.

FREDERICK WILLIAM VASSMER was born April 23, 1868, at Gehlau, Apenrade, in Schleswig-Holstein, now a part of Germany, but formerly belonging to Denmark. His father (also named Frederick William) was a carpenter and contractor, and a native of the same province. The elder Vassmer, however, was born while Schleswig-Holstein was still a Danish possession, and was a soldier in the Danish army in the war of 1864. He died in Gehlau in 1889, aged fifty-nine years. Mr. Vassmer's mother was eight years her husband's junior. She also was born in the same place, but died (likewise at the age of fifty-nine) at Chicago, in 1897. To this couple were born nine children, eight of whom are yet living. F. William Vassmer was the sixth in order of birth.

The first twenty years of his life were passed in and around his birthplace, in attending school and working in various ways, and in 1888 he came to Chicago. His first employment here was on a farm in Michigan, for which his experience at home had in a measure fitted him. After eight months of this life he returned to this city, to enter the service of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, becoming in time a salesman. Leaving that concern he became an employe of Siegel, Cooper & Company, with which firm he

remained three years, going from there to A. M. Rothschild & Company, where he remained the same length of time. His next venture was to purchase the business of J. C. Hansen, dealer in wines and liquors, at No. 3700 State Street, which he has since conducted.

June 21, 1895, he was married to Miss Marie De Lory, a native of Schleswig-Holstein, like himself, who accompanied her parents to this country when but two years old. They have two children, a boy named for his father, and a girl, Olivia.

Mr. Vassmer has been for five years secretary of a Danish benevolent society known as Walhalla, and is treasurer of the Walhalla Hall Association. He is also a member of the Danish Brotherhood. In politics he is independent of partisan affiliation.

# JOHN CHRISTENSEN.

JOHN CHRISTENSEN. This well-known Danish gentleman, whom his countrymen esteem and delight to honor, was born May 16, 1860, in Schleswig-Holstein, while that province was still an integral part of the kingdom of Denmark. His father, now dead, was a man of note in the community in which he lived. His name was Johann Christensen, and he was a native of Jutland. He was a maker of willow ware, but also conducted a store for the sale of general merchandise. He was, moreover, an old soldier, having served in the war of 1849-51, and in the struggle between Denmark and Germany. Mr. Christensen's mother, whose name was Bodil Skow, is still living in Denmark, at the age of seventy-six years. Of the three sons and one daughter born to this couple all are living, but only the daughter, Bothildo, remains with her mother in the land which gave them all birth. The boys sought their fortunes in the new world. Perhaps, after all, there may be some truth in the old Scotch couplet "A son's a son till he gets a wife, but a daughter's a daughter a' the days o' her life."

Both of Mr. Christensen's brothers live in Chicago. He himself, at the age of seven, went to live with an uncle, with whom he remained until he was twenty years old, attending school until he was fifteen, his educational development alternating with work on the farm. For five years after quitting school he continued at farm work, and then determined to emigrate. Others of his countrymen had succeeded in America, why should not he?

It was in 1881 that he reached Chicago. His first employment was about buildings in the course of erection. Two summers he labored as a farm hand in Minnesota, and, returning to Chicago, turned his hand to the first honest toil that presented itself. At the age of twenty-four years he began brick-laying, and his natural aptitude aided him. He worked as a journeyman and foreman until 1893, when he began taking contracts in his own name. This line of business he has since continuously followed, his integrity, skill and executive capacity having insured him success. Among other buildings which he has erected may be mentioned his own one and one-half story and basement residence, with pressed brick front, at No. 845 East Sixty-ninth Street.

In 1890 he married Jensinia M. Jensen, by whom he is the father of three daughters, Laura B., Clara M. and Alice C. Mrs. Christensen was born in Jutland, but came to America in 1887, going first to Detroit and settling at Chicago in 1889.

Mr. Christensen takes a deep interest in all that makes for the welfare of the Danish colony in Chicago, and is held in proportionately high respect. For the past eight years he has been treasurer of the Walhalla Society, of which he is a charter member, having previously held the post of secretary, besides holding minor offices in the order. With the exception of one term he has been a director in the Walhalla Hall Association ever since its organization. He is also a member and was once president of the South Side Central Committee of the Danish Societies of Chicago. He is also a member of the Masons and Builders' Association.

In the winter of 1887-88 Mr. Christensen paid a visit of some four months to his native land, to see once more his aged mother, his sister and the friends and scenes of his youth.

# JES C. HANSEN.

JES CHRISTIAN HANSEN has been a resident of Chicago since the year of the great fire, when he immigrated to this country from Schleswig, where he was born July 2, 1848. At that time Schleswig formed a part of the kingdom of Denmark, and Mr. Hansen rightly considers himself by birth a Dane, although proud of his American citizenship and his identification with Chicago.

His father, Hans N. Hansen, also a native of Schleswig, died at the age of fifty-nine years, leaving three sons and a daughter. Of these Jes Christian Hansen is the youngest son. His brothers, Hans and Christ, both reside in the old country, as does also his sister, Cecilie C., who is the wife of Jens Jensen.

After leaving school, at the age of sixteen years, he followed the life of a farmer until, in 1871, he set sail for a land of which he then knew but little, but where he was destined to attain success. The ashes of the conflagration of October had been covered by the frosts of December when he reached Chicago and began his life here as a laborer. Bricklayers were in request then, and with his natural aptitude he soon acquired skill at the craft, working at it until 1881. In that year, having accumulated sufficient capital to embark in business for himself, he began as a dealer in wines and liquors at the corner of Armour Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, where he carried on a prosperous trade two years. He then removed to the corner of State and Thirty-seventh Streets, and there remained five and one-half years, going from there to No. 226 Clark Street. Six years later he removed to No. 249, in the same thoroughfare, and after two years at that point to the corner of Thirty-seventh and State Streets (his old stand), where he stayed until May 27, 1899. On that date he removed to his present handsome quarters, at the corner of Irving Park Boulevard and Sixty-fourth Avenue. Here, in addition to his saloon business, he furnished both warm and cold meals to the visitors to the county institutions at Dunning.

Besides being a member of Court Logan, No. 117, Independent Order of Foresters and Atlas Lodge, No. 26, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Mr. Hansen is a director and officer of Walhalla, a Danish benevolent order, a prominent member of the Danish Brotherhood and a member of the Heimdahl singing society. In national politics he is a Republican, but in local issues non-partisan.

He was married May 3, 1873, to Miss Annie M. Jefsen, by whom he has a daughter, Ida K., who lives at home, and a son, Charles, a graduate of the Northwestern School of Pharmacy.

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COL. E. D. SWAIN

# EDGAR DENMAN SWAIN, D. D. S.

EDGAR DENMAN SWAIN, D. D. S., is engaged in the practice of dentistry at the corner of Randolph and State Streets, Chicago, and is prominent in both professional and military circles. He was born in Westford, Vt., in August, 1836, and is a son of Dr. Marcus and Charlotte (Woodbury) Swain. On the paternal side he is of Scotch lineage, and on the maternal side is of English descent. The father became a resident of Oshkosh, Wis., in 1857, and during the war he was appointed Surgeon of the Wisconsin Penitentiary at Waupun. About 1878, he removed to Englewood, Ill., and thence to Glencoe, where his death occurred at the age of seventy-nine. His wife died in Waupun, Wis. In their family were four sons and two daughters: Edgar D. of this sketch; Dr. Oliver D., a resident of Chicago; Marcus W., who was killed in a railroad accident in 1862; George A., who died of typhoid fever in the army in the summer of 1863; and Alice M. and Charlotte, both living.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch remained under the parental roof until seventeen years of age, and then left home, going to Worcester, Mass., where he worked in a machine-shop. He afterward removed to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., where, in 1855, he began the study of dentistry. Two years later he became a resident of Wisconsin and began practice in Oshkosh. Subsequently he was engaged in the prosecution of his profession in Aurora, Ill., and in Batavia, Ill.

Mr. Swain watched with interest the progress of events which preceded the Civil War, and after the South had attacked Ft. Sumter, he resolved to strike a blow in defense of the Union. He raised a company, and on the 22d of July, 1861, became Captain of Company I, Forty-second Illinois Infantry. He was afterward promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, in October, 1863, and in 1865 was placed in command of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps. He served until the close of the war, and took part in many important engagements, including the Fremont campaign in Missouri. His was the first regiment to enter Columbus, Ky., and with his company he took part in the siege of Island No. 10, being largely instrumental in its capture. Under the command of Gen. Polk, he then went to Hamburg, Tenn., and aided in the capture of Corinth. The following summer he was employed in guarding railroads, and in the fall was ordered to report to Gen. Buell, of Nashville, remaining with the command of Gen. Negley in possession of that city during Bragg and Buell's Kentucky campaign. After the cessation of hostilities his regiment was ordered to Texas for duty. Dr. Swain was finally mustered out in Springfield, Ill., on the 12th of January, 1866. He was wounded in the left knee at New Hope Church, Ga., and for three months his injury would not permit him to engage in active service, but he saw nearly all of the important campaigns of the war west of the Alleghany Mountains, and was in twenty-seven engagements.

Dr. Swain's connection with military affairs has since continued, and in army circles he is a leader. In 1877, he became Major of the First Regiment Illinois National Guards, and took part in suppressing the railroad riots of that year. In August he was made Lieutenant-Colonel, and in December, 1877, was promoted to the rank of Colonel, in which capacity he served for four years,

when he resigned. He has long been a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, served for three years as Commander of George H. Thomas Post, and for two years was Commander of the Department of Illinois. He has also served as Senior Vice-Commander in Chief of the National Encampment, and is a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

After the war, Dr. Swain began the practice of dentistry in Chicago, and for a time was associated with Dr. Cushing, and afterward with Dr. Noble. Since 1870 he has been alone in practice, and now finds little time for other pursuits. He is an accomplished microscopist and has given much time to the investigation of histology. He was President of the Chicago Dental Society in 1874, and of the Illinois State Dental Society in 1875. He was also Secretary of the latter for two terms, and was Secretary of the Chicago Octontological Society. At present he is Dean of the dental department in the Northwestern University. The degree of D. D. S. was conferred upon him by the Ohio Dental College in March, 1883.

Dr. Swain was married in 1869 to Miss Clara Smith, who was born in Kane County, Ill., and is a daughter of Benjamin Smith, one of the pioneers of Chicago. The Doctor is a close observer and careful student, thorough and industrious in all undertakings, and has steadily risen in his profession until he is numbered among the leading dentists of the city.

# WILLIAM HAHNE.

WILLIAM HAHNE, a well-known citizen and dealer in agricultural implements in Mattison, Cook County, was born in Hanover, Germany, February 2, 1834, and is one of six children, namely: Emma, Henry, Mary, Frederick Diedrich, William and Louis. Their parents, Diedrich and Marie (Biermann) Hahne, were also natives of Germany. The father died when our subject was about seven years of age, leaving quite an estate to the eldest son, Henry, who was to care for and educate the other members of the family. With his younger brothers and sisters, therefore, he left his native land and set sail for the New World, landing in Chicago on the 2d of October, 1850.

William Hahne acquired his education in the public schools of Germany. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed for three years to William Wayman, a wagon and carriage maker of Chicago. After learning his trade, he worked for John Borman and Mr. Whitbeck, both of Chicago. In 1858 he embarked in business for himself in Elk Grove, Cook County, where he carried on operations as a wagon and carriage-maker until 1862. In that year he came to Mattison and continued in the same business, to which in a short time he added a complete line of agricultural implements and farm machinery. About the year 1882, on account of failing health, he abandoned wagon and carriage making, but still carries on the other lines, and is now enjoying a prosperous trade, which is the sure reward of untiring energy and straightforward business principles.

Mr. Hahne was married in the summer of 1858 to Sophia L. Shumacher, daughter of John Shumacher, a native of Germany. She was born in the same country in 1836. Their children are: John Frederick Henry, who was born in Elk Grove, Cook County, Ill., June 11, 1859, and died January 23, 1865; Dora Maria Berthe, who was born in Elk Grove, Cook County, Ill., Septem-

ber 21, 1860, and is now the wife of William H. Depke, a grocer of Danville, Ill.; Henrietta D. Marie Emma, born in Elk Grove April 18, 1862, the wife of Fred Utermark, proprietor of the Mattison House, of Mattison, Cook County, Ill.; Marie Caroline, who was born in Mattison, and is the wife of Henry Tueachman, a cigar manufacturer of Chicago Heights; Willemine Dorethea Mathilda, who was born in Mattison, March 11, 1866, and is the wife of Frank Kort, a baker of Dalton, Ill.; Diedrich William F., who was born in Mattison, November 12, 1867, and is a grocer of Danville, Ill.; Henry Carl George, who was born January 18, 1870, and died October 12, 1880; H. Gus Louis, who was born January 23, 1873, and died December 18, 1874; Caroline Marie Sophia, born in Mattison, February 3, 1874; Anna Sophia Dorthe, born October 23, 1876; and Amanda Marie W. C., born in Mattison, January 12, 1883. The last three are at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Hahne are members of the German Lutheran Church, and have educated their children in that faith, and have also given them a thorough English education. Mr. Hahne has ever been a liberal contributor to the support of the church. His education was acquired in the schools of the Fatherland when quite young, but although he never attended the public schools after coming to America, by observation and close application, he has acquired a good knowledge of English. He is an ardent supporter of our public-school system, and his influence has been thrown into every educational movement. To him more than to any other citizen of Mattison is the public indebted for ten months school in each year, not only in the public, but also in the parochial schools. As Director or Township Treasurer, he has served almost continuously since his arrival in Rich Township.

On the 22d of October, 1856, Mr. Hahne received his naturalization papers, and in the following November he cast his first vote. He has always been a stanch Republican, holding firmly to the principles upon which the organization of this party was based. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace for the long period of twenty-five years, that of Notary Public for twelve years, and President of the Village Board of Trustees for four years. To the performance of his duties he has brought an intelligent mind and the right idea of the practicability of a movement. He is true to every trust, and his public and private life are alike above reproach. Happy in a promising family, he has become the possessor of a reputation for unsullied integrity of character.

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# NORMAN REXFORD.

NORMAN REXFORD, deceased, the first permanent settler of Blue Island, and for many years one of its most prominent citizens, will be long remembered among the pioneers of northern Illinois for his hospitality and kindly manner. Mr. Rexford was born in Charlotte, Vt., June 4, 1802, and died at Blue Island, March 28, 1883. He was a son of Benajah and Zeruia (Squire) Rexford, who had six children: Stephen, Norman, Isabel (Mrs. Fayette Dickson), Heber S., Elsie Ann (Mrs. Cooley) and Ruth, who died in childhood. Benajah Rexford was born in Wallingford, Conn., June 23, 1780, and died at Westfield, N. Y., March 25, 1862. His second wife, Roxana Ayer, of Stanstead, Conn., bore him six children: Wilder A., Betsy L. (Mrs. Daniel Morse), Olive H. (Mrs. Isaac Relf), Louisa A. (Mrs. Thaddeus Ayer), So-

phronia H. (Mrs. L. Harmon) and Thomas Ayer.

Benajah Rexford represented the fifth generation of his family in America, being descended from Arthur Rexford, an English ship-master, who was married at New Haven, Conn., September 3, 1702, to Elizabeth Stevens. Their eldest son was also named Arthur, and his first wife, Jemima, bore him eight children, one of whom, named Benjamin, served in the Continental army. He married Esther Hall, and they had eleven children, the eldest, Benjamin, being also a Revolutionary soldier. The latter married Catherine Rice, and Benajah was the eldest of their six children.

Norman Rexford removed while a young man to Ripley, Chautauqua County, N. Y., where he was married, January 10, 1828, to Julia Wattles, daughter of Chandler and Diana (Murray) Wattles. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Rexford removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., and thence, in 1835, he drove by team to Chicago, arriving on the 5th day of June. He first located at Bachelor's Grove, Cook County, where his brother Stephen had preceded him in 1833. A few months later, Norman Rexford located at Long Wood, near the north end of "the island," where he kept tavern in a log cabin of four rooms. In November, 1836, he removed to the present village of Blue Island. A small log cabin had been erected the previous year by a man named Courtney. This was a rude structure, only 12x15 feet, without floor, and was the only building within the present limits of the village. Mr. Rexford proceeded to build a hewed frame building for a hotel. This was sided with boards drawn by team from Pine Creek, Ind., over one hundred miles distant, the lumber costing $40 per thousand. The building stood on the east side of Western Avenue, at the top of the bluff, on or near the site of the present post-office. As the country was rapidly filling up with emigrants, this hotel was well patronized. It was afterwards enlarged, and continued to be a landmark until 1858, when it was destroyed by fire. It was known as the Blue Island House. Many a social gathering was held therein, and many of the pioneers of Chicago and other points twenty or thirty miles distant often drove thither to trip "the light fantastic" upon its floor. The fun was frequently continued until morning, many of the guests remaining to breakfast before departing for their homes. In the spring of the year the prairie roads were often almost impassable. It was customary with Mr. Rexford to hang beacon lights in the upper windows of the house on dark nights, as a guide to all belated travelers who might be struggling through the mire or the severe storms of winter.

In 1838, a postoffice was established at Blue Island, and Mr. Rexford served as Postmaster for a number of years, during which time his son Fayette carried the mail on horseback from Chicago to Buncombe, Ill., a distance of ninety miles, making weekly trips. Letter postage was twenty-five cents, and nearly every house along the sparsely-settled route was a postoffice. In 1852, Mr. Rexford sold out the hotel and removed to a farm adjoining the village, where the balance of his days were spent. Most of the farm is now included in the village, and it has appreciated in value to an extent little dreamed of by him at the time of his purchase. Mrs. Julia Rexford still resides at Blue Island, at the venerable age of eighty-four years. The following is a record of their children: Fayette D. is proprietor of the Centralia House at Centralia, Ill.; Laura A., who became the wife of A. B. Kyle, of Englewood, is now deceased; Clarissa C. is now Mrs. H. H. Massey, of Blue Island; Norman B. is a well-known citizen of that place; Mary D. died in childhood; Julia married James B. Massey, and is now deceased; Susan Mary is deceased; Elizabeth P. died in childhood; and Heber Squire became a prominent citizen of Blue Island, where his death occurred in 1882.

Mr. and Mrs. Rexford were active members of the Universalist Church, and were interested in many benevolent and charitable works. Seldom was a man turned away from their door for want of food or money, although their generosity was sometimes imposed upon. Mr. Rexford never engaged in litigation, or wished to see others do so. It is said that at one time, after trying in vain to adjust a quarrel between two of his neigh-

bors, he paid the amount in dispute out of his own pocket, rather than see them engage in a lawsuit. In early life he was an active Democrat, but afterwards became a Republican. A stanch adherent of every progressive movement, it may be truly said that Blue Island owes much of its present prosperity to the example of public spirit, forethought and enterprise set by Mr. Rexford.

# WILLIAM HAMILTON.

WILLIAM HAMILTON, who resides in Bremen Township, where he is living retired, enjoying a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves, was born in Ballymolin, County Down, Ireland, in April, 1808, and is a son of John and Mary Ann Hamilton, both of whom spent their entire lives on the Emerald Isle, reaching a very advanced age, the father living to be one hundred and four years old, and his wife to be eighty-six. The year 1822 witnessed the arrival of William Hamilton in this country. He lived for nine years in New York City, where he learned the plasterer's trade, and also engaged in making slate roofs. In 1838 he came West and took up his residence in Bremen Township, Cook County, then an undeveloped and unsettled region. The Indians occupied lands adjoining, and for several years he had only two white neighbors for miles around. The family lived in a log cabin, and went through all the experiences of frontier life. In 1850 Mr. Hamilton built the present family homestead, in which he has since lived. He has been a successful farmer and man of business, and increased his landed possessions from eighty to three hundred and twenty acres. As an investment, he early bought city lots in Blue Island, which he subsequently sold at a fine profit, and later made very successful investments in Hyde Park property, which is now owned by his children. In 1879 he retired from active life, and at that time apportioned his property among his children. He is now spending his declining years on the old homestead with his son John, and, although he has reached the advanced age of eighty-six, he still enjoys excellent health. He is one of the honored pioneers of the county, and by all who know him is held in high regard. Since fourteen years of age he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church, and his life has been in harmony with his profession.

In 1837 William Hamilton was united in marriage with Miss Mary Ann Kelley, of New York City. Her death occurred in December, 1887, at the age of seventy-five years. They were the parents of five children, four of whom are yet living: William, a resident of Hyde Park; Mary Jane, wife of W. A. Briggs, of Hyde Park; Margaret, wife of John P. Roberson, of Hyde Park; and John, who owns the old homestead in Bremen Township. The fourth child, James G., lost a limb in front of Richmond, Va., in October, 1864, while serving in Company G, Thirty-ninth Illinois Regiment. He died May 7, 1885, aged forty-one years.

John Hamilton was born on the home farm, July 27, 1842. During his boyhood he attended the public schools and Hillsdale (Mich.) College. In 1864, having completed his education, he returned home, and since that time has devoted his energies to his extensive farming interests. Since 1879 he has had charge of two hundred and forty acres of good land, comprising one of the most valuable farms in this section of Illinois, and for the past sixteen years he has made a specialty of the dairy business. He keeps on hand about fifty cows, and has met with excellent

success in that enterprise. He also raises some fine horses, and is recognized as one of the leading farmers and stock-dealers of this locality.

On the 16th of November, 1882, Mr. Hamilton was united in marriage with Miss Alma G. Lucas, daughter of George and Barbara (Drummond) Lucas, whose family numbers five children, the others being Margaret, wife of W. Hulet, of Bremen Township; Robert and Arthur, well-known farmers; and Clara L., wife of Dexter Minard, who is represented elsewhere in this work. The father, George Lucas, was a native of the Buckeye State, but during his boyhood left his Ohio home, and has since resided in Illinois. By occupation, he is a farmer. His wife is a native of Buffalo, N. Y., and a daughter of James and Margaret (McMartin) Drummond.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have been born three children, Margaret Florence, Emily Clara and John Emerson, and all are still under the parental roof. In his political views, Mr. Hamilton is a stalwart advocate of Republican principles, and has served as School Trustee of Bremen Township, but has never sought political preferment, desiring rather to give his entire time and attention to his business interests, in which he has met with good success.

# JOHN McELDOWNEY.

JOHN McELDOWNEY, one of the honored pioneers of Cook County, has for almost sixty years resided on the site of Chicago Heights, although it was long years after his arrival that the town sprang into existence. The history of Cook County as a frontier settlement is well known to him, and the experiences of the pioneer form a part of his record. He was born in Ireland, on the 11th of October, 1811. His father, John McEldowney, and his grandfather, who also bore the name of John, likewise were natives of the Emerald Isle. The mother, who in her maidenhood was Martha Caldwell, was born in Ireland, and was a daughter of James and Jane (Moorhead) Caldwell. Mr. McEldowney, the father, was a farmer, and followed that occupation throughout his entire life. In 1832, he crossed the Atlantic to Canada, and in 1836 came to Cook County, Ill., where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring on the 20th of January, 1875. With the Presbyterian Church he held membership. His wife was called to her final rest March 5, 1861. They were married in 1810, and became the parents of nine children, namely: John of this sketch; Jane, who was born January 21, 1814, became the wife of Robert Wallace, and died in 1874; James, who was born May 4, 1816, has followed farming throughout his life, and now resides in Chicago Heights; Ann, who married John Hughes, and died May 4, 1888; Thomas, born December 1, 1821, retired, living in Chicago Heights; Rosana, born May 28, 1822, and who died May 17, 1845, being the first one interred in Bloom Cemetery; Catherine J., born June 15, 1824, the wife of Stewart B. Eakem; Martha, who was born January 21, 1827, became the wife of John W. Morrison, a minister of Bloom for twenty-five years, and died on the 2d of May, 1894; and Elizabeth, born July 10, 1829, deceased, wife of John Miller.

The eldest member of the family, in whom the readers of this volume are especially interested, well deserves representation in the history of his adopted county. He acquired his education in the public schools, and remained on the Emerald Isle until 1832, when, with his father, he boarded a sailing-vessel and became a resident of Canada.

There he began working on a farm, receiving $7 per month for his services. He was thus employed until 1835, when he resolved to seek his home in Illinois, and in the spring of that year started for Chicago. He made the first part of the journey on foot as far as Burlington, Vt., and by way of the Canal and Lakes to Detroit, from whence he came on foot to his destination, a distance of three hundred miles.

For two months Mr. McEldowney worked in the New York Hotel stable. He has cut hay where the court house of Chicago now stands, and has witnessed almost the entire growth and development of Cook County. On the 1st of July, 1835, he took up his residence at Thorn Grove, now Chicago Heights, and made a claim of four hundred acres of land on sections 28 and 29, Bloom Township, for which he paid the usual Government price of $1.25 per acre. His first home was a log cabin, built on the site of the present town, and there he lived in true pioneer style. His farming was done with crude machinery, and he worked early and late in order to make a start. His enterprise, perseverance and industry were at length crowned with success, and at one time he was the owner of a very valuable farm of five hundred and twenty acres. He acquired a handsome competence, which now enables him to rest from business cares.

On the 15th of July, 1836, Mr. EcEldowney married Miss Ann Wallace, daughter of William and Elizabeth Wallace, and a native of Ireland, born June 4, 1814. They have eight children. Dorothy, who was born March 28, 1838, became the wife of James Hunter, and died June 28, 1870; Mary A., born May 17, 1840, is the wife of Samuel McDowall, an attorney at law, engaged in practice in Salt Lake City; William J., born June 30, 1843, is President of the Chicago Heights Bank; Martha E., born May 19, 1846, died February 27, 1867; James H. was born May 20, 1848; Margaret J., born May 13, 1850, died on the 6th of July following; Rebecca, born October 8, 1851, is the wife of William J. Campbell, an attorney at law; and Andrew W., born February 6, 1854, completes the family.

Since the organization of the party, Mr. McEldowney has been a stanch Republican in politics, and has been honored with several local offices. He has served as Supervisor, and for the long period of twenty years was Justice of the Peace, proving a capable and efficient officer. In 1886, he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 7th of September, and was laid to rest in Bloom Cemetery. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, to which Mr. McEldowney also belongs. His life has been well and worthily passed, and throughout the community in which he has so long made his home he has the high regard of all.

# EVERITTE ST. JOHN.

EVERITTE ST. JOHN, General Manager of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, was born at Sharon, Litchfield County, Conn., February 4, 1844. Both parents were natives of that State and of English lineage. When four years old, his father died, and his mother, though left with a large family of children, managed to provide for their physical comfort and gave each a public-school education. Ambitious to begin a career of usefulness, at an early age the subject of this biography began to earn his livelihood by becoming a clerk for his elder brother, who filled the combined offices of Postmaster, station agent, Town Clerk and gen-

eral store-keeper of the village. Here, and in his mother's home, were imbibed in a large degree those principles of industry, economy and perseverance which have characterized the man, and which are essential to the successful management of an extensive railway system, or other large enterprises.

Through the medium of the local gossip, which had its natural center at the village postoffice, he heard much of the success of other young men who had left the Nutmeg State to seek their fortunes in the great West, and becoming inoculated with the western fever, at the age of seventeen years he resigned his position as his brother's assistant and went to Quincy, Ill. Here he became a clerk in the general ticket office of the Quincy & Toledo Railroad, at a salary of $30 per month. When that road was consolidated with the Great Western Railroad, of Illinois, he was transferred to a similar position at Springfield, with a slight increase of salary. One year later, having received an offer of a better position from the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, he came to Chicago, and on the 4th of July, 1863, began his career with that corporation. His steady application and untiring energy soon attracted the attention of his superiors, and secured promotion to a more responsible and lucrative position. Successively he became Chief Ticket Clerk and General Ticket Agent, occupying the latter position for fourteen years. At the expiration of that period, he was appointed General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the road, and six months later became Assistant General Manager, while still holding the former position. In July, 1887, he was made General Manager of the lines east of the Missouri River, and the duties of that office were supplemented by those of Assistant General Manager of the lines west of the Missouri River. On the 1st of April, 1889, he assumed the position of General Manager of the entire system, bringing to the discharge of his duties the ripened experience of a quarter-century of active railroad labors.

With the growth and development of the great West, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad system has grown, and in many localities has preceded the development of its tributary territory. Mr. St. John has constantly striven to improve and perfect every department, and to that end has devoted much of the time given by others to recreation, having often given, for many years, twelve to fifteen hours per day to his work. His industry has been something phenomenal, and it is a source of wonder to his acquaintances that he has not given way in physical vigor under the assaults made by his own ambition and industry. He is remarkably free from all ostentation and those assumptions of exclusiveness often affected by men in high and responsible positions, and is among the most approachable and genial of men. Having conquered by labor his own elevation, he can sympathize with all who labor, and his latch-string is always out to the humblest employe who has a grievance, or a request to make.

As Chairman of the General Managers' Association, Mr. St. John bore no small part of the responsibility in overcoming the great sympathetic strike of 1894, in which the American Railway Union, composed largely of switchmen, and others identified and unidentified with railroad operations, sought to compel the railroads of the country to abandon the use of Pullman cars, because of an alleged grievance of members of the union against the Pullman Palace Car Company. The principle thus sought to be set up being wholly un-American, and not acknowledged by thinking people, the railroads set about carrying on their own business according to existing contracts with the Pullman Palace Car Company, and for the accommodation of the traveling public. The false principle was set up, and an attempt made to force the railroads and the public to accept it, that the strikers had a right to prevent, even by force, anyone from operating the roads by fulfilling the duties and service they had left. The General Managers met every emergency, and by co-operation soon secured men to operate trains; and the National Government protecting its mails and inter-state commerce, delays were averted, and as speedily as possible the resumption of traffic, both passenger and freight, thereby secured. All this was not accomplished until much valuable property, chiefly the cars of the railroads and their freight, belonging to ship-

pers all over the country, had been destroyed by fires set by strikers and their sympathizers. By their firm position and prompt action in securing the most ready and valuable protection, the General Managers won, and received the admiration and thanks of law-abiding people everywhere, and also made more certain and intelligible the principle that every American citizen has the right to undertake any honorable employment he wishes, and that no class can rightfully cut off the privileges of the rest of the world to secure its own selfish ends.

As Chairman of the Railway Finance Committee of the World's Columbian Exposition, he enabled that association to add nearly $1,000,000 to its treasury. He has been for years connected with many important railway associations, as follows: Chairman of Executive Committee of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association; Chairman of Western Railroad Weighing Association and Inspection Bureau; Chairman of the Chicago Car Service Association, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Western Freight Association.

Mr. St. John was happily married in 1869 to Miss Emilina B. Lamson, of Andover, Mass. They occupy a pleasant home on Rush Street, Chicago, where is stored his library of over one thousand choice volumes. He is a communicant of the Episcopal Church; a member of the Union League Club, and of Waubansee Lodge No. 160, A. F. & A. M.; Past Eminent Commander of Montjoe Commandery, No. 53, K. T., and ex-President of the Sons of Connecticut.

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# CYRUS HALL McCORMICK, Jr.

CYRUS HALL McCORMICK, Jr., is the eldest child of the great inventor of the reaper, Cyrus H. McCormick. His mother is Nettie Fowler McCormick. He was born on the 16th of May, 1859, in Washington, D. C., where his parents lived for several months while his father was securing patents on his reaper. At an early age, young McCormick entered the public schools of Chicago, and at the age of eighteen was graduated from the High School at the head of his class. He at once entered Princeton College and became a member of the Class of '79. In the autumn following, he entered the business of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, and served in several departments in order that he might obtain a knowledge of its various branches. On the death of his father in 1884, he was elected to succeed him as President of the company, and has continued in that position up to the present time.

On the 5th of March, 1889, Mr. McCormick was married at Monterey, Cal., to Miss Harriet Bradley Hammond, a niece of Mrs. E. S. Stickney, of Chicago. They have three children, two sons and a daughter.

For several years Mr. McCormick has been a director of the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, of Chicago. Since June, 1889, he has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Princeton University. He is also Secretary of the Board of Trustees of McCormick Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church, and was for several years the first Vice-President of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago. In the summer of 1889, he spent some time in Paris in the interest of the company's exhibits at the International Exposition, and was soon after decorated by the President of France "Officer of the *Merite Agricole*." In speaking of this honor, the *Courier d'Illinois* said: "This is one of but a few instances

where that decoration has been bestowed upon a citizen of the United States, it being rarely conferred upon a foreigner."

Cyrus H. McCormick, who has inherited many of his father's qualities of head and heart, is a gentleman whose education and business training have fitted him to fill the responsible position to which he has been called. Under his management, the great manufacturing industry has developed successfully, and its output of harvesting machines is the largest in the world.

# ALBERT WINGATE.

ALBERT WINGATE, one of the highly respected and prominent citizens of Worth Township, was born in Hallowell, Me., June 15, 1817, and is a son of Paine and Mary (Page) Wingate, The family is descended from John Wingate, who was a planter at Hilton's Point, now Dover, N. H., in 1657. He was a native of England, and the founder of the family in America. One of his ancestors was the Sheriff who committed the famous John Bunyan, author of "Pilgrim's Progress," to jail. The name Wingate, according to a popular legend, originated with a powerful warrior, who during the siege of an ancient castle tore its gate from its fastenings and bore it away on his shoulders, thereby allowing his comrades to obtain an entrance. Members of the Wingate family were numerous in many parts of England and Scotland as early as the twelfth century, although the name was spelled in several different ways. They occupied many leading positions, becoming prominent in various walks of life. Descendants of the family were living in Bedfordshire, England, in the early part of the nineteenth century. Descendants of John Wingate still own his original homestead near Dover, N. H. He became one of the principal householders of that place, was a leading and influential citizen, and took an active part in the service during King Philip's War. His second wife, Sarah Wingate, was a daughter of Anthony Taylor, a native of England.

One of their sons, Joshua Wingate, was born in Hampton, N. H., and became Colonel of a regiment of New Hampshire militia. He took a prominent part in the siege of Louisburg in 1745. He wedded Mary Lunt, and his death occurred in 1769, at the advanced age of ninety years. His wife passed away three years later, also at the age of ninety. Their son Paine, the eldest in the family of eleven children, became a Congregational minister, and for sixty years was pastor of the Second Congregational Church in Amesbury, Mass. He wedded Mary Balch, and his death occurred in 1786, aged eighty-three years. His wife also reached that age, passing away in 1789. Joseph, the youngest son of Rev. Paine Wingate, was born in Amesbury, Mass., and about 1800 removed to Hallowell, Me., where he died in 1826, at the age of seventy-five. His wife, Judith, was a daughter of Elder James Carr. By their marriage they became the parents of ten children, of whom the father of the subject of this sketch was the fifth in order of birth. He cleared and developed a farm near Hallowell, where he spent his entire life, being called to the home beyond January 12, 1849, in his sixty-third year.

The gentleman whose name heads this record spent the days of his boyhood and youth in Hallowell, and in 1842 emigrated to Cook County, driving across the country with a team. The journey was accomplished in six weeks, and he settled on a farm on section 28, Worth Township,

but subsequently removed to section 27, where he now resides. For thirty-four years he lived on the first farm, and placed it under a high state of cultivation, making many excellent improvements upon it. He arrived in Cook County four years before the first school districts were organized, and for several years he held the three offices of Township Treasurer, Township Trustee and School Director. He was one of the leading spirits in the development of the educational interests of this locality, and has ever taken a prominent part in promoting those enterprises calculated to advance the general welfare.

Mr. Wingate was married, June 29, 1842, to Rhoda, daughter of Lowell and Lois Mitchell. She was a native of Chesterville, Me., and died May 30, 1864, at the age of forty-five years and two months. Mr. and Mrs. Wingate had a family of five children: Levi Page, who died at the age of four years; Elizabeth, who died at the age of eighteen; Mary Caroline, wife of J. M. Green, of Blue Island; Levi Albert, who is engaged with the Plano Manufacturing Company of West Pullman; and Mrs. Martha Alice Trumble, of Worth Township.

Mr. Wingate cast his first Presidential vote for William Henry Harrison, and is a member of the Chicago Tippecanoe Club. On the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks and has since been one of its stalwart supporters. He has also served as Assessor and Highway Commissioner of Worth Township, in connection with the other offices before mentioned. He has never failed to keep an obligation or agreement, and although constantly in debt for thirty-three years, he was never dunned, sued nor refused a loan, a fact which indicates the confidence and trust reposed in his personal integrity. He possesses a remarkable memory, is considered an authority on matters of local history, and his evidence is often required in court, especially on questions pertaining to early surveys and titles to real estate.

# CHARLES HENRY FELTON.

CHARLES HENRY FELTON, one of the well-known business men of Chicago, now Secretary and Manager of the White Swan Laundry Company (incorporated), was born in Troy, N. Y., February 18, 1840. His ancestors were of English origin, and the founders of the family in America, who came here in 1636, settled and resided in Salem, Mass. His great-grandfather, Capt. Benjamin Felton, took a prominent part in the Revolutionary War. He was a brave and valiant officer, as well as a highly educated man, and at the close of the war he was appointed Professor in a college, which position he held until disqualified by old age. He was a leader in Masonic circles, and was an influential citizen, who was honored with several public positions of trust. He lived to be eighty years of age, and was the father of ten children.

The grandfather of our subject, Skelton Felton, of Brookfield, Mass., was a lieutenant in the regular army, receiving his commission from President Madison. He served in the War of 1812, and after its close received a pension for gallant services rendered. He was also a Professor in a college of Massachusetts for a time. Later he removed to Troy, N. Y., and died at the age of sixty-five years. His children were Amory, Benjamin, Henry, Lucinda, Sarah and Amanda. Only one is now living, who resides in New York. The mother of this family bore the maiden name of Houghton. Her death occurred in the Empire State at the ripe age of seventy years.

Amory Felton, father of Charles Henry, was a native of Brookfield, Mass., born in 1813. From his father he received an excellent education, and at the age of nineteen years was Principal of Dudley Academy, Brookfield, Mass. Later, he removed to Troy, N. Y., and established the wholesale grocery house of Felton & Mathews. He afterward went into the iron business, purchasing the Empire Stove Works. He was very successful in this enterprise, and left to his family a fortune. In 1863, at the age of fifty-one years, he was called to his final rest. He married Nancy Boynton, a native of the Bay State, and a descendant of Hughes De Boynton, a Norman baron, who went with William the Conqueror into England. The manor and lands granted to DeBoynton by William the Conqueror in 1067, in the old Kingdom of Wessex, are still in possession of the family. Her mother reached the very advanced age of one hundred and one. The children of this marriage are William, Charles, Herbert and Emma Louise. William resides in Troy, N. Y. Herbert is Division Superintendent of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, and a graduate of the Polytechnic Institute of Troy, N. Y.; and Emma Louise is the wife of F. K. Lyon, of Dunkirk, N. Y. Mrs. Felton is still living, at the age of seventy-eight. She is a remarkable old lady, in perfect health, and in perfect possession of her faculties; her eyesight and hearing are good, and no silver threads are yet seen in her hair. Tall and straight, her step is firm and elastic, and she seems not to have passed the prime of life. She is also a well-informed lady, extensive reading having made her well informed on the questions of the day.

Mr. Felton whose name heads this record was educated in the common schools of Troy, N. Y., and in Bennington Seminary, of Bennington, Vt., from which he was graduated at the age of nineteen. During his school days, he manifested a restless spirit, longing to be a locomotive engineer, and would often run away from school, get aboard a locomotive, and try to run it. On completing his education, he remained at home for a while, and then went to Marion, Ala., where he remained for one year. Later we find him in Selma, Ala., where he obtained employment in a jewelry store. About a year later, as the War of the Rebellion was approaching, and his sympathies were with the North, his residence in the South became, in consequence, very unpleasant. He therefore decided to come to Chicago, and on his arrival here, he entered the employ of A. H. Miller & Co., the leading jewelry firm of the city at that time. With them he remained until February, 1862, when he enlisted in Battery L of the Second Illinois Light Artillery, then located at Camp Douglas.

The company was soon ordered to the front, and went to St. Louis, where it received its equipment, and from there was ordered to Pittsburg Landing, to reinforce Gen. Grant, but arrived too late to take part in the great battle which occurred at that place. They were actively engaged in the campaign which soon followed under Gens. Grant and Halleck, when they advanced on Corinth, and in the battles of the Grant campaign, including the battles around Memphis and at Jackson, Tenn., Bolivar and Holly Springs, Miss. After re-organizing at Memphis for the siege of Vicksburg, Mr. Felton's company was sent to Lake Providence, La., and from this point they started on their march through the interior to Grand Gulf, where they crossed the Mississippi River below Vicksburg. Then followed the battles of Raymond, Champion Hills, Big Black River, and the siege of Vicksburg, in which Mr. Felton took part. During the campaign, he received several promotions for gallant services, until he reached the rank of Senior First Lieutenant, and Adjutant of Artillery of the District of Vicksburg, which comprised Vicksburg, Natchez and Milliken's Bend; then followed his promotion as First Assistant Provost-Marshal of the city of Vicksburg. About this time, Mr. Felton was recommended by Gen. Logan, of Illinois, and Gen. M. D. Legget, of Ohio, for the position of Adjutant of Artillery on Gen. Grant's staff, the place being then vacant; but as the war was now drawing to a close, he decided to resign, but did not do so till all the rebel armies had surrendered, when he returned to Chicago.

On the 25th of September, 1865, in Albany, N. Y., Mr. Felton married Miss Lizzie R. Borthwick,

who had been his playmate in early childhood. She is a daughter of Alexander Hamilton and Rachael (Esmé) Borthwick, the former a leading and successful merchant of Albany. Her grandfather was a grandson of Lord Borthwick, of Grands Hall, Scotland. Her ancestors were Scotch-French, and her maternal grandfather was an officer in the French army and came to America with Gen. La Fayette. Mrs. Felton was born in Albany, N. Y., and there resided until the age of fourteen. The three succeeding years of her life were passed in a college for young ladies in Lyons, Iowa, and after graduating she returned to her native city. Mrs. Felton is a linguist and a vocalist of some note, having studied under the best teachers in America and Europe.

In 1865, soon after Mr. Felton left the army, he re-entered the service of A. H. Miller & Co., with whom he continued until 1870, when he engaged in the railroad business. He was appointed contracting agent of the Empire Freight Line, which was a part of the Pennsylvania system, and to the duties of that position devoted his energies for ten years, when he became general agent of the Merchants' Dispatch Dairy Line (having charge of the territory west of the Mississippi River) of the New York Central System, in which capacity he served for two years.

In 1882 Mr. Felton purchased one of the largest steam laundries in Chicago, successfully conducting the same until 1884, when, accompanied by Mrs. Felton, he went to Europe and located in London, England. He there embarked in the manufacture of laundry machinery, and did a prosperous business for three years, when he became a financial agent, and dealt in all kinds of American enterprises and investment securities. With this business he was connected for five years, and was again very successful. During this period, in company with his wife, he visited and resided in some of the principal cities of Europe. In 1892, he returned to Chicago, and soon after secured an extensive interest in the White Swan Laundry, one of the largest in the city. This corporation, of which he is now Secretary and Manager, is doing a very prosperous business. Mr. Felton is a very energetic and capable man, yet modest and unassuming, polite and courteous, intelligent and well informed. His views are broad, his understanding having been well developed by travel and experience. He is domestic in his tastes, very fond of music, and an admirer of the opera and art. In religious belief, he is independent, and in his political views is a Republican. He keeps abreast with the times in all things, and is well posted on the leading questions of the day. We predict for him the same success in the future, that has crowned his efforts in the past.

# CHARLES P. HUEY.

CHARLES P. HUEY, who is successfully engaged in the practice of law in Harvey, receiving a liberal patronage, was born in Cape Town, Cape Colony, October 3, 1849. His father, Robert T. Huey, was born and reared in Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he made his home until the age of thirty-five, when he entered the British service and became a soldier in the Colonial army. He was sent with his command to South Africa, and reached Cape Town about 1838. In that place he was united in marriage with Wilhelmina Thomas. At the close of the war he was discharged from the service and returned to Cape Town, from whence he afterwards removed to Port Elizabeth, on the extreme southern coast of Cape Colony, where with his family he resided

for many years, engaged in trading and in various business pursuits. He finally engaged in merchandising, and in the interests of that business, and partly for recreation, departed for Liverpool in 1860. He took passage on a sailing-vessel, which was never heard from again, and is supposed to have sunk in mid-ocean, not a passenger escaping to tell the tale of the disaster. He left a wife and six children. Anna, the eldest, became the wife of Samuel Slaughter, who is now serving as a County Assessor in southern Utah; Mary is married and resides in northern Montana; Charles is the next younger; Leonard is in the railway service and resides in southern Colorado; Nellie is the wife of Ernest H. Price, of Fresno, Cal.; and Walter resides in the same State.

Charles P. Huey began his education in the private schools of Port Elizabeth, which he attended until nine years of age, after which he spent two years in the Gray Institute, a large and most excellent school. At the age of ten years he began the study of Latin. When a child of eleven summers he accompanied the family to America, locating in Salt Lake City, where he attended St. Mark's Grammar School, an Episcopal institution of learning, for two years. At the age of nineteen he entered a printing-office and worked as a compositor until 1872, becoming an expert printer. He learned so rapidly that in half the usual time he had completed the regular apprenticeship and was made a journeyman. He then, until the fall of 1873, was engaged in the newspaper and publishing business, and during a part of the time assisted John C. Young, a nephew of Brigham Young, in the publication of a local paper, which was opposed to the system of polygamy, and was really the beginning of the great opposition developed in Utah against the system. So bitter was the opposition of the Mormon leaders, that the printing establishment was once broken up by a mob and Mr. Young assaulted.

In the fall of 1873, Mr. Huey became a student in the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, pursuing a two-years course, and graduating with honor in the Class of '75. He at once began practice in Salt Lake City, and soon acquired prominence in the prosecution of the case of the United States against Rossiter, a prominent Mormon in the employ of Brigham Young, who was bound over under the Poland Law to keep the peace for having threatened with violence John C. Young, the old friend and associate of Mr. Huey, and who was then local editor of the Salt Lake *Tribune*, the leading Gentile paper of the city. The case, under the advice of Mr. Huey, was prosecuted before Mr. Pratt, United States Commissioner, who held the accused under bonds. The prisoner's counsel, one of the leading lawyers of Salt Lake City, and attorney for the Mormon Church, appealed to the United States District Court for discharge, under writ of *habeas corpus*, which, after an able argument by Mr. Huey in opposition to the release, and arguments in its behalf by the prisoner's counsel, was denied by the Chief Justice, and the prisoner remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal. Mr. Huey's maiden speech at the Bar won the first signal victory for the anti-polygamist under the Poland Law and gained him a well-deserved prominence. He continued in practice in Salt Lake City until 1882.

In 1878, Mr. Huey wedded Mary J. McFerren, of Hoopeston, Ill., and in 1882, on account of his wife's health, removed to Hoopeston, where he practiced law for some time, but was mostly engaged in the banking business for six years, in company with his brother-in-law, J. S. McFerren, who is President and chief owner of the First National Bank of Hoopeston. Mr. Huey served as Assistant Cashier until 1889, when he resumed law practice, and also for a year published the Hoopeston *Sentinel*. He also founded and published the Danville *Sentinel*, and in March, 1892, came to Harvey, where for a few months he edited the Harvey *Citizen*. In the same year, however, he retired from the newspaper field, and has since successfully engaged in law practice.

In politics, Mr. Huey is a Republican, but at local elections subordinates party to the best interests of the town, laboring with other prominent citizens for temperance, good government, and the material interests of this thriving suburb. He now holds the office of City Attorney. He is

a member of the Episcopal Church, and an active member of Dirigo Lodge No. 399, K. P., which he represented in the State Grand Lodge at Springfield. He has taken the highest degree in the Odd Fellows' fraternity, and has passed all the chairs in the local lodge. He has only one child, James J., who is now nine years of age. Mr. Huey is recognized as one of the most prominent and progressive citizens of Harvey, and in the history of his adopted county he well deserves mention.

# PLEASANT AMICK.

PLEASANT AMICK, a pioneer of northern Illinois, now engaged in the real-estate business in Chicago, has for some years been connected with the business and official interests of this city, and is recognized as one of its representative men. He was born near Diamond Lake, Cass County, Mich., October 14, 1834, and is a son of Jacob and Rachel (Corron) Amick, natives of Virginia. They removed to Cass County, Mich., previous to 1830. The Amick family is of German origin, and the ancestors were among the pioneer settlers of Pennsylvania. Members of the family afterward removed to the Old Dominion, and Jacob Amick was born near the Natural Bridge in Virginia. The Corron family is English, and its founders in America settled in Virginia. The mother of Mrs. Rachel Amick was a daughter of James Pinnell, Jr., who came from Lambeth, London. One of his uncles, Rev. Robert Pinnell, served as rector of a church for more than half a century in one of the parishes near London.

In 1835, Jacob Amick removed with his family to Illinois and located on a farm in Kane County, becoming one of the first settlers of that locality. He was a cooper by trade, and carried on that business in connection with farming. He was the inventor of the grapevine cradle-swath. In 1844, he removed to Chicago, where he engaged in the manufacture of scythes and grain-cradles until 1849, when he went overland to California. There his death occurred, October 25, 1850, at the age of forty-eight years, resulting from an attack of cholera. He was an old-time Abolitionist, being identified with the movement from the beginning, and left Virginia on account of the slavery there tolerated. He was distinguished for his strong convictions and devotion to principle, and had the confidence of all who knew him. He held membership with the Tabernacle Baptist Church, now the Second Baptist Church of Chicago, the house of worship being then located on La Salle, between Washington and Randolph Streets. His wife, who was a member of the same church, passed away in 1878, at the age of seventy-two. Of their children, one died in infancy; Mary Elizabeth became the wife of Alanson Miller, and died of cholera in Chicago in 1852; Martha, deceased, was the wife of Joseph Shaw; Pleasant is the next younger; Hiram, who is now living in California, was a member of the Mercantile Battery of Chicago, and for a number of years was Secretary of the Fire Department of Chicago; Myron J., who for many years was a member of the United States army, and did much scouting duty during the Great Rebellion, now resides in New York City.

The gentleman whose name heads this record was in his tenth year when the family located in Chicago. The house built by his father in 1844 on Curtis Street is still standing. Pleasant Amick,

his wife, and afterward two of their children, attended the Scammon School on Madison Street, the first free-school building in the West Division, of which Prof. A. D. Sturtevant was the Principal, and Pleasant was afterward a pupil in Gleason's Academy. At the age of fifteen he became a clerk in a grocery-store on Clark Street owned by J. B. Doggett, with whom he continued until 1855, when he embarked in business for himself as a member of the firm of Leybourn & Amick, grocers. In 1859, they sold out, and during the war Mr. Amick served as enrolling officer under Col. William James, of Chicago. In 1864, he was elected Tax Collector for the West Division, on the same ticket with Abraham Lincoln, and served two years. In 1866, he embarked in the real-estate business, which he has followed almost continuously since, being considered one of the best judges of real-estate values in the city. During the three succeeding years he served as City Assessor, and in 1880 and 1881 he was Assessor of the Town of West Chicago. For fourteen years he was in the tax department of the West Division, serving in various capacities.

On the 15th of November, 1854, Mr. Amick was joined in wedlock with Julia S. Bishop, a native of Lewis, Essex County, N. Y., and to them have been born three children: Frank S., a real-estate dealer of Chicago; J. Stella; and Mamie, who died at the age of three and a-half years.

Mr. Amick was reared in the faith of the Baptist Church, but now holds membership with no religious organization. He is a member of Columbian Lodge No. 819, A. F. & A. M., of Lawndale, and in politics he has been a stalwart Republican since the organization of the party. He is a gentleman of genial and pleasant manner, has an extensive acquaintance among the earlier settlers of Chicago, and feels a keen and abiding interest in their early history. His long residence here makes him familiar with much of its development, and in the work of advancement he has ever borne his part.

# HENRY TURMAN BYFORD, M. D.

HENRY TURMAN BYFORD, M. D., Professor of Gynecology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, and in the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School, and of Clinical Gynecology in the Woman's Medical College of Chicago, and ex-President of the Chicago Gynecological Society, is a native of Evansville, Ind., born on the 12th of November, 1853. He is the second and only surviving son of the late Dr. William Heath Byford, of Chicago, and Mary Ann Byford, his wife, the latter a daughter of Hezekiah Holland, a physician of Mt. Vernon, Ind., and sister of a physician, Andrew Holland.

Dr. William H. Byford, the pioneer gynecologist of Chicago, was a man whose intelligence and culture, extended observation and experience, fitted him to fully appreciate the benefits of education, proper environment and morality upon the young, and took such measures as afforded his sons ample opportunity to enjoy them and to prepare to enter one of the learned professions.

The subject of this sketch obtained in the public schools of Chicago his primary education, and at the age of twelve had completed a large portion of the public-school course. He then accompanied his elder brother to Europe, where he spent four years (1865–1868) in travel and study. At Berlin, he learned French and German, and also took a full regular classical course including Latin and Greek. It would seem that under the

circumstances he would have labored under insurmountable difficulties in competition with the pupils of native birth, but at graduation he took prizes in divinity and also in German composition.

Upon his return to the United States, Dr. Byford matriculated in the University of Chicago, where he contemplated taking higher honors in the classics; but discovering a preference for the sciences, he entered the scientific department of Williston Seminary in East Hampton, Mass., from which he was graduated in the year 1870. Entering the Chicago Medical College, he took a three-years course, which he completed in 1873, graduating as valedictorian of his class. It is a matter worthy of remark that the college records show that he was marked one hundred per cent. in all branches of medicine taught, except diseases of the eye and ear, which at that time did not receive so much attention as at the present date. During his second year he attended the lectures and demonstrations given to the senior class, and at the end of the year passed a successful examination in all branches and fairly won the position of *interne* in Mercy Hospital.

The serious illness of his brother in Louisiana requiring Dr. Byford's presence there, interrupted his hospital course, and prevented his delivering the valedictory address to his class at graduation. Although absent from the commencement exercises, his extraordinary proficiency and exceptional standing were distinctly recognized by the faculty, which granted him his degree of Doctor of Medicine without examination, a very unusual act, but one which the circumstances of the case fully justified. One condition was attached to the granting of the degree, and that was that the young graduate, then hardly twenty years of age, should not enter the active practice of medicine until he had attained his majority. This was done out of regard for the ethics of the profession, which does not encourage the practice of medicine by minors, however proficient.

The interim between graduation and the attainment of his majority was spent by Dr. Byford in attendance upon his brother in Colorado, where he had the satisfaction of seeing him recover. Declining his father's proffered partnership, the young physician thought it best to begin professional life independently, and associated himself with his college friend, Dr. J. A. St. John, opening an office in one of the less fashionable districts of the city. The brilliant promise of future success which had appeared in the student was fully realized in the practitioner. He was energetic, competent, popular, and successful from the first. In 1879, he visited Europe a second time, and for a year and a-half devoted his time about equally to study in the hospitals and travel for pleasure.

On his return to Chicago, Dr. Byford associated himself with his father, and directed his attention principally to obstetrics and the diseases of women and children, working steadily toward his life object—the diseases of women and abdominal surgery. Although busy with his private practice he has not spent his whole time therein. He has been Curator in the museum of the Chicago Medical College, lecturer on diseases of children in the Chicago Medical College, and lecturer on obstetrics in Rush Medical College. These positions, however, were relinquished on account of their requiring time that he could not spare from his favorite study and specialty. In December, 1888, he received the appointment to the chair of Gynecology in the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School, of which he is one of the founders; and the following year he was chosen Professor of Clinical Gynecology in the Woman's Medical College, and upon the death of A. Reeves Jackson, in 1892, was elected Professor of Gynecology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago. He has also been Gynecologist to St. Luke's Hospital for several years past and surgeon to the Woman's Hospital. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Illinois State Medical Association, of the American Gynecological Society, of the Chicago Medical Society, the Chicago Gynecological Society (of which he was President in 1887), of the Chicago Academy of Medicine, and the Chicago Medico-Legal Society.

Dr. Byford is known throughout the United States as one of the most original and progressive men in his specialties, and has originated a number of operations which have been approved and adopted by medical practitioners generally.

Among these are inguinal suspension of the bladder, shortening of the sacro-uterine ligaments, bilateral anterior elytrorrhaphy, subcutaneous perineal tenotomy and the vaginal fixation and vaginal drainage of the stump in abdominal hysterectomy. Not only surgical operations, but also surgical instruments, have been the objects of Dr. Byford's study, and of these latter he has originated many new forms of greater utility than their predecessors that are in daily use and called by his name. As a clinical and didactic lecturer he has been very successful, and as a writer on medical topics is able and voluminous. He was one of the editors of "Byford's Diseases of Women," a treatise originally by his father, one of the authors of the "American Text Book of Gynecology," and also of "A Treatise on Diseases of Women, by Eminent American Teachers."

While in Paris, Dr. Byford was a student at the school of Julian, where he studied drawing of the human figure. From other artists of Europe he learned landscape-painting from nature, and now seeks recreation in the study of art and the treasures of literature.

On the 9th of November, 1882, Dr. Byford married Mrs. Lucy L. Richard, a daughter of Frederick Larned, who was a near relative of N. P. Willis. They have four children, Genevieve, Mary, Heath Turman and William Holland.

# REV. JOSIAH AUGUSTUS MACK.

REV. JOSIAH AUGUSTUS MACK, General Secretary and Manager of the Chicago Bible Society, was born in Gilead, Tolland, County, Conn., on the 4th of July, 1828, and is a son of Ela Augustus and Esther (Cone) Mack, who were also natives of Gilead, and came of old New England families. The father was adopted in his infancy by a man bearing the name of Mack, which became his surname, although his own father was named Gillette. The father of Mrs. Esther Mack, John Cone, was killed, during her childhood, by the accidental explosion of a cannon on one of the training days of the Connecticut militia. E. A. Mack served as Captain of a company of militia, and made farming his occupation through life. He died at the age of forty-six years, and his wife passed away in Chicago at the advanced age of eighty-seven. They came to Illinois in 1836, and the journey by way of the Erie Canal and the Great Lakes covered a period of six weeks. The family settled on a claim near the Fox River, in Kane County, afterward purchasing the land of the United States Government, and for several years they lived the typical frontier life. Later they removed to Batavia, Ill.

Josiah A. Mack acquired his early education in the district schools, then the only educational institutions. Afterward he attended a boarding-school in Batavia for several terms. At the age of eighteen he began clerking in a general store in Batavia, and three years later entered into partnership with his uncle in the same business. After two years he yielded to the desire for Christian work and became agent for the American Bible Society, and in that capacity labored in northern Illinois for three years. This occupation gave him experience and training for public speaking and determined him to enter the Christian ministry. A college course being out of the question, he took up the study of theology with Dr. William E. Merriman, who afterward became President of Ripon College, at Ripon, Wis.

After studying for one year, Mr. Mack was

licensed to preach by the Elgin Association of Congregational Churches, and in 1839 he accepted his first pastorate at Udina, Ill., where he was ordained by a special council, Rev. N. C. Clark preaching the sermon. He was later called to Plainfield, where he labored with growing success for four years. When the war broke out he took an active interest in organizing troops for the service, and during the struggle was sent to Helena, Ark., as a representative of the Christian Commission. There he engaged in Christian work among the soldiers and colored people. He spent some further time in the South for the benefit of his health, which had broken down under his labors at Peoria, in the First Congregational Church of that city. He held pastorates also at Moline and other points in Illinois, and in 1876 was called to his native town in Connecticut, where he served as pastor of the church for over six years.

In 1883 Rev. Mr. Mack returned to Illinois and became General Secretary and Agent for the Chicago Bible Society, in which service he continues. Under his management the receipts of the society have increased from $2,000 to $14,000 per annum. In 1889 the society was reorganized and special provision made for a Bible-work department, in which fifteen to twenty young women have been employed, and the force is increased as fast as means justify. This work is undenominational, and the society is supported by benevolent contributions. It has been in existence for over fifty years, and is managed on the broad basis of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

Mr. Mack was united in marriage in 1850 with Eliza Sophia Towne, a native of Troy, N. Y., and a daughter of Deacon Silvanus Towne, of Batavia, Ill. To them were born six children who grew to maturity. Emily Eliza, wife of George C. Clark, of Peoria, Ill.; Charles Augustus, pastor of the Congregational Church at Rantoul, Ill.; Mary L., wife of Charles Alden Smith, Principal of the preparatory school at Lake Forest University; William Howard, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Fannie Cone and Rose C.

Mr. Mack has always taken an intelligent interest in political and other public interests, though he is not a partisan politician. Growing up among the people, and earnestly sympathizing with whatever makes for good government and mutual confidence, he has cast his vote and given his influence in ways promotive of these ends. His good judgment and conscientious labors have been of inestimable value to the cause with which he is identified, while his genial, pleasant manner has won him many warm personal friends.

# REUBEN LUDLAM, M. D.

REUBEN LUDLAM, M. D., one of the foremost physicians, surgeons and medical writers in the Northwest, was born in Camden, N. J., on the 7th of October, 1831. His parents, natives of New Jersey, were descended from early Colonial immigrants. His father, Dr. Jacob W. Ludlam, an eminent physician, spent his earlier years in the East, but removed with his family to Illinois in 1856, and died in Evanston in 1858, after a long life spent in alleviating the sufferings of humanity. His widow, Mrs. Mary Ludlam, now eighty-six years of age, still resides in Evanston.

Reuben Ludlam's inherited tendencies and early training led him to follow in the professional footsteps of his father. In his childhood he was accustomed to accompany his father in his daily round of visits, and took great interest in the cases

he saw. His studious habits and thoughtful nature caused his rapid advancement at school, and at the age of nineteen he was graduated from the old academy at Bridgeton, N. J., with the highest honors of his class. At the age of sixteen he began the study of medicine in his father's office, and when qualified matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania (where his father had received his medical education), finished the curriculum, and was graduated therein in 1852. He had spent six years in preparation for the practice of his chosen profession.

Soon after receiving his diploma, Dr. Ludlam came to Chicago. He was a young man fresh from the influences of the regular or allopathic school of teachers, but he did not allow his training or environment to overbalance his judgment, and after weighing the doctrines of Hahnemann, the great founder of homeopathy, with care and conscientious attention, he decided they were largely true and should be adopted. To renounce the teachings of those he had learned to respect for their great knowledge of the healing art was a matter that required a great effort, but, his mind once made up, he was equal to the effort, embraced the new theory of medicine and became a practitioner of the new school. In 1859, the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago was organized, and he was chosen to fill the chair of physiology, pathology and clinical medicine therein. On account of the high degree of skill he showed in those branches, he was transferred, four years later, to the chair of obstetrics and the diseases of women and children. He was made Professor of the Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women a few years later, and elected Dean of the college faculty. In each of these capacities he rendered inestimable service, and his cheerful and attentive manner endeared him to all who came within the circle of his acquaintance. For twenty-five years he was Dean of the faculty, and resigned that place to become President of the college and hospital in 1891, which office he still holds.

From the first Dr. Ludlam gave very close attention to gynecology, and after exhausting the opportunities of this country he made four medical journeys to Enrope, where he spent some years in hard study and painstaking labor in order to make himself complete master of the subject. As might be expected from the man and from the effort, his success was abundant and almost beyond belief. In the department of uterine surgery, his services in difficult operations are constantly in demand throughout the Northwest, and as a consulting authority his ability is recognized wherever he is known.

Dr. Ludlam was chosen President of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the oldest National Medical Society in America, in 1869, and presided over its deliberations at Boston, and delivered the annual oration, entitled "The Relation of Woman to Homeopathy." He was also elected President of the Chicago Academy of Medicine, of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Society, and the Western Institute of Homeopathy. In 1870, he was offered, but declined, the position of Physician in Chief of the Woman's Homeopathic Infirmary of New York City, and that of Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the New York Homeopathic Medical College.

The confusion and almost total disorganization of mercantile and social functions that succeeded the great fire of 1871, made it necessary to organize a Relief and Aid Society for attending the sick and homeless, who otherwise would have been left to suffer, and in many cases to die, for want of medical attention. Dr. Ludlam was one of the physicans who with tireless generosity devoted their best efforts toward the relief of suffering without pay or hope of reward. In 1877 the State Board of Health was organized, aud Gov. Cullom, recognizing Dr. Ludlam's fitness for the place, appointed him a member of the Board. He was twice re-appointed and his service extended over a period of fifteen consecutive years.

Although Dr. Ludlam is so well known as a physician and surgeon, it seems probable that he is best known, to the reading and professional world at least, as a writer. For six years, beginning in 1860, he was editorially connected with the *North American Journal of Homeopathy*, published in New York, and for nine years with the United States Medical and Surgical Journal, pub-

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STEPHEN D. JONES

lished in Chicago. Since 1879, he has been editor of the *Clinique*, a monthly abstract of the work of the Clinical Society and the Hahnemann Hospital. His paper entitled "Clinical Observations Based on Five Hundred Abdominal Sections," was one the most important contributions to this paper. In 1871 his great work entitled "Clinical and Didactic Lectures on Diseases of Women" was published, and is now in its seventeenth edition. It is an octavo of over one thousand pages, employed as a text-book in all homeopathic colleges, and is an acknowledged authority among homeopathic physicians both in America and Europe. This work has been translated into French, and has equally as high a standing among the physicians of continental Europe as among the English-speaking medical practitioners. In 1863, Dr. Ludlam brought out a volume entitled "A Course of Clinical Lectures on Diphtheria," which was the first work of a purely medical character ever published in Chicago and the Northwest. In 1880, in return for the compliment paid him by the translation of one of his volumes into French, Dr. Ludlam rendered into English a valuable work by Dr. Jousset, of Paris, entitled "A Volume of Lectures on Clinical Medicine."

Dr. Ludlam has been twice married. His first wife was Anna M. Porter, of Greenwich, N. J., who died three years after her marriage. His second wife was Harriet G. Parvin. They have one son, Dr. Reuben Ludlam, Jr., a young man of ability, whose education and habits have enabled him to be of assistance to his father in the performance of his multifarious labors, as well as to establish for himself an enviable reputation as a practitioner. Dr. Ludlam is an untiring worker, an enthusiastic student and an accomplished linguist. He is social and a very entertaining conversationalist, whose fund of humor and anecdote enriches his instructive familiar discourse. As a writer he is forceful, graceful and lucid, and as a physician he stands in the front rank.

# STEPHEN DECATUR JONES.

STEPHEN DECATUR JONES, a worthy representative of one of the pioneer families of Cook County, now resides in Blue Island, where he is engaged in business as a dealer in confectionery, stationery, etc. This is the place of his nativity, for his birth here occurred on the 23d of October, 1846. His parents were Stephen and Martha (Crandall) Jones. His father, who was a native of Broome County, N. Y., born November 5, 1806, died in Blue Island, June 14, 1851. His ancestors were early settlers of the Empire State, and took part in the War of the Revolution. Mrs. Jones was born in Westford, Chittenden County, Vt., on the 1st of November, 1808, and died in Blue Island on the 5th of August, 1890. Stephen Jones came to Blue Island in 1836, being one of three who in that year located there. He opened a wagon-shop, and carried on that line of business most of the time until his death. His wife came to Cook County in 1836, and the following year they were married. Three children of the six who were born of their union survived the period of infancy: Eda Ann, who was the first white child born in the village which is now her home; Stephen D. of this sketch; and Alice A., now the wife of C. A. Roberts, of Pasadena, Cal. The mother was one of the original members of the Universalist Church of Blue Island, and in many other ways the family was connected with the early history of this community.

The gentleman whose name heads this record was reared and educated in his native town, and at the early age of sixteen years started out in life for himself. He began to earn his livelihood by working at the carpenter's trade, which he followed in this locality until 1868, when he went to Brushton, Franklin County, N. Y., where he engaged in farming. In 1872, he returned to Blue Island, and followed his trade until 1880, when he embarked in his present line of business. He earnestly desires to please his customers, and his courteous treatment and straightforward dealing have won him the confidence and respect of all.

On the 12th of September, 1871, Mr. Jones was joined in wedlock with Miss Martha Slate, daughter of Charles P. and Ann (McElwain) Slate, of Bangor, N. Y. The lady, who was born in Ft. Covington, N. Y., April 24, 1849, was a member of the Universalist Church, and died in Blue Island, December 17, 1893, at the age of forty-four years. In the family were five children, but two died in infancy. Those still living are Emma Alice, Asa Charles and Martha Lillian.

Mr. Jones was one of the original members of the Universalist Church of Blue Island, and has ever identified himself with those interests calculated to improve the community and promote the general welfare. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of the Maccabees. In politics, he was formerly a supporter of the Republican party, but now affiliates with the Democracy. For two terms he served as Clerk of Worth Township. He is a man of upright character, of a pleasant and accommodating spirit and manner, and has the high regard of all who know him. He can recall many interesting reminiscences of the early days in Blue Island, and may well be numbered among her pioneer settlers.

# JOSHUA PALMER YOUNG.

JOSHUA PALMER YOUNG, an honored pioneer of Chicago and Blue Island, was born in Brockport, Monroe County, N. Y., on the 18th of March, 1818, and is a son of Eli M. and Temperance (Palmer) Young. Their family numbered four children: Eli, a resident farmer of Brockport, N. Y.; William, who died in Morganville, N. Y.; Joshua P. of this sketch; and Reuben, who died in Williamston, Mich. The father of this family was killed by a falling tree, when Joshua was about six years old, and his wife died several years later.

Soon after the father's death the family became scattered. Joshua was adopted by a Mr. Staples, a farmer residing near Brockport, who treated him kindly and gave him fair educational advantages. When he had attained his majority he began life for himself as clerk in a store in his native town, and later engaged in teaching school.

On the 15th of January, 1845, Mr. Young was united in marriage with Miss Louisa J. Spencer, daughter of Oliver and Electa Spencer, of Sweden, N. Y. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch and the grandfather of Mrs. Young were Revolutionary soldiers, and were quartered at New London, Conn., at the time that place was sacked by Gen. Arnold; but having been sent out on an expedition some distance from the town, they escaped capture. The young couple began their domestic life upon a farm near Sweden, N. Y., where they resided until 1848, which year witnessed their removal westward. Taking up their residence in Chicago, Mr. Young here embarked in business. He built the first house on the West

Side, south of Polk Street, and in 1856 he purchased eighty acres of land, comprising a part of the present site of Blue Island, which tract lay between Western and Maple Avenues, and included the most valuable portions of the present village, extending from Vermont to Burr Oak Streets. During the next four years he made his home thereon, devoting his time and attention to the improvement of his purchase, after which he returned to Chicago and engaged in the produce commission business at Market and Lake Streets, being thus employed until after the death of his wife.

Mrs. Young passed away in Chicago in October, 1863. She was a member of the Congregational Church, and was highly esteemed for her many excellencies of character. She left two children, and one had died in infancy. The surviving sons, Charles S. and Frank O., are both prominent residents of Blue Island.

On the 7th of February, 1866, Mr. Young was again married, his second union being with Minerva P., daughter of Sweet and Eliza Brayton, of Blue Island. The lady was born in Marion, Wayne County, N. Y., and still resides in Blue Island. She has one son, Chauncey Brayton Young.

In 1866, Joshua P. Young returned to Blue Island, erected a fine residence and began dealing in real estate in Chicago, handling both city and suburban property. In company with John K. Rowley, he laid out the south part of Englewood, between Sixty-third and Sixty-eighth Streets, and subsequently they platted the town of South Lawn, now Harvey. Mr. Young continued to engage in the real-estate business until his death, which occurred on the 26th of May, 1889. From the age of sixteen years he was identified with the Congregational Church. In Blue Island he organized the society, and contributed liberally toward the erection of the house of worship. He served as Deacon of that church until called to the home beyond, and was ever one of its most faithful members. He cast his first Presidential vote for William Henry Harrison, and his last vote for Benjamin Harrison. He was a member of the Tippecanoe Club, and filled several local offices, discharging his duties with promptness and fidelity. He was a man of unquestioned integrity and lofty, noble-minded principles. He was not partisan or sectarian, but advocated human rights in politics, righteousness and temperance in society, and Christianity in the church. He was ever progressive, and gave much thought to social and theological questions, though constantly engaged in active business. The influence of his exemplary life will be long felt wherever he was known.

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# HENRY HART MASSEY.

HENRY HART MASSEY, one of the pioneers of northern Illinois, now living in Blue Island, has since an early day witnessed the growth and development of this part of the State, and has borne his part in its progress and advancement. A native of New York, he was born in Watertown, February 25, 1828, and is a son of Hart and Nancy (Matteson) Massey. His mother, who was a devout member of the Presbyterian Church and an earnest Christian lady, died in Watertown October 11, 1845, at the age of thirty-nine. The father afterward married

Emeline Utley, and about 1855 removed to Jacksonville, Ill., where he engaged in the lumber business for a few years. He then came to Blue Island and carried on a fire and life insurance agency. He, too, was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was a highly respected citizen. His death occurred on the 31st of January, 1882, at the ripe old age of seventy-nine.

To Hart and Nancy Massey were born eight children: Harriet Amelia, who died December 14, 1846; Henry H. of this sketch; Julia Jane, who became the wife of A. B. Safford, of Cairo, Ill., and died January 31, 1862; Heman Whelpley, who died in Santa Rosa, Cal., November 25, 1891; James Bates, who is living in Oakland, Cal.; Emily Elizabeth, who died in Blue Island, April 18, 1894; Ann Eliza, widow of A. H. Irvin, and a resident of Blue Island; and Charles M., who died in Blue Island, August 15, 1864.

The children of the second marriage are: Ella Amelia, wife of Rev. Samuel F. Dickenson, now of Grand Junction, Colo.; and Harriet Holmes, wife of George T. Hughes, of Downer's Grove, Ill. The mother died in Blue Island April 20, 1876.

H. H. Massey of this sketch was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and in 1847 removed to Joliet, Ill., where he was employed as clerk in a general store for two years. He then went to Chicago and secured a position in the dry-goods store of O. Sherman & Co., at No. 104 Lake Street, then one of the leading dry-goods establishments of the city. Nearly all of the business was done on Lake Street, while the present commercial center of the city was a residence district. In the fall of 1851, Mr. Massey went to Blue Island as clerk for the contractor who graded the Rock Island Railroad. The following year he became Treasurer of the southern division of the Illinois Central Railroad, with headquarters at Jonesboro, until the road was completed to Centralia, when his office was removed thither. He also acted as pay-master between Wapello and Cairo, Ill., until 1855, when he resigned and returned to Blue Island. Soon after he bought an interest in a general merchandise store, and carried on business along that line for twelve years.

Mr. Massey has since been prominently identified with the business of this locality. In 1868 he engaged in the grain and commission business on the Chicago Board of Trade, with which he was connected until 1871. From that time until 1876 he dealt in real estate in the city and in Blue Island, after which he was appointed Cashier in the County Recorder's office, and served for five years. During the succeeding year he was employed in the real-estate department of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, and was then in the grain commission business until 1892, when he retired to private life. He now occupies his time and attention with improving his grounds and looking after his real-estate interests in Blue Island. He has added a number of subdivisions to the village at various times.

On the 4th of August, 1853, in Blue Island, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Massey and Miss Clarissa C. Rexford, daughter of Norman Rexford. They have become the parents of five children: Willie R., who died at the age of six years; Mary S., now the wife of Charles R. Clark, of Chicago; Julia R., wife of W. N. Rudd, of Blue Island; Harry A.; and Fred F., who is now a clerk in the Continental National Bank of Chicago.

The members of the family are all communicants of the Universalist Church of Blue Island, and Mr. Massey has served as one of its Trustees and as Treasurer during the greater part of the time since its organization. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is Treasurer of the Illinois Universalist State Convention, of which organization he was a charter member. In politics, he is a stalwart Republican, and never fails to vote in support of the men and measures of his party, although he has never sought office for himself. With the educational interests of the community he has long been identified, serving as School Treasurer of Worth Township for twenty years. He has also been Notary Public since 1856. He takes a commendable interest in all questions of public concern, and is one of the most esteemed citizens of Blue Island. Mr. Massey remembers when there was only one house at Washington Heights and one at Auburn Park.

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Orrington Lunt

# ORRINGTON LUNT.

ORRINGTON LUNT is one of the founders of Evanston, and of the Northwestern University, and has been one of the important factors in the upbuilding of Chicago. In the days of the infancy of the city, he cast in his lot with its settlers, and his interests have since been connected with theirs. Many monuments to his handiwork still stand, and the history of Cook County would be an incomplete volume without the record of his life. He was born December 24, 1815, in Bowdoinham, Me. His father, William Lunt, was a leading merchant of that place, and represented his district in the State Legislature. He was a direct descendant of Henry Lunt, of Newburyport, Mass., who emigrated to the United States from England in 1635. The mother of our subject died when he was ten years old, and his father afterwards married again. He lived to a ripe old age, and both he and his second wife died December 31, 1863.

Mr. Lunt of this sketch attended the public and private schools of his native town, and in his fourteenth year entered his father's store, serving as clerk until he attained his majority, when he was admitted to partnership. They safely passed through the financial panic of 1837, for their business had been prudently managed, and they could thus meet the crisis. Soon after, the father retired, and a partnership was formed between Orrington and his brother W. H. They did a good business, and besides dealing in dry goods traded largely and shipped hay and produce to the South. In 1842, Mr. Lunt sold out, preparatory to moving westward. He believed that better advantages were furnished by the new and rapidly growing West, and the then young town of Chicago attracted him. He left home on the 1st of November, and on the 11th reached his destination. This western town had then not a single railroad, and its business at that time was very slack, not much being done through the winter season. Mr. Lunt hoped for better opportunities in the spring, but his wife's health at that time forced him to return to Maine. The many discouragements which he met disheartened him, but he would not give up, and in the la'ter part of July we again find him in Chicago. He had no capital, but was furnished with letters of recommendation from leading merchants in the East. He began business as a commission merchant, and soon had built up a flourishing trade. In the summer of 1844 he began dealing in grain, and in the following winter packed pork to a limited extent. Both of these ventures proved profitable, and he then leased one hundred feet of ground on the river front for ten years, erecting thereon a grain house. With the growth of the city his business increased, and in those early days he made one sale of fifty thousand bushels, which was considered a large transaction. He had now made about $10,000, but trade the following spring proved disastrous, and he lost all he had. He never shipped grain East, Chicago being his only market, and through the experience gained by his losses he became a prudent and careful business man. He has been a member of the Board of Trade since the beginning, but the business done there in early years was little, as the organization had to struggle for existence for some time, notwithstanding a lunch of crackers and cheese served as an attraction. In 1853 he abandoned the grain trade, and retired for a time from commercial life.

Mr. Lunt has been connected to a considerable extent with official positions. He was first called to office when in his twenty-second year, being elected Clerk and Treasurer of his town, and also appointed Justice of the Peace. In 1855 he was elected to the office of Water Commissioner for three years for the south division of the city.

On the expiration of his first term he was re-elected, and during the last three years he served as Treasurer and President of the Board. At the end of the six years the city departments were consolidated in the Board of Public Works. He was made a Director of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad in 1855, and continued as such until the consolidation of the road with the Northwestern. For several years he was one of the Auditors of the Board of Directors, and his time was largely given to the business of the office. During his last two years with the road he served as its Vice-President. In 1877 Mr. Lunt was elected by the lot owners of Rose Hill Cemetery Company as one of the three trustees for the care of the lot owners' fund. He was President of the Board, and for the last few years its Treasurer. It has been well managed, and a fund of $100,000 collected and now in their hands has been invested in Cook County and city bonds.

Mr. Lunt had previously leased his warehouse, but the parties failed after the panic of 1857, and he took possession of it in 1859. Forming a partnership with his brother, S. P. Lunt, they used the warehouse as a canal elevator, and did a large business, sometimes handling three and a-half million bushels annually. Impaired health, however, forced him to abandon the grain trade in 1862, and in 1865 he started for the Old World with his family, spending two years abroad, during which time he visited many of the famous cities of Europe and Asia.

Mr. Lunt was united in marriage, on the 16th of January, 1842, to Cornelia A. Gray. Her father, Hon. Samuel Gray, was a prominent attorney of Bowdoinham, his native town, and was Representative, Senator and a member of the Governor's Council of the State. He was also prominent in commercial circles. Four children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Lunt, three sons and a daughter, but one son died in infancy. Horace, who graduated from Harvard University, is a leading attorney; and George is a sturdy business man. Cornelia G., the accomplished daughter, seems to have inherited her father's philanthropic nature, and takes a most active part in charitable and benevolent work.

During the late war the Union found in Mr. Lunt a faithful friend. He was a member of the Committee of Safety and War Finance, appointed at the first meeting, which convened April 13, 1861. The Sunday after the fall of Sumter he spent in raising supplies and in preparing the first regiment to start from this city to Cairo. His labors in behalf of the army and the Union then continued until victory perched on the banners of the North. Four years after the commencement of the struggle he had the pleasure of being present when the Old Flag was again flung to the breeze from the battlements of the fort, attending the Grand Review of the victorious army, and visiting the principal cities of the late Confederacy.

When about twenty years of age, Mr. Lunt joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his name is inseparably connected with the history of its growth in this locality. For about twenty years he was Trustee of the Clark Street Methodist Church, and during much of that time was Secretary of the Board. He bought several lots on the corner of State and Harrison Streets in 1848, and five years later sold them on three years' time to the church at cost price. That ground was afterwards exchanged for the site of the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church, to which he transferred his membership in 1858. He has always given most liberally for the erection of church edifices, both of his own and other denominations in the city, and struggling churches in the West. Of the Clark Seminary at Aurora, he was one of the first Trustees. This was built by a private company, but subsequently turned over to the church without compensation. He was one of the charter members, and has been Secretary, Treasurer and General Business Agent of the Garrett Biblical Institute from its organization in 1853. In company with a few others, he procured the charter for and incorporated the Northwestern University of Evanston. The committee was appointed to secure a site. They wished to get land on the lake front, but could find none which they thought near enough to the city, and were almost closing a deal for property in Jefferson. Through the instrumentality of

Mr. Lunt, however, who, in riding one day, visited the present site of Evanston, the business was deferred, and his judgment led to the selection of the spot where now stands the University. To this institution he has contributed in time, energy and money, and while he was in Europe the board set aside land, now valued at $100,000, which he had given, as the Orrington Lunt Library Fund. Desirous, also, to render possible the erection of a suitable library building, he has given $50,000 toward the one now in process of completion. This splendid building is of Bedford stone, beautiful in style, graceful and enduring. The finest structure on the campus, it is a fitting memorial of the man whose name it perpetuates in the letters carved upon its noble entrance: THE ORRINGTON LUNT LIBRARY. He has always been on the executive committee of the school, and has been largely instrumental in the success of the institution. He was early connected with the Chicago Orphan Asylum, and raised nearly $20,000 to complete the edifice, while a member of the building committee in the summer of 1854.

The Chicago fire consumed the home of Mr. Lunt and all of the buildings from which he derived an income. The winter following he served on the Special Fire Relief Committee. Many Methodist Churches and the Garrett Biblical Institute also suffered great losses, and a committee to devise means for their relief was appointed by the Rock River Conference. Arrangements were made to solicit funds, and Mr. Lunt became Secretary and Treasurer. For eighteen months he was actively engaged in the disbursement and collection of the money raised, about $150,000. By this means he was enabled to rebuild the Garrett building, the structure being finer than the former one. When he could find time for his own work he built the fine banking-house occupied by Preston, Kean & Co. He has truly borne his part in the upbuilding of Chicago.

On the 16th of January, 1842, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Lunt, and a half-century later was celebrated their golden wedding. Two hundred friends met to extend to this worthy couple their congratulations for the happy years that had passed, to review the lives so well spent, and to wish them the return of many more such pleasant occasions. The co-workers of Mr. Lunt in church, in business and in his university labors all bore their testimony, not only to his pleasant companionship, but to his honorable, upright life and exemplary character. Many beautiful gifts attested the esteem and love of guests, which could not be expressed in words alone. Although Mr. Lunt has led a very prominent life, he is yet retiring and very unassuming in manner. He has followed the Golden Rule, has walked in the light as he saw it, has been unwearied in well-doing, and when he shall have been called to the home beyond he will leave to his family what Solomon says is better than great riches, "a good name."

# MATERNUS SCHAEFER.

MATERNUS SCHAEFER, a retired farmer residing in Gross Point, has, as the result of his enterprise and industry in former years, acquired a competency that now enables him to lay aside business cares. He claims Prussia as the land of his birth, which occurred on the 26th of August, 1833. He is the eldest in the family of thirteen children born to Peter and Lena (Bleser) Schaefer. In 1843 the parents bade adieu to the Fatherland, and, having crossed the briny deep to the New World, took up their residence in New Trier Township, Cook County, where they continued to make their home until called to their final rest. The father died June 12, 1894, in his ninetieth year, and his wife passed away in 1891, at the age of seventy-nine. They

were well-known and highly-respected people, and further mention of them and their children is made in connection with the sketch of John Schaefer, on another page of this work.

The gentleman of whom we write became familiar with farming in all its details at an early age. He was married on the 26th of August, 1854, to Miss Mary Schaefer, daughter of John Schaefer, a tanner. She was born in Prussia, November 4, 1835, and died May 21, 1891, the last of her family to pass away. Fourteen children were born of this union, seven sons and seven daughters, of whom two sons and six daughters are yet living, namely: Katrina, who was born March 4, 1856, and is the wife of Louis A. Brucks, a real-estate dealer and insurance agent of Englewood; Christina, who was born December 19, 1857, and is the wife of Mathias Wagner, a carpenter and contractor of Englewood; Anna Maria, who was born March 26, 1861, and is the wife of Gerhard Steffens, a liquor dealer of Gross Point; Peter Joseph, who was born December 29, 1862, and is a contractor and builder of Wilmette; Frank, who was born October 18, 1864, and follows farming at Gross Point; Helena, who was born February 21, 1867, and is the wife of Peter Sesterhenn, an agriculturist of the same locality; Margarite, born November 24, 1868, wife of Max Engels, who is engaged in the beer-bottling business at Gross Point; and Eva, who was born November 13, 1870, and is the wife of William Werner, a teamster of Chicago.

Mr. Schaefer and his family are Catholics in religious faith, belonging to St. Joseph's Church in Gross Point. He cast his first Presidential vote for Buchanan, then supported Lincoln, and has since been a stanch Republican. He has filled the offices of Town Collector, was President of the Village Board for thirteen years, and has been School Director for a quarter of a century. He is a member of St. Joseph's Library and Sick Benefit Association, and is a loyal citizen, devoted to the best interests of the community. He now owns thirty-five acres of valuable land on section 33, New Trier Township, besides a number of residences in Wilmette. He is a worthy representative of an honored pioneer family, and is a highly-respected citizen, whose excellencies of character have gained for him the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

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# GEORGE WEIMER.

GEORGE WEIMER is one among the representative citizens of Lemont. He was born in Nassau, Germany, on the 23d of September, 1835, and is a son of John and Margaret (Weis) Weimer. The father was a blacksmith, and died when George was only five years old. Three years later, Mrs. Weimer became the wife of John Noll.

Our subject was the third in a family of four children, two sons and two daughters. At the age of five years, he began to attend the public schools, and finished the course at the age of twelve. During the next two years he attended the high school and also took lessons as a private student, acquiring a good practical education. In 1853, he left Germany for the United States, and landed at New York on the 23d of August of that year. In New York City and Raritan, New Jer-

sey, during the succeeding two years, he learned the cabinet-maker's trade, after which he started westward, arriving in Chicago August 23, 1855. There he learned carpentering and made the city his home until the latter part of 1857, a portion of the time being engaged as a carpenter and builder. In November of that year he went to Europe and returned with his parents and their family the following spring. They settled near Downer's Grove, Du Page County, and Mr. Weimer resided in Chicago, where he did business as a contractor. He erected many buildings in various parts of Cook County. In 1860, he came to Lemont.

On the 23d of June, 1861, Mr. Weimer and Miss Elizabeth C. Hein were united in marriage in this place. The lady is a native of the same town as her husband and came to America with her parents in 1856.

After two or three years' residence in Lemont, Mr. Weimer removed to Chicago, where he was engaged in merchandising until 1865, at which time he went to New Buffalo, Michigan, and carried on contracting and building, erecting more than a hundred buildings during his stay there. For years he devoted his time and attention to merchandising, and also held the offices of Assessor and Supervisor from 1867 until 1877. For ten years he was also Justice of the Peace. In 1877, he returned to Lemont, where he has since resided. For a short time, in company with his brother, Andrew Weimer, he conducted a wagon and blacksmith shop, but during the greater part of the time he has been a contractor and builder. In 1879, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and held that office for four years. In 1893, he was again elected to that position, and is kept busy during the greater part of the time in the discharge of his official duties.

Mr. and Mrs Weimer have become the parents of seven children, namely: George A.; Rosa, wife of Peter Meilinger, of Chicago; Mary Ann, Joseph M., Maria Elizabeth, Frank Joseph and Benjamin Franklin.

George A. Weimer, of Lemont, is a son of George and Elizabeth C. Weimer, whose sketch is given above. He was born at this place on the 5th of June, 1862, and obtained a good education in the schools of the town, where he spent his early life, attending until nineteen years of age. In 1882, he began to learn the drug business, and continued in that line until May, 1893, becoming in the mean time a very proficient pharmacist. His first employer was G. A. Bodenschatz, with whom he remained six years, when J. G. Bodenschatz succeeded to the business, and Mr. Weimer spent the remaining years in his employ. His genial disposition and good character made him a favorite with Lemont people, and when but twenty-one years of age, he was elected to office, and from that time to the present he has filled some public position. In 1883, he was elected Town Clerk and filled that office until 1888, when he was appointed City Clerk, thus serving until the next election, when he was elected. In discharging the duties of that position his time was passed until April, 1893, he being annually re-elected. At the last-mentioned date, he was elected Township Supervisor, and was again the people's choice in 1894. In 1893, he was appointed to a place in the County Treasurer's office, which he held until February, 1894, when he was made deputy in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in Cook County, in which capacity he is now serving. In the fall of the present year (1894) he was nominated by the Democracy as the candidate of that party for State Senator from the Seventh Senatorial District.

On the 22d of October, 1883, Mr. Weimer was joined in wedlock with Miss Lizzie V. Hettinger, daughter of George Hettinger, who came to Lemont about 1863. He was a member of the first volunteer fire company of Chicago. To them four children, two sons and two daughters, were born, all of whom died of diphtheria in less than two weeks' time, in May, 1893. The death of his children destroyed Mr. Weimer's faith in the efficacy of medicines and caused him to abandon pharmacy. He is an ardent and influential supporter of Democracy and a member of several fraternal societies.

# WILLIAM S. WHITE, M. D.

WILLIAM SEYMOUR WHITE, M. D., is a native of Greenwood, McHenry County, Illinois, and was born on the 30th of December, 1864. The records show, and the Doctor modestly admits, that he is descended on the maternal side from Francis Capet (Coquilette), the Huguenot half-brother of Louis XIV., King of France, who, on account of the persecutions to which that sect was subjected, fled to America, and, changing his name to Coquilette, became the progenitor of a numerous family in Westchester County, New York, and later removed with his family to Rockland County, New York. His descendant, William Coquilette, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, died in Rockland County, New York, at an early age. Maria (Garrison) Coquilette, his wife, died at the age of eighty-eight years. Peter Cook, Dr. White's maternal grandfather, a native of New York and a descendant of the Knickerbockers, married Eletta, daughter of William and Maria Coquilette.

Capt. William White, the paternal grandfather of Dr. White, was born in the city of Gottenburg, Sweden, in 1813, and at an early age became a sailor. In his voyages, Capt. White carried troops to Mexico while the United States was at war with that country, transported the first shipload of stone for the construction of Ft. Moultrie, and twice circumnavigated the globe. His wife, who still survives him, was Mary Ehrhardt, of Philadelphia.

William R. White, the father of the subject of this sketch, and the son of Capt. William and Mary White, was born in New York City, in 1841, and has been engaged in mercantile pursuits all his life. He married Emily A. Cook, daughter of Peter and Eletta Cook, two children, William S. and Wilomene T., being the result of this union.

William S. White came to Chicago with his parents in 1865. He received his education in the public schools of Chicago. His first work was in the grocery store of John A. Tolman & Co., where he remained a year. He later entered the employ of D. S. Munger & Co. as office boy, and in three years worked his way upward to the position of cashier. In 1884 he entered the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College. At that time the course required only two years, but he attended three years, and during the season of 1886-87 demonstrated anatomy to the class of which he was a member, and also a part of that time to the senior class. He graduated in 1888. Following his graduation, he was successful in winning honors in a competitive examination, and during the years 1888 and 1889 was *interne* in the Cook County Hospital for eighteen months. Subsequently he was called to Rochester, New York, where he opened and put in practical operation the Rochester Homeopathic Hospital, commonly known as the Monroe Avenue Hospital.

Returning to Chicago, Dr. White entered into the general practice of medicine and dermatology, in which he has since been engaged, with office at No. 70 State Street. In the fall of 1889 he received the appointment of Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Chicago Homeopathic College. In 1890 he was made clinical assistant in the department of dermatology, and in 1893 was appointed Adjunct Professor of Physiology in the same institution. In January, 1893, he received the appointment of Dermatologist in the homeopathic department of the Cook County Hospital, and still fills all of these positions. He is a member

of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association and of the American Institute of Homeopathy. He holds membership in two fraternal organizations, being medical examiner in the Improved Order of Heptasophs.

On the 5th of October, 1892, Dr. White was united in marriage with Miss Isabelle Stone, of Charlotte, Vermont, daughter of Luther D. and Phœbe (Rogers) Stone.

To judge the future from the past, it is not difficult to predict for Dr. White success in a much greater measure than usually falls to the lot of the medical practitioner. His mind is active, his memory retentive, his habits studious, his comprehension of the science of medicine rapid, intuitive and thorough. His manner is easy, affable and vivacious, with a dash of bonhomie, which, no doubt, is inherited from his Gallic ancestors. It is not too much to say that mental attrition with Dr. White would brighten many pretentious members of the medical profession.

# JEROME BEECHER.

JEROME BEECHER, among the early, substantial and most exemplary citizens of Chicago, was a scion of old and well-known New England stock. His father, Mather Beecher was one of the pioneers of Central New York, going thither from New Haven, Connecticut. He was a tanner by occupation, and gave to his family the training which has developed so much of thrift, enterprise and morality among the sons of New England, and has made an indelible impression upon the religious, educational and mercantile conditions of the United States, and particularly the northern half of the country. Wherever a leaven of Yankee blood is found in a community, there are sure to be found churches, schools, factories and sound business men, Chicago was especially fortunate in that the major portion of her pioneers came from the land of industrious habits and careful economy, and to this cause alone may be attributed her wonderful progress in business supremacy, as well as in social and moral culture.

Jerome Beecher was born in the town of Remsen, Oneida County, New York, January 4, 1818. His first implement for self-help was the intellectual training afforded by the village school, and he was early made familiar with the occupation of his father, mastering all that pertained to the manufacture of leather and its uses. His natural sagacity and shrewdness, with these helps, enabled him to conduct the large business which he built up in later years, and to manage intricate financial trusts which were placed in his care.

The year 1838 found him in Chicago, whither his father sent him to look after a stock of leather, boots, shoes and findings which had been entrusted to an incompetent or unfaithful agent. He managed this undertaking with such success and found such glowing prospects in the young city that he decided to remain here and engage in business permanently. At that time the center of business clustered about the corner of Lake and LaSalle streets, and his pioneer store was among those forming the group. He shortly set up a tannery, which was destroyed by fire about 1858. During these years, he had grown in wealth with the rapid growth of the city and surrounding country, his industry and integrity bringing him a large trade, which he retained until he decided to retire and give attention to his invest-

ments. His accumulations had been invested in land and improved real estate. With other careful investments, these had grown in value beyond his fondest anticipations, and he found himself while yet in vigorous middle life a man of independent means, and at the time of his demise, after more than half a century's residence here, his estate had become very valuable.

He became interested in the gas business as early as 1850, and was made a director in the Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company. He was interested in the Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company, and was one of the purchasers of the Chicago West Division Railroad, of which he was many years a director, in 1863. A recent writer says: "Among the enterprises of his earlier years, for which he should be remembered with grateful regard by those who survive, was his connection as trustee and treasurer with the Graceland Cemetery Improvement Company, in whose peaceful grounds so many once active in the brisk life of Chicago have found their last resting place."

Mr. Beecher had in his youth attended the worship of the Unitarian society near his home in New York, and he adhered to the faith which he there imbibed throughout his long and useful life. The First Unitarian Society of Chicago was a feeble band, in the third year of its existence, when he came to Chicago, and to his zealous aid much of its subsequent strength is due. At his decease, after completing more than the allotted years of the scripture, the church prepared and had engraved a most beautiful and touching memorial, which was presented to his widow. He was a member of the Calumet Club, whose meetings of old settlers in annual reunion gave him great pleasure. The Old Settlers' Association embraced most of his business and social companions, and he was prominent in its conduct. Mr. Beecher always endeavored to fulfill the duties of citizenship, but was conspicious in politics only once in his life. This was in the memorable campaign of 1840, when the Democratic party was overthrown and William Henry Harrison, the Whig candidate, elected to the Presidency. Mr. Beecher was a delegate in the convention which nominated Harrison, and took part in the political meetings held in a log cabin on the north side, near Rush Street bridge.

In his business relations, Mr. Beecher was a man of unspotted integrity, careful and quiet in action, and reticent in speaking of himself or his affairs. One of his favorite methods of benevolent action was the assistance of some worthy man in starting in business, realizing that the truest way to help others is to teach and aid them to help themselves. He loved to gather children and young people about him, and a number were taken into his family and educated. He was especially fond of music, and to his own family connections and friends he was ever generous. His style of living was unostentatious, and his habits were simple and domestic. In bearing, he was affable and considerate, and he always spoke charitably of men, making it a rule never to speak ill of any person.

Four years after his arrival in Chicago, Mr. Beecher took a helpmeet in the person of Miss Mary Warren, daughter of Daniel Warren, whose biography will be found on another page of this book, and she proved in every way a companion to him. Mrs. Beecher's twin sister married Silas B. Cobb, another pioneer leather merchant (see skeech in this work). The sisters so closely resembled each other as to be often mistaken, one for the other.

The first housekeeping experience of Mr. and Mrs. Beecher was in a modest rented house at the corner of Lake Street and Michigan Avenue, and they afterwards built a home on Michigan Avenue. The advance of business drove them to several removals until the family homestead at No. 241 Michigan Avenue was constructed. This is one of two or three which escaped the flames in the great fire of 1871, and is almost the sole representative on the lake front of "old Chicago." Here they dwelt for more than thirty years, and here Mrs. Beecher continues to reside. She is greatly interested in benevolent work, and has been active in promoting several of the most important charities of the city, regarding a fortune as a blessing only in the proportion it is devoted to doing good.

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WILLIAM METZGER

(From Photo. by W. J. Root.)

# WILLIAM METZGER.

WILLIAM METZGER. For more than half a century this worthy pioneer has resided in Chicago, and in that long interval he has drawn to himself many true friends. He was born May 30, 1825, in Langau, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, Province of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. Both his parents, Henry and Margaret Metzger, were natives of the same place and were members of old and highly-respected German families. Henry Metzger kept a meat market and also conducted an inn. The parents died when William was yet a mere boy, leaving a large family, five of whose members became residents of the United States.

The subject of this sketch was the enterprising one who first left his native land and settled in America. The next year he was followed by his sisters, Mary and Katharine, both of whom are now deceased. Hermann arrived in 1850, settled in Burlington, Iowa, and died there many years ago. Adolph resides in Chicago, whither he came in 1853.

William Metzger attended the parish school until he reached the age of fourteen years, when he was obliged to become self-supporting, as the large family was not well provided for, on account of the premature death of the parents. Immediately on leaving school he was apprenticed to a butcher to learn the trade, and served three and one-half years, after which he continued to work at his trade in Frankfort until 1847.

In May of that year he left home and kindred behind him to seek a fortune in a new and strange land. The native American can realize little of the sorrow and loneliness that beset the foreigner when he first sets foot in a country whose language and customs are nearly altogether new and uncongenial to him. Proceeding down the River Rhine, young Metzger went to London, England, where he took passage on a sailing vessel bound for New York, and spent six tedious weeks on the ocean. The prospect might well daunt a stout heart, but he was determined to make his way, and went first to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he might hear a familiar word and become somewhat accustomed to the ways and language of the country. He arrived there in time to witness the celebration of the nation's birthday, which took place the next day. In October he went to Buffalo, New York, and was employed at his trade there until September of the following year, when he carried out his purpose to cast his lot with the growing city of Chicago.

Here he toiled two years in the service of Ellis & Clybourn, the well-known early meat dealers, and then set up a market of his own, on West Randolph Street, having a partner in the person of Frederick Steigele. A short time later, in 1852, they bought out Peter Beygeh, on Market Street, and continued there two years. Mr. Metzger then purchased ground on Canal Street, between Polk and Mather Streets, where he es-

tablished himself alone as soon as he could erect a building for the purpose. Here he conducted a profitable business until 1860, when he removed to the corner of Fifteenth and Canal Streets and continued there eight years. This property he rented and established himself in a small packing house on Lumber Street, near Halsted. This he carried on until 1876. In that year he moved his residence to the corner of Lumber and Halsted Streets, where he continued to reside until 1883. At this time he built a house at the corner of Fifty-sixth Street and Kimbark Avenue, and lived in retirement from business six years.

In 1889 he was active in organizing the Chicago Brewing Company, and was one of the directors and its president and treasurer five years. At the end of this period he sold his stock in the concern. In 1893 the Valentine Mueller Packing Company was organized at Nos. 502 and 504 Larrabee Street, and Mr. Metzger has been a stockholder in that concern ever since.

He has ever been a shrewd and energetic business man, and success has amply rewarded his efforts. Though never a politician in the sense of seeking office, he has frequently made his influence felt in political contests. He is a Republican from principle, and supports a partisan ticket in national affairs, but is independent of any organization in local contests. He is a charter member of Herder Lodge, No. 669, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and was several years its treasurer.

September 22, 1852, at Buffalo, New York, he was married to Miss Katharine Teutsch, a native of Bavaria, having been born February 26, 1836, at Sieferstadt, in the Rhein-Pfalz. Six of their children are living, namely: Mary, wife of Valentine Mueller; Anna, now Mrs. W. H. Wallace; Augusta, wife of John W. Popp; Margaret, Mrs. Frederick Handtmann; Charles W. and Emma, still residing with their parents. The family is identified with St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Mr. Metzger is a thorough American in principle and has always done his full duty in promoting the best interests of the city and state. His business cares have not dulled his nature, and he is still hale and hearty. A man of large stature, of kind heart and genial manners, with well-preserved body and mind, he still holds the friendship of a long and busy business life, and enjoys the respect and kind wishes of all who have been privileged to know him.

# AUGUST B. KIRCHHOFF.

AUGUST BERNARD KIRCHHOFF is the son of Henry Kirchhoff, whose biography appears on another page of this volume, and to which the reader is referred for information.

He has born May 13, 1863, and passed the first twenty-two years of his life at his father's home. He then started out to make his own way in life, bringing to bear the same energy and industry that have marked his subsequent career. His first employment was as a station agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & Saint Paul Railway Company at Pingree Grove, Illinois. For five years he discharged the duties of this responsible post with scrupulous fidelity, and for three and one-half years thereafter was at Franklin Park. His next business undertaking was the operation of a printing office on Peoria Street, in partnership with D. L. Gill, the firm name being Kirchhoff & Gill. This venture he abandoned after a year, to accept a clerical position with Morgan & Wright. For twelve months he remained with

this firm, at the expiration of which period he entered the office of the auditor of the Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway Company as clerk, and has continued in the service of that corporation ever since.

He was married January 24, 1887, to Elizabeth Ellen Scoffern, a daughter of Richard Scoffern, of Allen, Michigan. She is a native of England, where she was born March 26, 1866.

Mr. Kirchhoff became a member of the Modern Woodmen of America in 1888, and is also a member of Franklin Park Council, No. 107, Royal League, of Franklin Park. He is scribe of that body, and has held the office ever since its institution.

In politics he is a Republican, and has been treasurer of Franklin Park ever since the organization of that village.

# JOHN HARLEV.

JOHN HARLEV. "The profession of dentistry," as Oliver Wendell Holmes has beautifully and truthfully said, "has established and prolonged the reign of beauty; it has added to the charms of social intercourse and lent perfection to the accents of eloquence; it has taken from old age its most unwelcome feature, and lengthened human life far beyond the limits of the years when the toothless and purblind patriarch might well exclaim, 'I have no pleasure in them.'"

It is of this noble profession that Dr. John Harlev is a distinguished member. He is descended from a prominent family of Denmark, in which country he was born June 14, 1858. His grandfather, Jens Harlev, was a teacher and deacon and director of church music, and was the father of six sons, of whom five were dragoons and one a musician.

Dr. Harlev's father, Niels Henning Harlev, served as a soldier in three wars—those of 1848, 1851 and 1864. By occupation he was a building contractor, and he erected many mills, as well as numerous churches. He still lives (1900) in the land which he has served so well, in retirement upon a farm; and although eighty years old he yet retains every physical and mental power. Mrs. Harlev, Senior, whose maiden name was Marie Raven, is also living, in hale and hearty form, at the age of sixty-eight years.

The doctor's boyhood and youth were passed in his native country. Until he reached the age of fourteen years he attended the common schools, and for three years afterward he worked upon a farm. The military blood of his ancestors, however, coursed through his veins, and he abandoned the plowshare for the accoutrements of a soldier. For two years he was a corporal, and then, trying the examination for promotion to a lieutenancy, he failed to pass. It was this circumstance that led to his voluntary withdrawal from the service, and ultimately to the dental profession gaining an honored member and the United States a valued citizen.

On quitting the army he went to Copenhagen, where for six years he was connected with the police force, and during half that time held a high position in the service. One of his most valued possessions is the written testimonial given him by the department on the occasion of his retirement.

It was at Copenhagen that he studied his profession; attending a dental school there two years, and subsequently practicing in that city

one year. In 1890 he came to America, and has since been a resident of Chicago. His first location here was at the corner of Wallace and Thirty-fifth Streets, but after remaining there one year he removed to his present suite of offices at the corner of Halsted and Thirty-fifth Streets.

Since coming to this city he has supplemented his studies in Denmark by eighteen months' attendance at lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and by obtaining a degree from the Northwestern Dental College.

Before crossing the ocean he had taken to himself a wife in the person of Miss Anna Benson, who was born in Norway, and to whom he was married in 1883. Four children have been born to them, only one of whom—Odette—is still living.

Dr. Harlev was formerly a member of "Walhalla," but has severed his connection with that body. He is, however, a Free Mason, an Odd Fellow and a member of the American Fraternal League, Danish Brotherhood and Sisterhood in America and Royal Arcanum.

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# PETER HORSLEV.

PETER HORSLEV, a resident of Chicago for fifteen years, was born in Jutland, Denmark, June 4, 1858. His father, Jens Horslev, was a native of Germany, but removed to Denmark at the time of the Revolution. There he married a Danish lady, Marie Petersen, and reared a family of six children, of whom the subject of this brief sketch is the youngest. The paternal Horslev was by trade a butcher, and died in 1867, in the land of his adoption. His widow survived him thirty years, passing away in 1897.

At the age of fourteen years Peter Horslev left school to enter upon a three years' apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade; and on becoming a journeyman, resolved to see the world. He started out when but a youth of seventeen and traveled over Germany, Austria, Servia, Bulgaria and Roumania, visiting also Silesia and Sweden. His journeyings extended over a period of five and one-half years, he working at his trade in the many lands through which he passed. Returning to his native country, he remained two years, still working at the bench, and in 1883 he led to the altar his countrywoman, Miss Minnie Rasmussen. The following year he concluded to try his fortunes in the Western Hemisphere, and in 1884 sailed for America. He left his wife and infant child behind, and sent for them the next year.

He first went to Detroit, where he worked as a journeyman for some four months; but, not feeling satisfied, he came to Chicago. For six years he was an employe, but in 1890 he started in business for himself as a contractor. Seven years later he gave up this pursuit to engage in the sale of tea and coffee, which he still conducts.

Reference has been made to Mr. Horslev's marriage in Denmark. His wife bore him five children, of whom one died in infancy. The names of those living are: Astria, Sorena, Olga and Alma. After twelve years of happy wedded life the mother passed away, and for four years Mr. Horslev remained a widower. In 1899 he took a second wife in the person of Mrs. Emma Bjorn, whose husband, Charles Bjorn, had died eight years before. The second Mrs. Horslev was the mother of four children, Jennie, Amy, Celia and Alvin Bjorn, all of whom live with their mother and step-father.

Mr. Horslev is an active member of the Walhalla Society, in which he takes an ardent inter-

est. He is at present serving his third term as president of the order, having previously been vice-president. He has also been prominently identified with organized labor in Chicago since the first movement to secure an eight-hour day, in 1886. For three years he was an officer in Carpenters' Union No. 23, for a year and one-half a delegate to the Carpenters' Council, and a delegate to the Trade and Labor Assembly for about twelve months. In politics he is affiliated with the Socialist-Labor party, and is president of the company publishing the *Arbejderen*, a Danish weekly paper published at Chicago in the interests of the working people.

# WILLIAM S. SCHROEDER.

WILLIAM STEENBERG SCHROEDER, foreman in the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Shops, was born in Middeferry, Denmark, September 23, 1842, and is the son of Frederick William and Elizabeth Schroeder, both of whom died recently in Denmark. Frederick W. Schroeder died in 1894, aged seventy-six years, and his wife in 1898, at the age of eighty-seven years. They were the parents of three sons and two daughters. The sons all came to America. Noble, who reached America in 1866, is a druggist at No. 229 Jackson Park Terrace; William came to America in 1868, and J. C., who came several years later, died in Chicago in 1886.

William S. Schroeder was educated in the schools of his native place. He learned the trade of ship carpenter and made voyages for thirteen years, a part of that time as ship's carpenter, and the remainder as mate, having passed an examination and secured his license for that purpose. His voyages took in nearly all of the world. He sailed three times around Cape of Good Hope, visited the Indies, Mediterranean Sea, California, Iceland and many other places and was once ship-wrecked off the coast of Finland. In 1868 he shipped at Liverpool, England, as mate in an American sailing vessel, and after landing in New York decided to come to Chicago, where one of his brothers resided.

After sailing on the lakes one summer he entered the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company in the shops at Chicago. In a few years he was promoted to be assistant foreman, and later was made foreman in the car-building department, which position he has held about twenty-five years. His long term of service is the best evidence of his skill as a mechanic and his fidelity to duty.

Mr. Schroeder has a reputation as an inventor, and has patented a number of useful devices. One of the most important is the Chicago car-coupler, patented in 1889, and which is in use all over the Chicago & Northwestern system, as well as on several other roads. Another invention of his is the grain car door, now used on the Chicago & Northwestern system, and on other roads.

Mr. Schroeder is interested in fraternity and the teachings of secret societies, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the National Union, and also of the Mutual Aid Association of the company in whose employ he is at the present time. In 1874 he married Annie Melkild, a native of Norway, who came to the United States while yet a child. Of this union two children, Elenor and Charles, have been born. Mrs. Schroeder passed from this life in 1883, sincerely mourned by a host of friends and relatives.

While not taking an active part in politics, Mr. Schroeder has always been sufficiently interested

in public affairs to exercise his franchise in the interest of good government, and though occasionally voting for a man of the opposite party, he has generally supported the Republican ticket. He is not a member of any church, but is a man of exemplary habits and exerts is influence in the interests of morality.

His life has been spent during the past quarter of a century, largely, in devising ways and means by which the life and limbs of his fellow-men might be preserved, and their usefulness augmented through the use of his inventions. Truly, of one whose efforts have been crowned with such a measure of success it may be said that he has not lived in vain, and that the world is happier through him.

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# JOHN ESCH.

JOHN ESCH, who has played an important part in developing the agricultural resources of Cook County, but is now retired, was born September 11, 1836, in the village of Schale, province of Westphalia, Germany. His parents were Gerhardt Lambert and Marie (Von Haar) Esch. The father was a prominent citizen of the village of Schale, his native place, and carried on an extensive business as a building contractor in that and the neighboring villages. He also owned a farm of forty acres. Of tall stature, weighing about one hundred and eighty pounds, he possessed considerable education and was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He died in the spring of 1845, at the age of sixty-five years, and his body lies buried in his native village. He had one brother, John Esch, who was also a carpenter. Mrs. Marie Esch was a native of Schale, where she died in 1839, aged about sixty years. Following is the record of her children:

Gerhardt Lambert Esch, born February 14, 1814, died in Leyden, Illinois, December 18, 1891. He was a wagon maker in Germany, removed to Illinois in 1842 and settled at Bensenville, where he built one of the first wagons made there. He bought eighty acres of land on section 16, in Leyden Township, for which he paid the Government price of one and one-fourth dollars per acre. Here he built a house, which is still standing. He subsequently purchased twenty acres in section 10, and continued farming until 1889, after which he lived with his brother, John Esch. He was married about the time he purchased his first land to Mrs. Mary Lageschulte, who was born in Germany and died in Leyden in 1877.

Annie Esch, born about 1816, married a man named Meier and became the mother of seven daughters. She afterward came to America and died about 1889, being then the wife of Mr. Kluender. Mary Esch also came to this country, married John Kirk, had two children, and lived at Quincy, Illinois, where she died about the beginning of the Civil War. Elsebine Esch remained in Germany, where she married Henry Kuhlenbusch and had three children. Gerhardt Esch learned the carpenter's trade and left home for America at the age of twenty-one years, after which his relatives never heard of him. Katharine emigrated to Quincy, Illinois, where she married and had two children. Both she and her husband are dead. Henry Francis Esch died at the age of twenty years, and one other child of his parents died in infancy.

John Esch is the youngest of the family. He received the benefit of the educational advantages afforded by his native village and at the early age

of fifteen years resolved to emigrate to America, where his elder brother had already established himself. The latter, being without children, desired his younger brother to join him in his American home. In company with a friend, Frederick Frei, John Esch left Germany in March, 1852, and finished a long ocean voyage at New Orleans May 15 following. Proceeding direct to Leyden he made his home with his brother until 1859, when he married and settled on a farm of forty acres. From 1857 to 1870 he operated a threshing machine, with considerable profit. By gradual purchases he acquired a valuable farming property, comprising ninety acres in section 35, twenty-four acres in section 36 and sixty acres at Manheim, all in the town of Leyden. He built a house on section 35 in 1854, the work being done by Christoph Weiss. This was repaired and enlarged from time to time, and in 1885 a new residence was erected.

Mr. Esch carried on extensive farming operations until 1895, when he gave the responsibilities and labors into younger hands and purchased a handsome residence at No. 215 Chicago Avenue, Oak Park, where he has since resided. He has ever been a valued member of the Evangelical Church, and has always enjoyed the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He has taken a deep interest in education, and was school trustee for a period of nine years. In political questions he adheres to the principles promulgated by the Republican party.

March 9, 1859, Mr. Esch was married to Miss Loretta Ernestine Weiss, who was born November 4, 1840, in Goldlauder, Germany, and died February 21, 1876, in Leyden. Her body was first buried at Elgin, but was later removed to Forest Home Cemetery. She was a daughter of Christoph and Mary Weiss, who emigrated to America about 1853.

To John and Loretta Esch were born the following children: February 29, 1860, Amelia, now Mrs. Frank Robinson, residing at the corner of Chicago and Sixty-fourth Avenues, Oak Park; September 8, 1861, Henry Samuel, who died October 9, 1879; November 17, 1863, John William, who married Emily Bessler and resides on the family homestead in Leyden; March 16, 1866, George Frederick, who died March 17, 1895; July 6, 1868, Louis Franklin, now a farmer in Clay County, Nebraska, who married Ida May Newmann and has a son, Forest C. Esch; October 19, 1872, Heinrich Herman, now residing with his brother on the old farm; August 4, 1875, Loretta Marie, who died October 2, 1876.

Mr. Esch was wedded a second time August 15, 1876, to Mary Rech, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Schlierbach) Rech. Mrs. Esch was born October 4, 1854, in the village of Bieber, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. She came to America in 1864, with her parents, who now reside in Elgin, Illinois. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Esch, as follows: Hattie Lillian, September 21, 1877; Edna Winona, January 19, 1879; Bertha Elizabeth Amelia, November 12, 1880; Willis Carl, August 13, 1882; Frank Rech, November 23, 1883; and Emil Edward, June 6, 1887.

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# ANTON C. RICHELSEN.

ANTON CARL RICHELSEN is one of those yet in the flush of early manhood, who have blazed their own path through the woods with the axe whetted by industry, integrity and perseverance. He was born April 19, 1868, at Jyndevadt, in the Province of Schleswig, Germany, where the language, antecedents and character of the people are still essentially Dan-

ish. His parents—Peter and Johanna M. (Johansen) Richelsen—are still living, the father being engaged in farming and also doing a mercantile business.

A. C. Richelsen is the second in a family of nine children, seven of whom are still living. He remained at home until he was eleven years of age, and then continued to work for neighboring farmers until he attained his majority. He received instruction in a parochial school until sixteen years old, and entered the army, in accordance with German usage, November 7, 1890. He was called to Altona, Hamburg, to join the Third Company, First Thyringschen Infantry Regiment, No. 31, in which he served two years.

During the second year of his service a cholera epidemic raged at Hamburg, and the troops were sent to the barracks at Lokstadtlaga. Here they were drilled two weeks, when they were overtaken by the epidemic, which swept away one and one-half regiments. They were then moved to Mecklenburg, where they remained seven weeks. Soon after this time Mr. Richelsen, with twenty-one others, was discharged from the service with honor, having reduced their term from three to two years by good behavior. Mr. Richelsen beat the company snare drum during his term, receiving the distinctions belonging to that function. He left the army September 15, 1892, and remained at home with his parents about three months, meantime working on the farm.

In the early part of January, 1893, he bade adieu to home and friends and set out for Chicago. Here he worked about two years at various occupations and then went to Grundy County, Illinois, where he continued two years in the service of a farmer named Frank Holroyd. Returning to Chicago about the first of December, 1896, he was married here on the fifteenth day of that month to Miss Sorine M. Jensen, a Danish lady by birth, who has since performed the part of a faithful wife and helpmeet. In the following spring he went to work as a teamster and continued four months, at the end of which time he purchased a team and began business on his own account. Two years later he added another team and wagon, and is doing a successful and growing teaming business, with headquarters at his residence, No. 2623 Shields Avenue.

Mr. Richelsen has been a member of the Walhalla Society since coming to this city. He has a wide circle of acquaintances and is esteemed as a faithful friend, an honest man and an upright citizen.

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# EDWARD C. BUNCK.

EDWARD CHRISTIAN BUNCK first opened his eyes in the northern part of Denmark, at a place called Thisted, May 18, 1871. His father was a keeper of a restaurant and was widely known and highly respected. He had served in the war with Germany in 1864, and the veterans of that memorable struggle were held in reverence. Mr. Bunck's mother was, before marriage, Helene Petersen. She died in 1876. He has a sister older and a brother younger than himself, and these three comprise the family.

At the age of sixteen years Edward C. Bunck had completed the course of training prescribed in the Danish common schools, and was apprenticed to learn the trade of a painter. The three years of his service having been completed, he at once emigrated to the United States, coming di-

rectly to Chicago. He reached this city June 5, 1891. His trade, his industry, his ambition and his grit constituted by far the greater part of his available capital. He also had seven dollars in cash. He immediately sought and obtained work as a journeyman.

Four years were enough for him to acquire sufficient acquaintance with the language, customs and business methods of the people of a strange land to enable him to go into business with a slender capital, which temperance and thrift had enabled him to slightly augment. In 1895 he struck out on his own account and has since then been constantly prosperous, each year seeing his efforts rewarded by fresh success. In busy seasons he employs about ten men.

He opened his first shop at No. 449 Monticello Avenue. Some eighteen months later he removed to the corner of Forty-seventh Street and Calumet Avenue. There he remained until 1899, when he established himself at his present location, No. 4648 Calumet Avenue.

Mr. Bunck is an active and prominent member of the Danish Brotherhood, having held, at various times, the offices of recording secretary, financial secretary, vice-president and president. In politics he is a socialist, having been president of the Danish Section No. 1, for a year. He was also, for a time, manager of the "Arbejderen," a journal published in the interest of the socialist-labor party, and is now one of the directors of the company publishing it.

His tastes are refined, his disposition genial, and his nature candid. He is a musician of no mean skill, and his company is always in request among his very wide circle of friends.

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# GEORGE W. HANNIS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON HANNIS, an early resident of Chicago and one of the oldest firemen in its service, is a native of Bridgeton, New Jersey, where he was born May 30, 1832, being a son of Thomas W. and Mary Ann (Stow) Hannis. His ancestors located in Pennsylvania early in the seventeenth century, and engaged in farming on the present site of the city of Philadelphia. One of the most interesting objects to be observed in that city during the Centennial Exposition was the old brick farmhouse erected by the Hannis family before the city was built. This family has furnished many prominent in the military affairs of the nation.

Andrew Hannis, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, served in the war for independence and Thomas W. Hannis was a soldier in the Mexican, Blackhawk and Civil wars. In the last named struggle the latter also had a son, Alonzo Hannis, who was a member of Company C, First Ohio Cavalry.

Thomas W. Hannis was a tanner and currier by trade. In 1840 he moved from New Jersey to Cincinnati, Ohio, whence he came, in 1854, with the son whose name heads this sketch, to Chicago, where some other members of the family had previously located. The next spring G. W. Hannis returned to Cincinnati and brought his mother. The father, born in 1801, died here in 1881, and the mother survived him several years, passing away August 18, 1898, at the ripe old age of ninety-one years and seven months. They had a family of eight children, only three of whom are living at this writing—George W., Martha (Mrs. William Hunt) and Alonzo—all of Chicago.

George W. Hannis received his education in the

city schools of Cincinnati, and learned the machinist's trade with Abel Shock. He assisted in making the first steam fire engine built in the United States, and was a member of a fire company in Cincinnati. On his arrival in Chicago he established a machine repairing shop, and readily secured the city work. He did all the repairing of fire engines and built all the trucks and hose carts used before the great fire of 1871. After that disaster he started anew and later sold out his business. For a period of ten years he was general superintendent and manager for E. B. Preston, manufacturer of fire apparatus. He then formed a partnership with Eaton & Prince and re-opened his old shop on Michigan Street, where they continued in business one year. At the end of this time Mr. Hannis entered the employ of the city, in its repair shops, where he is still engaged. In 1855 he became a member of the old volunteer fire department and continued with it until the establishment of a paid department. He is a member of the Volunteer Firemen's Benevolent Association, in which he has been a trustee many years. Beside being a member of the Masonic Order, being affiliated with Waubansia Lodge No. 160, he is a member of Union Lodge No. 9, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Cosmopolitan Lodge No. 6, Knights of Pythias. He is a consistent Republican in political matters, but has never been an eager aspirant for political position. At one time he served the city two years as deputy sealer.

October 11, 1863, Mr. Hannis was married to Miss Delarah Chessman, a native of Bridgeton, New Jersey, where she was born October 10, 1845. Four children came to bless his home, two of whom are now deceased. Frank Hannis, the eldest of the living, is a jeweler located at York, York County, Nebraska; and the other, Pearl, is the wife of T. F. Lawrence, of Nebraska City, in the same state.

Mr. Hannis has always taken an intelligent interest in public affairs, and has cheerfully done his share in promoting the interests of his home city. A pleasant conversationalist and a genial gentleman, he has endeared himself alike to family and friends, and enjoys the esteem of a wide circle of acquaintances.

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# HENRY W. MARTENS.

HENRY WILLIAM MARTENS was born in a rude log house standing on section 27 of Leyden Township, October 18, 1854. His father was Charles Martens, a brief sketch of whose life may be found on another page, where Henry's parentage and ancestry are more fully set forth.

He received his education at the common and parochial schools, and worked upon a farm until he reached the age of thirty-six years. Then for two years he was in the employ of his brother, John, as clerk in the latter's store and in the postoffice, which the latter was the head of. He also learned the trade of watch repairing, for which he had a natural inclination, from an old German watch-maker named Wechendorf, but never carried it on as a means of earning a livelihood. Of late years he has devoted his attention wholly to house painting and decorating, doing business as a contractor, and having in connection with his cousin, Henry G. Martens, built up a large and profitable trade. Mr. Martens owns a two-story and basement brick dwelling house at No. 560 Wells Street, Chicago, but resides with his father at River Grove.

He was married to Miss Meta Katerbau, Sep-

tember 12, 1893. She was born in the west division of Chicago, September 3, 1872, and is the daughter of Karl Katerbau and Frederika Schultz. Mr. and Mrs. Martens have been blessed with one child, Harold Henry, who came into the world June 14, 1895.

In politics Mr. Martens is a Republican, and has served for two years as school director in Franklin Park. He was in the German Lutheran faith, but is at present a member of the First Presbyterian Church of River Park. He was a charter member of Franklin Park Lodge of the Royal League, and also belongs to the German Benevolent Association of River Grove.

# MARTIN LOYCE.

MARTIN LOYCE. More than half a century has passed away since Martin Loyce first set foot in Chicago, a young German emigrant, without acquaintances to lend him aid; but with a firm determination to do for himself. He has witnessed wondrous changes, and has seen the city grow from the unimportant place which it was in the fourth decade of the nineteenth century, to the stately metropolis of nineteen hundred, and in all these stupendous transformations he has borne the part of a patriotic citizen.

He was born in June, 1830, in Schweikof, in the upper part of Baden, Germany, where he was educated, and worked at farming until he accompanied his mother and step-father, G. Laiger, in their emigration from Germany in 1847. The family at first took up a residence in Buffalo, where they remained until 1849. With the opening of navigation in the spring of that year they came to Chicago, taking the first boat that passed through the lakes. In the autumn of 1849 young Loyce was apprenticed to one James Ward, to learn the trade of harness-making. He served a term of three years, and then began working as a journeyman.

For some months he was employed in a shop in Aurora, but with this brief exception he has resided in Chicago continuously since his arrival from Buffalo. After several years spent in working at his trade he entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in 1857. Such was his capability and fidelity to duty that he remained in the service of that company thirty-five years. During the last fifteen years of this time he was station policeman. In his early youth he joined the old Volunteer Fire Company, and continued in the service until the inauguration of the new system. He is still, however, a member of the Firemen's Benevolent Association.

In 1891, having passed the age of three score years, and having, through his own efforts, his patient industry and judicious investments of his earnings, acquired a competence for his declining years, Mr. Loyce retired from active work and is at present enjoying a serene old age. His physical and mental powers remain unimpaired, and he is keenly alive to the events and interests of the day as when, fifty years ago, he first walked the muddy highways of Chicago in 1849.

He is not a strong partisan in politics, though he has usually supported the Democratic ticket. May 26, 1860, he was married to Miss Margaret Smith, a daughter of Nicholas Smith, whose biography appears upon another page. Mrs. Loyce's family is an old and prominent one in Germany. She herself was born in that country but came to America with her parents in 1842. The voyage from Antwerp to New York occupied

forty-two days, and from thence the journey to Chicago was made by canal boat through the Hudson River and Erie Canal to Buffalo, and from that point by the steamer "Great Western." Mrs. Loyce's father was a scholarly man, and by profession a surveyor. On reaching Chicago he opened a private school, and had for a pupil at one time Mr. Van Horn, who had just been elected county surveyor and who, being entirely ignorant of surveying, came to Professor Smith to be instructed in its arts and mysteries. Mr. Smith continued to conduct his school with marked success until about fifteen years before his death, when he retired to enjoy a well-earned rest. He died in the autumn of 1870, his wife, Margaret, having passed away seventeen years before. He was the father of seven children, only two of whom survive—Mrs. Loyce and her brother, Peter, who is at the head of the firm of Peter Smith & Company, manufacturers of wagons.

To Mr. and Mrs. Loyce have been born seven sons: Martin, residing on Twenty-seventh Street; Fred, motorman on the Chicago City Railway; Edward, a railroad man; Robert, a decorator; John, an engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad; William, a painter; and George, residing with his parents. The family is Catholic and attends the Church of the Holy Angels on Oakwood Boulevard.

# CARL STAADE.

CARL STAADE, who is a well-known business man of Turner Park, was born February 2, 1835, in Raeritz, Mecklenburg, Germany, a son of Carl and Dorothea (Consoer) Staade. Carl Staade, Senior, was a workingman and son of another Carl. The last named was father of the following children: Carl, Christian, Joachim, Francis and Sophia. The name was originally Stade. Carl Staade, the second, married an only child. Their children were: Sophia, Fredericka, Carl, John, Mary, Christopher, Caroline, and two who died young. The mother died at the age of thirty years, and the father in 1840, aged forty-eight.

Thus the son was left an orphan at an early age, with several younger brothers and sisters. He was obliged to earn his daily bread and assist in caring for others, thus developing traits of self-dependence. He remained in the Fatherland until he reached the age of thirty-one years, when he resolved to better himself by going to America, the land of opportunity. With his wife and one child he took passage on the ship "John Bertram" and landed in New York after a voyage lasting thirty-three days. He continued his journey to Chicago, and entered the employ of Henry Hochmeister, a farmer. He continued as a laborer one year, and then rented a farm of Frederick Brooks, in the town of Maine. This arrangement was so satisfactory that it was continued thirteen years. In 1880 Mr. Staade removed to Turner Park, where he bought property of his brother, John Staade, and opened a saloon, which he conducted successfully up to this time.

October 20, 1862, occurred the marriage of Mr. Staade to Sophie Raemer, daughter of Joachim and Sophie (Tage) Raemer, who was born June 1, 1834. Mr. and Mrs. Raemer were the parents of the following children: Frederick, Sophie, Johann, Fredricka, Carl, Mina, Ida and Hannah. To Mr. and Mrs. Staade have been born four children.

Louisa, the first of these, born February 25, 1859, married Charles Foss and lives in Niles,

Illinois. Their children are: Ida, Charles, Edward, Emil and Albert, the last two being twins, Hannah and Gottfried (twins), Theodore, Elizabeth, Katy and Minnie. Annie, the second of the children of Carl Staade, was born May 29, 1867, married Mathias Schaefer, and also resides in Niles. Their children are, Philip, Charles, Frank and Annie. Bertha, born September 29, 1868, married Frank Wiemerslage, October 17, 1888, and resides in River Park. Their children are: Arnold, born November 5, 1891, died October 20, 1895; Frank, born November 28, 1893; William, January 25, 1896; and Clarence, April 18, 1898. Johanna, born August 26, 1871, is the wife of William Boesenberg, of whom suitable mention is made in another place in this book.

# LOUIS A. KELLER.

LOUIS ALEXANDER KELLER has nearly reached the limit of four score years which was allotted by the Psalmist as attainable, only by reason of strength. Conscious of a well spent life, and serenely awaiting life's sunset, in the sublime hope which Christianity affords, he lives in quiet ease at his home, No. 432 Wells Street. He was born November 12, 1821, near the classic village of "Bingen on the Rhine," which name has become a household word throughout the United States, through the charming poem which bears that title.

Leaving school when fourteen years old, he was apprenticed for three years to the hard, yet manly trade of a ropemaker. After becoming a journeyman he followed the customs of his country, traveling from city to city, working at his trade here and there and acquiring a broader knowledge of the world. A considerable part of his life during this migratory period was passed in Switzerland; and it was in that country of skilled artisans, with its lofty mountain peaks and perpetual snows, the very cradle of enlightened democracy, that he married, in 1848, Margaret Moench, who was born at Wurtemberg, Germany. Immediately after their union the newly wedded pair set sail for America, coming directly to Chicago. Having a little capital they decided to invest it in a site where Mr. Keller might open a shop for the conduct of his trade. The location settled on was on Wells Street. (It had been previously occupied by one Fitzgerald as a trunk factory, in a small way.

Here Mr. Keller started the manufacture of rope and the constantly growing commerce through the lakes greatly favored him. Nor was he less benefited by his own mechanical skill and his sound business sense. He gradually increased the number of his workmen, and the world was looking bright when the sweeping, devastating, death-dealing flames of 1871 consumed ten thousand dollars worth of his accumulations. He did not attempt to resume business in the general confusion which followed the holocaust, but, disposing of his shop, bought property at No. 432 Wells Street, where he erected the residence which he still occupies. Since then he has not been engaged in active business.

Mr. Keller has been twice married. His first union has been already noticed. Its fruit was three daughters: Mary, Mrs. Frank Senger; Katherine, widow of John Low, residing on Wolfram Street; and Anna, Mrs. Hermann Marquerdt.

The first Mrs. Keller died in 1879, and March 24, 1881, he married his present wife, whose maiden name was Julia L. Holtzmann, and who was born at Kempen, Province of Posen, and reared by an aunt in Berlin, Germany. She is a

lady of rare intelligence, broad experience and high education. Her father was a barrister and at one time a member of the celebrated regiment of Black Hussars. Her nephew is mayor of the city of Zinten and is a man of fortune. Her uncle was one of the founders of an institution at Berlin for the care of aged merchants and their widows. Nearly thirty years of her life was spent in England as an instructor in German and as nursery governess, alternating these pursuits with the vocation of chaperon and traveling companion to many prominent people, among whom may be mentioned Lady Young, Lady Astley, Lady Ashburton and Ambassador Mohrenheim, of Russia, visiting Saint Petersburg with his family.

While living in the household of Major Riley, as nursery governess, she almost daily visited Windsor Castle, and was personally known to every member of the royal family, not excluding Her Majesty, the Queen. She cherishes many relics, curios and articles of virtu gathered during her travels through Great Britain and the continent of Europe, most of which were the gifts of distinguished members of the aristocracies.

In 1885 Mr. and Mrs. Keller went abroad, traveling extensively on the continent. Lady Young, learning that Mrs. Keller was at Meisenheim, Germany, telegraphed her to come to London, at the same time sending her money to defray the expense of the journey, and requesting her to take charge of her town house.

Mrs. Keller is also an authoress, having published a work entitled "The Lost Rib," which has met with wide success. In religious faith the family is divided, Mr. Keller being a Lutheran and his wife a communicant of the Church of England.

# WILLIAM H. DRECHSLER.

WILLIAM HENRY DRECHSLER, who is living in retirement in the village of Harlem, was born November 20, 1836, in the village of Lodeman, Hanover, Germany. His parents, Henry and Wilhelmina (Koch) Drechsler, left Germany in 1847, and landing in Baltimore, in the spring of that year, proceeded at once to Du Page County, Illinois, where they had acquaintances. They remained there until the fall of 1849, when Mr. Drechsler purchased eighty acres in section 33, Leyden Township, the price being two hundred dollars. He erected a story and one-half house the same fall. In 1851 he purchased forty acres more in the same section and later ten acres in section 26. On this farm he carried on agricultural pursuits until the time of his death. In his native land he was a cooper and conducted a shop of his own besides attending to his small farm. He was a Republican in politics and a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Mrs. Wilhelmina Drechsler was born in the village of Asaback, Hanover, and was the daughter of Christ Koch, a shepherd. The latter came to America with his daughter and her family and died about 1850, being buried at Addison, Illinois. Beside the daughter he had a son, Henry, who came to America at the same time. He enlisted as a private in the Civil War, and after its close joined the regular army. He was stationed in the west for some time, but later secured his discharge and made his home in Indiana, where he died. The children of Henry and Wilhelmina Drechsler were Ernst, deceased, whose widow resides at the corner of Wood Street and Carroll Avenue, Chicago; William H.,

whose name heads this article; Henrietta, Mrs. Frederick Kuhlman, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work; Henry, born in 1842, married Elizabeth Biermann, and resides at Fort Dodge, Iowa; and Charles, who died at the age of twenty-one years.

An uncle of Henry Drechsler, August Drechsler, died in Germany. His widow, with her two children, came to Indiana, where she married a Mr. Honsinger. Her children were named William and Henrietta. The latter married a carpenter, Henry Stosen, and lives at Green Garden, Illinois.

William H. Drechsler, of whom this sketch is written, came to America with his parents at the age of eleven years. Thus his education was completed in this country. He grew up under the toils and hardships such as were common to pioneer life everywhere in the west, doing his share in the improvement of his father's farm. At the age of twenty-four years he took charge of the same and carried on farming there until 1873, when he concluded he had borne his full share of hard work and responsibility and resolved to take life more easily. He removed to No. 132 North Elgin Street, Harlem, where he remained until 1889, when he erected his present modern residence at No. 129 in the same street. He retained the ownership of his farm until 1891, when he sold it to Henry Weiss. For some time after coming to Harlem he carried on a teaming business, and for thirteen years drove the hearse for William Senne, then a prominent undertaker of Oak Park. Since then he has retired entirely from active work. In politics Mr. Drechsler has ever been a staunch Republican, but has never been desirous of holding office.

In 1857 the subject of this sketch was married to Louisa, daughter of Henry Pflug, who died in October, 1864. Her children were: Henrietta, born February 13, 1861, who married Fred Mesenbink, mentioned elsewhere in this work; Minnie, born September 7, 1862, married August Hillmer, a carpenter of Harlem; Henry, born February 5, 1864, a carpenter in Marengo Street, Oak Park; and Ernst, born October 11, 1857, died at the age of twenty-one years.

Mr. Drechsler was married a second time January 5, 1866, to Miss Annie Margarita Adelaide Heitmann, daughter of Herman Heitmann, who resides in section 4, Proviso Township, Illinois. Mrs. Drechsler was born in Germany. Her children are: Ida Dorothea Henrietta Adelaide, born January 19, 1868; Annie Elizabeth Margaret Henrietta (Mrs. August Lehmkuhl), born February 26, 1870; Carl Frederick, born April 9, 1872, is an undertaker in Oak Park; Martin Henry Herman, clerk in Carson & Pirie's, born February 24, 1874; William Heinrich, born February 13, 1876, a jeweler in Oak Park, Illinois; Herman Frederick, music teacher in Oak Park, born March 1, 1878; Martha Herminie Emma Dorothea, born July 26, 1880; Adolph August George, born August 21, 1882; Matilda Albertina Elizabeth, born February 24, 1885; Clara Louisa Amelia, born August 17, 1888, passed away on the 17th of February, 1889, and is buried at Concordia Cemetery.

## FRITZ E. NIELSEN.

FRITZ EMIL NIELSEN has been a valued resident of Chicago since 1887, when he emigrated from Denmark, in which country he was born July 25, 1853, at Slugelse Sjelland. His father, Anders Nielsen, who died in 1868, at the extraordinary age of seventy-nine years, was a stone mason and contractor. For three years he served his king as a soldier, being

engaged in the war of 1848 with Germany, and returning home with the rank of sergeant. He was the husband of Maria Phillipsen, who survives him, a hale old lady of eighty-three years, who has never left her native land. Of their six children, one died in infancy, and one after reaching the age of thirty-five years. Fritz E. is the third son and third child, and the only one of the family residing in America.

He enjoyed the usual advantages extended to Danish boys, of a rudimentary education in the public schools. He served an apprenticeship at the mason's trade, and subsequently was a contractor at Copenhagen for ten years. As has been already said, he came to the United States in 1887, and at once settled in Chicago. For a few years he worked at his trade as a journeyman, in various American cities. He spent six years in Utah, where he took some large contracts. He constructed at Logan City, Utah, the Agricultural College, established jointly by the United States Government and the Territory. This building contains one and one-half millions of brick.

Returning to Chicago in 1894, he began doing business as a contractor. Since then his shrewd business sense, sound judgment, unwearying industry and unquestionable honesty have all contributed to his success. Among both business men and contractors he is well known and regarded as both intelligent and upright. He has erected many large buildings in the city, among them being one at No. 5815 Jackson Avenue, and another at the corner of Powell Avenue and Placer Place, and others the recounting of which would prove tiresome.

He was married, in 1893, to Marie Hansen, who was born in Aaborg, Denmark, and came to Chicago five years before her marriage. Three children have been born to them—Victor, Rosa, and Clara. Their home is at No. 3510 Wentworth Avenue.

Mr. Nielsen is prominently identified with the Walhalla Society, and an active worker in promoting its interests. He was for several years a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In religious faith he adheres to the teachings of his fathers, as promulgated by the Lutheran Church. His political principles are those of the Republican party.

# HENRY F. J. P. HANN.

HENRY FREDERICK JOHN PHILIP HANN was born April 7, 1866, on the old homestead, in the township of Leyden. He is one of the sons of Ludwig D. Hann, whose biographical sketch appears on another page, and to which the reader is referred for a fuller account of the family genealogy and history. Such educational training as he received was obtained at the public school of Oak Park, and the first thirty-two years of his life were spent upon the farm, he having rented the old homestead from his father during the last five years of his residence there. December 16, 1898, he removed to Harlem, where he opened a flour and feed store, March 1, 1899.

He was married January 12, 1893, to Miss Sophia Wille, a daughter of Frederick S. Wille. Mrs. Hann was born at Crete, Will County, Illinois, February 20, 1869. The issue of the marriage has been three children: Herbert Dietrich Frederick, born December 24, 1894; Henry Edmund, April 9, 1897; and Frederick John, born March 12, 1899. Mr. and Mrs. Hann are members of the German Lutheran Church. He is a Republican.

Mr. Hann is one of the solid and respected citizens of Harlem. He owns the property where his store is located, and his business prospects are bright. Throughout life he has been industrious, progressive and upright, and he enjoys the full confidence and respect of the community in which he resides.

# ORRIN D. RANNEY.

ORRIN DATUS RANNEY was born at East Granville (on Holden Hill), Massachusetts, March 6, 1812, unto Orrin and Betsy Ranney, (*nee* Gibbons.) He had one brother and three sisters, all of good attainments. The brother, Timothy Pickering Ranney (now deceased), was long a prominent laywer at Newark, New Jersey. His sisters, Nancy Deborah and Sarah Sheppard Ranney, were both graduates of Mount Holyoke Seminary, Massachusetts. The former (now departed) for many years had a private ladies' seminary at Elizabeth, New Jersey. Sarah married Mr. J. Austin Scott, a capitalist, of Toledo, Ohio. Sarah Sheppard Ranney Scott and husband are now both dead.

The subject of this sketch, on account of ill health was obliged to forego youthful aspirations for becoming a clergyman. After finishing his common school education, at the age of fourteen years, he began clerking in Westfield, Massachusetts. Upon his marriage, at the age of twenty-one, he began to conduct his own store at Lee, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Adrian, Michigan. Thence he went to Maumee City, Ohio, where he remained for a period of about ten years; thence to Toledo, Ohio. In all of these places he continued, with varying fortunes, in the mercantile business.

Removing from Toledo, Ohio, he came to the final destination of his earthly life, arriving in Chicago in 1856. He went directly into the provision commission business, on South Water Street, where he was long associated with the still surviving veteran Sherman Hall. Later he was for some years a member of the Board of Trade, in which we need not add he was deeply interested, and at whose marvelous growth he was, with his compeers of earlier days, obliged to marvel greatly.

In May, 1872, he became attached to the force of the First National Bank, serving that corporation most faithfully in the capacity of Manager of the Safety Deposit Vaults, for upwards of a score of years, unto the very time of his death, March 4, 1894.

By political faith, he was a staunch Republican, following the progressive career of that supremely American party in every election with his unvarying support at the ballot box. The uplifting force of his long and good life is found in the Presbyterian dogma, to which he subscribed by actions which "speak louder than words." At the time of his coming to our city, he identified himself with the First Presbyterian Church, in which he was ever honorably prominent, acting as an Elder for long years, up to within about two years of the time of his decease. He was also warmly interested in the welfare of the Foster Mission, a time-honored school of that denomination. The Rev. Herrick Johnson officiated at his funeral, and he was laid at rest in Albion, Michigan.

Our departed friend belonged to no clubs, he was no society man; he belonged to his home; he was a man for the fireside and his tried, true friends. Said one of those high in position, with whom business associations for a lengthy period had brought the subject of this sketch into close relations of importance," I would as soon have thought of our bank suddenly becoming bankrupt for some inexplicable reason, as to know that anything had gone wrong with our Deposit Department while it was under Mr. Ranney's supervision." Another, standing under the shadow of his tomb, said, "He was an honest man in every way, church, business, social and domestic life; none could come nearer perfection than Orrin Datus Ranney. All knew him only to respect and love, as one of God's noblemen."

As the Creator does not finish the lives of any,

no matter how saintly, upon this lower earth, so we cannot record in worthy fulness what is most deserving of historic remembrance and emulation on the part of succeeding generations of business men, about to enter upon important duties in our vast and rapidly growing metropolis. Surely, we may trustfully believe, as he was without fear, he passed to fields of Paradise without punishment; as he submissively wore the cross, the crown of eternal bliss is already encircling his beloved brow.

Mr. Ranney was twice married, having and leaving children only by the former marriage. The first union was with Miss Phœbe Eldredge, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Isaac Knapp, at Westfield, Massachusetts, April 15, 1833. Three children came to them, as follows: Charles Luce Ranney, born January 14, 1834 in Westfield, Massachusetts; went through the Civil War, and died in a hospital in Portland, Oregon, in 1890, unmarried. Ellen Maria Ranney, born July 5, 1839, in Lee, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, died in childhood at Maumee City; Alice Maria Ranney, born July 5, 1849 at Maumee City, Ohio; educated at Miss Ranney's Private School in Elizabeth, New Jersey, and later a graduate of the Chicago Dearborn Seminary. She married December 10, 1868, Walter Weeks Hilton, a banker of early Chicago, by whon she has two children: Myra Fisk Hilton, born September 27 1869, educated at the Chicago Dearborn Seminary; and married June 26, 1889, to Mr. William Z. Mead, formerly of Virginia, now of Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he is engaged in the insurance business. John Ranney Hilton, born September 5, 1873, educated in the Chicago High School, unmarried.

On the 19th of January, 1881, Mr. Ranney was married to Mrs. Adeline S. Peabody, (*nee* Grosvener) a prominent family of Albion, Michigan, by the Rev. Daniel M. Cooper, of Detroit, Michigan. Their more than half a score of happy years of wedded life were not blessed by offspring. She still survives him, living at Albion, and visiting his last resting place on frequent occasions, feeling honored in being the associate of one in every way so worthy of the best of womankind.

It will be seen that Mr. Ranney leaves no male child to bear his name throughout the coming years; therefore, although the good traits of female descendants will loudly voice themselves in his behalf, it is especially appropriate that at this time and in this place and manner, in dignified setting, surrounded by the best of his contemporaries, a lasting memorial be created, befitting in some degree the superlative characteristics of manhood possessed by him of whom this is written.

It is to be regretted that some fuller record of Mr. Ranney's lineal ancestry is not available; for the present it is known that his maternal grandparents were Timothy and Elizabeth Gibbons, and that the preceding in the male line was Peter Gibbons. It is unnecessary to call attention to those prominent in this family, a Cardinal being in the mouths of us all, at first mention. The paternal grandfather was Jonathan Ranney.

# MARTIN N. KIMBELL.

MARTIN NELSON KIMBELL, one of the most public-spirited of Cook County's pioneers, who ably bore his part in promoting its moral and intellectual progress, as well as aiding in its material prosperity, was born in Stillwater Township, Saratoga County, New York, January 24, 1812. He was the eldest child of Abel Kimbell and Maria Powell. The former

was born at Pownal, Bennington, County, Vermont, and was a son of Noah Kimbell, a native of Rhode Island, who removed to Vermont while a young man. The last-named was of Scotch-Irish descent, and a farmer and miller by occupation. He joined the Continental forces and took part in the battle of Bennington. Abel Kimbell, in early life, removed to Saratoga County, New York, where his death occurred in 1833 at the age of forty-two years. He was a veteran of the War of 1812.

Mrs. Maria Kimbell died in Saratoga County, New York, in 1830. Her mother, whose maiden name was Nelson, was of Dutch descent, and her father's name was Frost Powell. He was of English-Welsh extraction, son of Obadiah Powell, a Quaker, who died in Saratoga County at the age of nearly one hundred years. Some time previous to the Revolutionary War he removed thither from Dutchess County, New York, with his wife Betsy, bringing all their belongings on a pack pony. They became the parents of three sons and eight daughters, all of whom lived to extreme old age. During the Revolutionary struggle, Obadiah Powell was much censured by his neighbors on account of his non-combatant principles. and most of his personal property was confiscated. He was steadfast in his convictions, however, and lived to become one of the leading farmers of the county. At the age of ninety-eight years he husked several baskets of corn and carried them to the loft of his carriage house. His house was a favorite gathering-place of his numerous descendants, including the subject of this sketch, who was the recipient of considerable attention from the old gentleman on account of his being the first great-grandchild. About 1840 Frost Powell moved to Wisconsin, settling near Waterford, in Racine County, where he died a few years later.

Martin N. Kimbell was but six years old when the family moved to Windham, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, and a few years later another removal was made to Tioga County, New York. Though his parents were able to equip him with little other education, they implanted in his mind those upright and honorable principles which, with the habits of industry, frugality and sobriety acquired in early youth, admirably fitted him for the battle of life. At the age of twelve years he began working out among the neighboring farmers, his first wages being $4 per month. The money earned in this way was spent for schooling—most of his education being obtained after he had passed the age of eighteen years. At the age of twenty he returned to Saratoga County, New York, where he was employed as foreman upon a large farm at the extraordinary salary of $11 per month, the other help receiving from $6 to $8. So satisfactory were his services that he was offered still farther advance in salary, but after a few years he again went to Tioga County and taught school for several terms at a salary of $15 per month, "boarding around." Having heard wonderful tales of the great West, in 1836 he came to Chicago. His first employment here was at farm work and teaming. In the fall of the same year he made a claim to a quarter-section of land in Jefferson Township, now inside of the city limits, and in the spring of 1837 built a shanty of hay on his claim. In 1838 he purchased this land, paying to the middle man who secured the title from the Government, the sum of $2.50 per acre in annual installments of $100. The same year he built a frame house near the location of his late residence, and engaged in active farming operations. Four years later he rented a hotel on Milwaukee Avenue, at the corner of the thoroughfare now known as Warner Avenue. This house was at that time known as "The Prairie Grocery," but he changed its name to "Live and Let Live." Although this enterprise was quite successful, he resolved to abandon it because it did not provide satisfactory environment for his growing family, and two years later he returned to his farm, which was his home during the rest of his life. At one time his farm comprised two hundred and seventeen acres, most of which has been subdivided in city lots. In addition to his farming operations he engaged for some years in jobbing and general contracting. In 1849 he began to grade and plank the highway known as Milwaukee Avenue, and built about three miles thereof, and was afterward employed for five

years as superintendent of the Northwestern Plank Road Company. His winters were spent in getting out oak plank for this purpose in the Desplaines woods, and some of the timber is still found in the grade of that thoroughfare. Mr. Kimbell was also interested in several other enterprises, and was for eleven years a director of the National Bank of Illinois. He was always a firm friend of the cause of education. Two terms of school were kept in his house, during which time he boarded the teacher gratuitously, and he often contributed money in excess of his school tax for the purpose of securing capable teachers. The first schoolhouse in his district was built by himself and two neighbors at their own expense. He was a school officer for thirty years, giving of his time and labor for the benefit of the public schools without hope of reward.

In early life he was a Democrat, but upon the passage of the fugitive slave law he renounced that party, and during the agitation which followed that act, he several times sheltered runaway negroes in his house, and rendered them other assistance in escaping from their pursuers. He made no secret of these acts, but such was the respect with which he was held in the community that no one interfered with this practical demonstration of his principles. Upon the organization of the Republican party, he became one of its strongest supporters, and consistently held to that course ever after. He was a member of the first Board of Supervisors of Cook County, and served as Deputy Sheriff at one time. Three of his sons served in the Union Army during the Civil War, in Battery A, First Illinois Light Artillery, and Mr. Kimbell spent most of his time for three years in sanitary and benevolent work for the soldiers. The first contribution of $300 which he raised, was the proceeds of a ball at the Jefferson Town Hall. In this and other ways he subsequently contributed largely to the funds of the Sanitary Commission.

Mr. Kimbell was married on the 31st of August, 1837, to Sarah Ann Smalley. Her father, Nehemiah Smalley, died in 1836, soon after coming to Chicago with his family. Mrs. Kimbell was born in Madison County, New York, April 16, 1816, and has been an able helpmeet of her husband during their long and laborious career. Of their children, Charles B. is now living retired at Hinsdale, Illinois; Julius W. is their second son; Spencer S. is the third; Anne Maria (now deceased) was the wife of Jacob Stryker; Frank A. is a resident of Missouri; Angeline, Mrs. E. H. Smalley, resides at Caledonia, Minnesota; Martin N., the fifth son, resides on part of the old homestead; and Edward C. is a resident of Los Angeles, California. Three of the sons still reside near the old homestead. All are well-known business men, and the firms with which they are connected and manage, have furnished more stone and brick for Chicago buildings than any other firm in existence. Mr. and Mrs. Kimbell had twenty-eight grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren, beside seventeen children and grandchildren by marriage, at the time of his demise. When congregated at the old homestead, this family exceeds in number the gatherings which took place at the house of Obadiah Powell in Mr. Kimbell's childhood.

Mr. Kimbell was a Universalist for fifty-seven years. He contributed toward the building of five churches in the city of Chicago, and was a member of the Church of the Redeemer. All the members of the family cherish the same faith.

Endowed by nature with a strong and vigorous constitution, he always enjoyed good health until about the year 1890, when he began to have trouble with his feet, which gradually developed into gangrene. This continued to increase steadily until, in January, 1895, it was decided by a council of physicians that in order to save, or even prolong his life and relieve the intense suffering he was enduring, it would be necessary to amputate his left leg above the knee. This was accordingly done, with his full consent, and with the hope on the part of the family that his otherwise robust constitution would enable him to rally from the operation. But his advanced age of eighty-three years was against him, and he sank gradually until the end, which came February 13, 1895. The last years of his life were spent in quiet retirement, surrounded by his numerous family, enjoying the fruits of a life of

hard and honest labor, combined with temperance, benevolence and frugality, a useful and exemplary life well worthy of emulation by rising generations.

# ANDREW J. GALLOWAY.

ANDREW JACKSON GALLOWAY, one of the pioneer railroad builders of Illinois, has witnessed the growth of the State from a few scattered hamlets to one of the most populous and wealthy commonwealths of the Union, and is still vigorous of mind and hale in body. He inherits from his Scotch ancestry those subtle qualities of mind which make the successful business man and the vigorous constitution which enables men to carry on continuous and fatiguing enterprises. His father, Andrew Galloway, was born in Donegal, Ireland, and emigrated to Fayette County, Pennsylvania, during the first year of the present century. His ancestors were among those who fled from the persecution of the Protestants in Scotland to the North of Ireland, and their descendants are now numerous in America, including many enterprising and successful business men. Several brothers of Andrew Galloway settled in America. Robert G. also located in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. John settled at Baltimore, Maryland, and Samuel went to New York, whence he removed, in 1836, to La Salle County, Illinois.

Andrew Galloway's wife (the mother of the subject of this biography) was Isabel, daughter of Hugh Wilson, who came from Ireland to Virginia with his father, John Wilson. The family moved from Virginia to Pennsylvania, where Hugh became a lieutenant of militia in the War of the Revolution. He married a daughter of Mr. Joseph Pierce, who was, doubtless, of English extraction. He moved from New Jersey to Westmoreland (now Allegheny) County, Pennsylvania, in 1772, making the journey on horseback, as there were then no roads over the mountains. The Pierce family was very early identified with the colony of New Jersey.

Of Andrew Galloway's ten children, two died in infancy; the subject of this sketch is the fourth, and beside him, but three are living, namely: Julia, widow of Francis S. Galloway, Sarah J., widow of William Bedford, both residing in Chicago; and George, now of Jackson County, Oregon.

Andrew J. Galloway was born near Butler, the seat of Butler County, Pennsylvania, December 21, 1814. Before he was six years old, his father moved to the vicinity of Corydon, then the capital of Indiana, and in 1823 settled on a farm in Clark County, same State, where he remained ten years. He died in Marseilles, La Salle County, Illinois, in October, 1843, of congestive fever contracted while making preliminary improvements on a farm which he had just located. His age was sixty-six years.

While a boy, A. J. Galloway spent his summers in doing such work upon the farm as he was able to perform, getting a little insight into the mysteries of letters during the winter months. At the age of fifteen, he found an opportunity to earn his board by working evenings and Saturdays, while attending a grammar school at Camp Creek, some miles distant from his home. In 1834, he entered the preparatory department of Hanover College, Indiana. He had intended to study the classics, with a view to taking up the science of medicine, but his attention was turned to engineering by the great demand made by canal and railroad construction, and the liberal

compensation offered to competent engineers. Under the instructions of Professors Harney and Thompson, he made special studies in mathematics and engineering, and received his diploma as civil engineer in April, 1837.

Proceeding to Evansville, he hoped to obtain a position on the Indiana Central canal, but was offered the charge of the Mount Carmel Academy at Mount Carmel, Illinois, soon after, and accepted for one year. Among his pupils were many young men who have since become distinguished men of business, law and letters. At the close of his school year, he accepted an appointment as assistant engineer in the service of the State, and was actively employed in the location and construction of railways in that section of the State.

In the fall of 1840, he went to Springfield, and was employed during a part of the following winter as assistant enrolling clerk of the Senate. In the following July, he received an appointment from the Canal Commissioners as engineer on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, under Chief Engineer William Gooding and his assistant, Edward B. Talcott. He continued in this work until the suspension of operations in the winter of 1843-4, when he retired to the farm which he had purchased in 1842, on the Big Vermillion river in La Salle County. In 1845, he resumed his position and employment on the canal, with headquarters at Marseilles, and continued until December, 1846, when the work was about completed and he was relieved. Within a few days, he was elected enrolling and engrossing clerk of the lower house of the Legislature, to which position he was also elected in 1848. At the close of the session in 1849, he was appointed Secretary to the State Trustee of the Canal Board, with office in Chicago. He moved his family to the city, and for over two years filled this position, until he resigned to accept the office of assistant engineer under Col. Roswell B. Mason, on the Illinois Central Railroad.

Mr. Galloway located about one hundred and fifty miles of the line of this road, and superintended the construction of the twelfth division until near completion, when he was transferred to the land department of the same road, with an increase of $1,000 per annum in salary. He superintended the survey of more than a million acres of the company's lands, and made sketches for maps of the same, with descriptions of the character and quality of every tract surveyed.

He retired from the railroad service in July, 1855, and formed a company, with two others, to deal in real estate and lands, under the title of A. J. Galloway & Company. Before the close of that year, they bought sixty thousand acres of Illinois Central lands, all of which eventually passed into the individual possession of Mr. Galloway. For some years he was occupied in disposing of these holdings, together with sales on commission for the company and other owners, and has done his share in securing the location of desirable citizens in the State.

Mr. Galloway cast his first Presidential vote for Martin Van Buren, in 1836, and has voted in every national contest since. He adhered to the Democratic party until the organization of the Republican in 1856, since which he has affiliated with the latter party. He was a member of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly of Illinois, and chairman of the committee on canal and river improvements in the house. This was the first Legislature under the present State Constitution, and held four sessions, two of them being called by the Governor of the State, and one of which was made necessary by the fearful conflagration which destroyed some two hundred million dollars' worth of property in Chicago in the brief space of twenty hours. He was elected to fill a vacancy in the Cook County Board of Commissioners in November, 1872, by some eight thousand majority, but was beaten on the "law and order" ticket in the following year for the same office, by some ten thousand majority given for the candidate on the "people's ticket." In 1882, he was a candidate on the Republican ticket for County Clerk, and though elected by the legal votes cast, was counted out. While at Springfield, he formed the acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln, and their mutual friendship continued with the life of the latter.

As chairman of the committee on taxation of the Citizens' Association, he has rendered valu-

able aid to that very useful organization, and at various times, through the medium of the press, has given to the public useful hints, facts and statistics which ought not to be forgotten.

In November, 1838, Mr. Galloway was married to Miss Rebecca Buchanan, youngest daughter of the late Victor Buchanan, senior, of Lawrence County, Illinois, a well-known and highly esteemed farmer, a native of Pennsylvania, who died and was buried on his farm in the year 1843, having reached the ripe age of eighty-one years. Following are the names of Mr. Galloway's children: Rebecca Elizabeth, wife of George G. Gunther, now residing in California; Robert Wilson, an amateur artist and member of the Chicago Board of Trade, died at the age of twenty-seven years; Margaret, widow of Samuel L. Fogg, and James Buchanan, a prominent business man, reside in Chicago. Jessie died in 1870, aged twenty years.

# REV. JAMES TOMPKINS, D. D.

REV. JAMES TOMPKINS, D. D., for seventeen years Superintendent of the Congregational Home Missionary Society of Illinois, is not only an able preacher but a superior business man as well. His practical ideas and genial, sunny disposition inspire confidence and interest in all with whom he comes in contact, and secure ready co-operation in his work. He was born in Galesburg, Illinois, on the 6th of April, 1840. His father, Deacon Samuel Tompkins, was one of the founders of that city, being a member of the committee that came from New York, in 1835, to select the site of an institution of learning and, incidentally, of a town in the "wild West." The committee entered a township of Government land and platted a village in its center, in the name of Knox College. Tompkins Street, on which is located Knox Female Seminary, is named in honor of this pioneer. Samuel Tompkins was a native of Rhode Island, and his wife, Mary Grinnell, was born at Paris Hill, Oneida County, New York.

James Tompkins spent his early years in his native place, studying in the public schools, until 1854, when he entered the preparatory department of Knox College. He graduated from that institution in 1862, taking the degree of Bachelor of Science. In 1865, having pursued special lines of study, he received the degree of Master of Arts. In 1867, he graduated from Chicago Theological Seminary, and in 1888 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Illinois College.

During his preparatory and college course, he maintained himself by teaching school, and the same year of his graduation—at the age of twenty-two—he took charge of Elmwood Academy, at Elmwood, Illinois. He continued here two years, at the end of which period a regular system of graded schools was established by the town and the trustees of the academy decided to merge that institution in the public high school. The formation of the grades and establishment of the high school was a task assigned to Mr. Tompkins, and faithfully carried out.

While he was in college, the call of President Lincoln was issued for seventy-five thousand men to put down the rebellion, and a company was enlisted at Knox College, Mr. Tompkins being among the first. So many men were enlisting

throughout the State that it was feared the company of students would not be accepted, and its captain was sent to Springfield to urge the matter upon Governor Yates, but the mission was vain, and thus several good soldiers were spoiled in the making of some good ministers.

After graduating, Mr. Tompkins aided in recruiting some companies of volunteers under a later call. These went into the Seventy-seventh and Eighty-fifth Regiments of Illinois Volunteers. Through much open air speaking in recruiting, Mr. Tompkins was suffering from a slight inflammation on the lungs at this time, and the examining surgeon refused to pass him for military duty. As he was anxious to go out with the men he had enlisted, he endeavored to persuade the surgeon that his ailment was temporary, but the official was inexorable and he was compelled to remain behind. After resigning his position at Elmwood, however, in June, 1864, he was enabled to give his services to the country by joining the United States Christian Commission, which did such valuable work for the "boys in blue" in camp and hospital and on the battlefield. In this service, he remained until the close of the war. He was first sent to the Army of the Potomac, in company with Rev. W. G. Peirce, the beloved and heroic chaplain of the Seventy-seventh Illinois. When they reached City Point, Virginia—General Grant's headquarters—they responded to a call for volunteers to go to the front, and were assigned to duty at Point of Rocks, on the Appomatox river. Here Mr. Tompkins met with an accident which nearly proved fatal. After hovering between life and death for a week, he rallied sufficiently to be taken in an ambulance to City Point, and was placed on a steamer bound for Baltimore.

On his recovery, he was engaged for several weeks in lecturing throughout Central Illinois on the work of the Christian Commission, and collected several thousand dollars for its use. He then visited the Army of the Cumberland and followed General Thomas as he drove the Confederate army, commanded by General Hood, out of Tennessee. He cared for the sick and wounded of both armies, took the last message of the dying for the loved ones at home, and aided in giving a decent burial to the remains of those who had given up their lives for their country.

Mr. Tompkins was ordained to the work of the Gospel Ministry April 24, 1867, immediately after graduating from Chicago Theological Seminary, in the Congregational Church at Prospect Park (now called Glen Ellyn), and entered upon the duties of the Congregational pastorate, serving jointly this church and the First Church of Christ in the neighboring village of Lombard, Illinois. On visiting Minnesota for rest and recuperation, he was engaged as stated supply of the Congregational Church at St. Cloud. From there, he was called to the pastorate of the First Congregational Church of Minneapolis. Three years' residence in Minnesota made it apparent that a milder climate was necessary to the health of both himself and wife, and he resigned his charge in Minneapolis. He soon after accepted a call from the Congregational Church at Kewanee, Illinois, which he served as pastor for over six years.

In May, 1878, the General Congregational Association of Illinois voted to appoint a Superintendent of its work in the State. A number of prominent clergymen were candidates for the position, and after several ballotings, Mr. Tompkins received a majority of all the votes cast and was declared elected. He entered upon his new duties in the succeeding July, with headquarters in Chicago, and is still occupying that position. He has introduced several new methods in the prosecution of the work, and awakened a deeper interest and more hearty co-operation in all the churches. The most important of the new instrumentalities was the employment of able men as State Evangelists. This gave new impetus, strength and enlargement to the work.

In 1869, on the 8th of September, Mr. Tompkins married Miss Ella A. Kelley, a native of Rutland, Vermont, daughter of J. Seeley Kelley and Mary E. Hall. To Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins have been given four children, namely: Roy James, born in Minneapolis, Mabel Ella, William C., born at Kewanee, Illinois, and Seeley Kelley, born at Oak Park, Illinois.

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KASPAR G. SCHMIDT

# KASPAR G. SCHMIDT.

KASPAR G. SCHMIDT was born in Vockenhausen, near Wiesbaden, Nassau, Germany, February 20, 1833. His parents' names were John and Elizabeth (Dinges) Schmidt. John Schmidt was a tailor by trade and, in later life, became foreman of a tannery. He served in the German army as a sergeant-major under General Blucher. After participating in the battle of Waterloo, he accompanied the victorious army to Paris. His death occurred in 1854, at the age of sixty-two years. Mrs. Elizabeth Schmidt survived until 1882, attaining the venerable age of eighty-two years.

Kaspar G. Schmidt is one of a family of nine children, of whom but one beside himself came to America. This was a brother, named Nicholas, who now resides in Chicago. Kaspar received a common-school education and, at the age of fourteen years, began to learn the trade of a machinist. After serving a four years' apprenticeship at Mines, he followed the same occupation for some time at Frankfort-on-the-Main. In April, 1854, he set sail for America. After a tempestuous voyage lasting fifty-six days, he landed in New York. Thence he came direct to Chicago, where he soon obtained employment at his trade. His enterprising spirit was not destined to be confined to mere mechanical labor, however, and he began saving his surplus earnings with a view to making a permanent investment. He did not have to wait long for an opportunity, and when, in 1857, several large Milwaukee brewers became bankrupt, he purchased a stock of beer at an advantageous figure and began doing a small wholesale business in that product. This enterprise continued to prosper until 1860, when he was enabled to start a small brewery, at the corner of Superior and Clark Streets. Two years later, he removed to Grant Place, which has ever since been the scene of his operations. His extensive buildings were totally destroyed in the great fire of 1871. His loss at that time, including his residence, amounted to one-fourth of a million dollars. He was able to recover but a small percentage of his insurance, and the entire business had to be built up anew. Rebuilding upon a small scale, he enlarged the establishment at intervals until it attained a capacity of one hundred and fifty barrels per day and furnished employment to one hundred men. Having more than recovered his loss by the great fire, and being resolved to retire from active life, he sold out his plant in 1890, and is practically retired from business.

Mr. Schmidt was married in 1856 to Barbara Wagner, who was born in Rhodt, Rheinpfalz, Bavaria. She died on the 21st of September, 1894, at the age of sixty years. Of the eight children born to this union, five reached mature years. Barbara Elizabeth is now the wife of George W. Kellner, of Chicago; Katie Emma is Mrs. Martin Herbert, of Chicago; August died in 1889, at the age of twenty-eight years; George K. and Edna complete the list of the survivors. Ten living grandchildren make glad the heart of Mr. Schmidt.

Mr. Schmidt was a charter member of Mithia Lodge No. 410, F. & A. M., in which body he has filled all the chairs, and served as Master for five years. He helped to organize the Germania Club, with which he has since been identified, and is one of the original members of the Sonnefelter—a German singing society. Ever since he became a citizen, he has given faithful allegiance to the Republican party, because its principles embodied his ideas of progress and good government. In 1868, he was elected Alderman of the Thirteenth Ward, serving four and one-half years

in that capacity. The time of election was changed during his term from fall to spring, thus prolonging his term six months. From 1874 to 1877, he served as County Commissioner, during which time he was chairman of the Building Committee of that body, and had charge of the construction of the present court house. His experience in the repeated construction of his own ample buildings was especially useful to him in the discharge of this duty, and was of great benefit to the county, and the city of Chicago. He owns a fine stock farm at Twin Lakes, Wisconsin, where he has spent considerable time in recent years, and where he finds enjoyment and recreation. Though sixty-two years of age at this writing, Mr. Schmidt is still hale and hearty. His interest in the growth and development of Chicago is unabated, and he views with pride and satisfaction the continuous progress in which he was for many years an active participant.

# GEORGE M. DEARLOVE.

GEORGE M. DEARLOVE, B. L., a young man of pronounced judgment and business ability, who makes his home in Chicago, though spending much of his time in travel, is a native of Cook County. He was born in Northfield Township, in 1873, and is a son of George and Mary A. Dearlove, the history of whose lives may be found elsewhere in this volume. In his early years he attended the public schools of Chicago, and later, as a youth, the Morgan Park Military Academy. After graduating from the last-mentioned institution, he attended the North-Western Military Academy at Highland Park, from which, after passing the Government examination in an able manner, he received his commission of Second Lieutenant in the State Militia, subsequently attaining to the rank of Senior Captain and Adjutant. While attending the academy he was President of the Class of 1891.

Not satisfied with his attainments thus far, Mr. Dearlove then attended Lake Forest University, completing the entire course with the exception of the senior year. Thence he went to Monmouth College at Monmouth, Illinois, where he took a course in Liberal Arts, graduating June 6, 1893, with the degree of B. L. While a student of Lake Forest University, he was a member of the Zeta Episiton, and of the Eccritian Society while attending the college at Monmouth. In the latter institution, as well as at Lake Forest, he made a special study of Economics and of Financiering.

Possessed of strong human interests and a lively intelligence, it is not strange that Mr. Dearlove should find one of his keenest delights in traveling, especially as he is financially able to do so. Since 1887 he has spent most of his vacations in traveling, chiefly through the South and West. In these journeys he has happily combined pleasure and business, for, being possessed of considerable foresight and discernment, his travels have given him abundant opportunities for investment in promising enterprises. He was one of the promoters and constructors of the Astoria & Columbia River Railroad, and is still one of the Directors of the company which operates the same—a corporation which pays the largest dividends of any railroad company in the United States. He was also one of the original incorporators, and is now Vice-President of the Florida, Ocean & Gulf Railroad; Director of the Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad; and Director and Vice-President of the Florida Engineering and

Construction Company, which owns about two million acres of land in Florida. In addition to these numerous offices, Mr. Dearlove is a Director of the Florida Development Company, which has extensive fruit lands in Florida, with offices at Jacksonville, Florida and Chicago; and a Director of the Avon Park National Bank at Avon Park, Florida.

With the foregoing record of his business connections before one, it is hardly necessary to remark that Mr. Dearlove is a young man of keen perception and ready decision, who never loses a business opportunity for lack of promptitude in action. In address he is pleasing and intelligent, showing a great general knowledge of men and affairs, remarkable in one so young.

# EUGENE C. LONG.

EUGENE CONANT LONG was born in Brandon, Vermont, October 31, 1834, and is a son of James and Cerusa (Conant) Long, who were among the early pioneers of Cook County. James Long was born in Washington, District of Columbia, and was a son of Andrew and Alice Long, of Baltimore, Maryland. Andrew Long was killed in the service of the United States during the War of 1812. The family of Long (or Laing, as it was originally spelled) is of Scotch extraction, and was founded in America by four brothers who settled at Baltimore about 1660. Commodore Long, who was in the United States naval service during the Revolution, was descended from one of these.

While a young man, James Long went to New York City, where he became a partner with Samuel Hoard, afterwards Postmaster of Chicago, in the publishing business. A few years later, the firm removed to Brandon, Vermont, where they published a newspaper for some years. In 1835 James Long moved, with his family, to Cook County and engaged in farming in Jefferson township, near the present village of that name, now within the limits of the city of Chicago. Not finding agriculture very profitable, after three years' experience, he sold out and moved to Chicago and built a steam grist mill on Michigan Avenue, at the corner of Lake Street. This he operated for several years. The engine in this mill was employed in pumping the water which was first supplied by the city to the people of Chicago. This contract continued some years, the water being forced through hollow logs laid in a few streets near the river. Those outside the service were wont to keep barrels for storing a supply, and these barrels were filled by private enterprise, at ten cents per barrel.

After disposing of the mill, Mr. Long was appointed by President Polk as Keeper of the lighthouse, which stood near the site of the present Rush Street bridge. He subsequently served as County Treasurer, and for a number of years filled the office of Alderman of the First Ward. After retiring from business and public life, he spent considerable time in travel, and his death occurred in Paris, France, on the 10th of April, 1876, at the age of seventy-four years.

Mrs. Cerusa Long died in Chicago in 1874, at the age of sixty-seven years. She was a daughter of John Conant and Chara Broughton, of Brandon, Vermont. John Conant was descended from one of the earliest American families. His grandfather, Ebenezer Conant, served in the Continental army, as Captain of a Massachusetts company. Roger Conant, father of the last-named, was among the Colonial Governors of Massachusetts—preceding Governor Endicott.

Eugene C. Long was still in his infancy when the family came to Cook County, Chicago being at that time a village of three or four thousand inhabitants. While a boy, he was accustomed to do the family marketing. The chief produce market was on State Street near Randolph, and its wares were brought by farmers from long distances and displayed in wagons and other vehicles, much after the present fashion of the Haymarket of the West Side. The pioneers of that day did not lack for the substantials, though there was little cash in circulation, and they were largely ignorant of the present style of living in the city.

At the age of seventeen years, Eugene C. Long graduated from the Beardsly Seminary, and soon after became a clerk and teller in the Marine Bank. His connection with that institution continued for twenty-two years, during the last twelve of which he served as Cashier. In 1874 he resigned this position and engaged in the stock and brokerage business, continuing that occupation five years. He then entered the office of the late Judge Van H. Higgins. Since 1880 he has been a stockholder and Secretary of the Rose Hill Cemetery Company, and since 1893 has also been Treasurer of the corporation.

He was married in October, 1858, to Harriet Alexander, step-daughter of Van H. Higgins, and daughter of the first Mrs. Higgins—Elizabeth (Morse) Alexander. Mrs. Long was born in Jacksonville, Illinois, and is the mother of two daughters, Eugenie and Harriet, the first being now the wife of Edward L. Frasher, of Chicago.

Mr. Long and his family are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and he has been a life-long Republican in principle and practice. The record of his business career shows him to be capable and upright, for only through these qualities could any one hold the positions he has filled. In manner, he is courteous and easy, showing long familiarity with the best men and methods of the day.

# FRANCIS HUTCHISON.

FRANCIS HUTCHISON, a successful Chicagoan now living in practical retirement, is a Scotchman by nativity and spent his youth upon the banks of the river Leven, the outlet of Loch Lomond, a locality which has been rendered famous in song and story, and abounds with historic interest and romantic scenery. His birth occurred on the 30th day of April, 1828, in the village of Alexandria, Dumbartonshire. His parents, James and Janet (Weir) Hutchison, were in humble circumstances and, though able to afford their offspring but a rudimentary intellectual training, endowed them with habits and principles which fitted them for filling responsible and useful positions in life.

James Hutchison was born at Abernathy, near Perth, Scotland, but removed during his youth to Dumbartonshire where his later life was spent. Mrs. Janet Hutchison was a daughter of Donald Weir, a well-to-do farmer and herdsman of Argyleshire. But three of their nine children are now living, and Francis is the only resident of the United States. The other survivors are Rev. John Hutchison, an Independent (Congregational) minister at Ashton-under-line, England, who has filled his present pastorate for upwards

of forty years, and Donald Hutchison, who is the chief engineer of a steamship company, which operates a line of vessels plying between Liverpool and the La Plata river in South America.

At the age of eight years, Francis Hutchison began to earn his daily bread by laboring in the print and dye works which abound in the vicinity of his birthplace. At fourteen he was set to learn the carpenter trade serving five years apprenticeship at that industry. He was afterwards employed as a ship-carpenter and acquired a degree of skill and proficiency which has since served him in good stead.

Having heard fabulous-sounding stories of the great land beyond the Atlantic ocean, he determined to see and investigate its wonderful resources by a personal visit and, not without considerable misgivings as to the duration of his sojourn, in 1858 he took passage upon the steamer "Kangaroo" for New York, arriving in that city on the ninth day of June. He went from there to Rochester, New York, and after spending a few months at that place, took passage by way of the lakes for Chicago whither he arrived in due time, landing upon a temporary pier at Clark Street. His destination was the home of his uncle, Donald Weir, who lived on the Des Plaines river near "the Sag," but as the address which had been furnished him was rather vague, he spent several days in unnecessary travel before reaching the place, a delay which was amply atoned for by the hearty welcome accorded him upon his arrival. As a number of farm houses were being erected in that neighborhood, he found a ready demand for his services, and his first season's earnings so far exceeded any sum he had ever received for a corresponding period of time that all doubts concerning the superior advantages of this country as a permanent place of residence were dispelled from his mind and he determined to become an American citizen.

In the fall of 1860 he went to Helena, Arkansas, where he was employed at his trade until the following spring, when, owing to the outbreak of the rebellion and not wishing to be pressed into the Confederate service, he returned to the North without being able to collect the money he had earned there. His brief residence at the South had given him a good understanding of the conditions which prevailed there, however, and enabled him to take a more conservative view of the questions which divided the union than prevailed among the more enthusiastic partisans of the North.

The prevailing wages for house-builders in Chicago at this time ranged from seventy-five cents to one dollar per day, and Mr. Hutchison found it more profitable to engage in ship carpentry. He was subsequently employed in building gun-boats for the United States Government at St. Louis, and at Cairo, Illinois. In 1863 he purchased an interest in a distillery at Joliet, but as some features of the business became distasteful to him, he sold out the following year and invested his profits in vessels plying between Chicago and the lower lake ports. He continued the carrying trade for the next nine or ten years, and in the meantime purchased several lots and a residence at the corner of Van Buren and Throop Streets. The rapid growth of the city soon created a demand for this location for commercial purposes and he replaced his residence with several substantial business blocks. He has since bought and improved other valuable west-side property, and of recent years the care and renting of these buildings has absorbed most of his time and attention.

Mr. Hutchison was married in 1864 to Miss Elizabeth Jones, daughter of Thomas Jones, who died in Chicago in 1882, at the age of more than eighty years. The lady was born in Denbighshire, Wales, and came to America in 1856. She has been an able helpmeet and counsellor of her husband, and their union has been blessed with four children, three of whom are still under the parental roof, namely: Elizabeth Agnes, Catherine Jane, wife of S. B. Foster, James Francis and Jeannette Weir. All the members of this family are identified with the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Hutchison is a man of simple tastes, and leads a quiet and unostentatious life, though he does not think it out of place to crack an occasional joke among his old-time friends. Since the

war he has been a pronounced Republican, but sometimes ignores party lines concerning questions of local import. When he first arrived in Chicago his total cash assets were comprised in a gold quarter eagle. This he carefully hoarded for some time and when obliged to spend a portion of it for repairing his shoes, he received in change a one-dollar bill of "wild-cat" currency, which proved to be worthless. His subsequent prosperity, therefore, may be attributed solely to his frugal, industrious habits, correct judgment and integrity of character.

# WILLIAM B. SNOW.

WILLIAM BLAKE SNOW, who put on track the first railway passenger coach built in Chicago, is descended from an old American family. The environment of the New England fathers was calculated to develop all that was sturdy in mind and body, and in many of their descendants are found the qualities which enabled them to survive the hardships they were compelled to endure and caused them to prosper in the midst of most forbidding conditions. The spirit of adventure and progress which led to the colonization of New England, still lives in the posterity of the Pilgrims, and has raised up simultaneously throughout the northern half of the United States churches, school houses and factories.

William B. Snow was born in Bellows Falls, Vermont, February 13, 1821, and is a son of Solomon and Lucina Snow. His ancestors were, doubtless, English, and early located in America. His paternal grandfather was a chocolate manufacturer near Boston, and his maternal grandfather, "Bill" Blake, established the Bellows Falls *Gazette*, one of the first newspapers in Vermont. His wife was Polly Wait, of Milbury, Massachusetts.

The subject of this biography passed his boyhood in his native village, receiving his education in the schools there existing. At the age of fourteen years, he began working in his father's wagon and carriage shop, becoming expert in the use of woodworking implements. For some years he was employed by his uncles in a paper mill. When twenty-two years of age, he set out to make his fortune, going to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he took contracts for carpenter work. From there he went to Seymour (then called Humphreysville), Connecticut, where he was employed by the American Car Company, and moved with that establishment to Chicago in 1852. At this time he had a contract with the company for building coaches, and set up the first one ever constructed in this city. This was purchased by the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad, then in its infancy. An account of the origin of that enterprise will be found in this work, in the sketch of John B. Turner, who was its founder. When the American Car Company sold out to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, Mr. Snow was employed by the new proprietor, with whom he continued from 1857 to 1872. His integrity and executive ability had meantime become known to many Chicago citizens, and he was offered a lucrative position by the Pullman Palace Car Company, for which he traveled three years. At the end of this period, he again took employment with the Illinois Central Company, and so continued until he retired from active business in October, 1891.

Mr. Snow has always been a quiet citizen, giving his undivided attention to business, and leaving others to manage their concerns in their own way. He has been a faithful attendant of the

Reformed Episcopal Church, with which his family is affiliated, being identified with Bishop Cheney's congregation. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a demitted Freemason. His early political associations were with the Whig party, and he has adhered to the Republican organization since it came into existence. He has never sought political preferment, but has fulfilled that imperative duty—as well as privilege—of the good American citizen, a vote in every important contest. In 1843 he was married to Miss Orra L. Dyke, of American parentage, and two children have blessed this union. The eldest, Frank Austin Snow, resides in Chicago, as does also the other, Lottie, wife of A. G. Farr, of the firm of N. W. Harris & Company.

# ALBERT G. LULL.

ALBERT GALLATIN LULL was born in Windsor, Vermont, February 20, 1827, and died in Chicago, February 13, 1892. His parents, Joel and Celia (Smith) Lull, were natives of the Green Mountain State, the Lull family being one of the oldest in that commonwealth. Mrs. Celia Lull died in Windsor, and her husband afterwards came to Chicago, where he served as constable for several years. His death occurred in 1880, at North Attleboro, Massachusetts.

After leaving the public schools, Albert G. Lull became a student for a time at Dartmouth College. At Springfield, Massachusetts, he took up the study of gunsmithing and mechanics. In 1849, he came to Chicago and obtained employment in the machine shop of H. P. Moses. While thus engaged, he assisted in the construction of the first water works in the city. He was subsequently employed by Foss Brothers, in a large planing mill on Canal Street, near Monroe, the site of which is now occupied by the Union Passenger Station and railroad tracks. When this mill was torn down, preparatory to the construction of the depot, he purchased the machinery, in company with his brother-in-law, Isaac Holmes, and built a new mill on the west side of Canal Street, between Jackson and Van Buren Streets. The firm dealt in lumber and carried on the manufacture of packing boxes, doing an extensive business until 1871, when the entire plant was consumed in the fire, which occurred on Saturday night, the 8th of October, preceding by one day the memorable "great fire." The disaster which destroyed the mills of Lull & Holmes made a gap which saved the West Side from the ravages of the succeeding fire. The firm rescued the safe containing their books from the ruins and placed them in the office of a friend, on the south side of Van Buren Street, only to be lost in the greater conflagration of the following day. This alone inflicted a serious loss on Mr. Lull, who never recovered his fortunes and suffered a permanent loss of health from the shock and exertions in trying to rescue his property. He retired a few years later from all business activities.

On the 5th of April, 1855, he was married to Mrs. Mary Sammons, daughter of John and Ellen Holmes, widow of Elijah H. Sammons. Mrs. Lull was born at Bradford, England, and came to America with her parents in 1835, arriving in Chicago in April of that year. She is still active in mind and body, and relates many incidents of pioneer life in Chicago. She is a member of the Cathedral Church of SS. Peter and Paul, in which Mr. Lull was also a communicant. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lull—Richard H., who is a physician now practicing in Chicago, and Mary C., who is the wife of Mark R. Sherman, an attorney of the same city.

Mr. Lull was a prominent member of the Masonic order, and likewise, of the Independent

Order of Odd Fellows, in which last fraternity he had taken all the degrees and was a member of the Grand Lodge of the United States. From the first organization of the Republican party, he was one of its most steadfast and consistent supporters, and as a man and citizen, he ever sought to promote the material, moral and intellectual growth of the community in which he lived.

# EDWIN F. DANIELS.

EDWIN F. DANIELS, an enterprising business man of Chicago, was born at Concord, Jackson County, Michigan, January 23, 1848. He is a son of George and Delzina (Johnston) Daniels, both of whom died before he was five years old. George Daniels was born at Hull, England, and was one of a family of eleven children who came to America with their parents in 1832. They settled at Dearborn, Michigan, near Detroit. George Daniels afterwards moved to Jackson County, where his death occurred in 1854, at the age of thirty-two years. His wife was of Irish descent.

Edwin F. Daniels lived with his paternal grandparents and attended school at Hudson, Michigan. Before completing his education, however, he went to Chattanooga, Tennessee, to assist his uncle, Capt. William H. Johnston, who was a commissary officer in charge of forage for the army. He continued in that employment until Sherman's army started on its famous "march to the sea," when he became a messenger in charge of forage on the railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta. At the time when the rebels tore up the track, at Big Shanty, Georgia, the train on which he was serving returned to Altoona, just in time to escape capture. After the battle between Hood and Corse, in which the former was defeated, Mr. Daniels returned to Chattanooga and soon afterwards left the service and returned to his boyhood home in Michigan. He then, for some years, engaged in the manufacture of woodenware and also operated a planing mill.

In February, 1876, he came to Chicago, and was employed for four years as Clerk in the County Treasurer's office. In 1881, he began dealing in coal, an occupation which he has continuously and successfully followed until the present time. The original firm of Weaver, Daniels & Co., was succeeded in turn by Peabody, Daniels & Co., and Edwin F. Daniels & Co. Since 1890, Mr. Daniels has been sole proprietor, and the business, which was inaugurated on a rather limited scale, has grown to immense proportions and is now one of the most extensive in its line in the city.

He was married in 1880, to Miss Kate Elkins, daughter of Henry K. Elkins, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Daniels was born in Chicago, and has presented her husband with two sons, Henry Elkins and Raymond Elkins Daniels. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels are members of the First Unitarian Church of Chicago, and the former is identified with the Union League, Kenwood, Chicago Athletic and Tolleston Shooting Clubs, and the Chicago Board of Trade. During the hunting season, he finds recreation by making weekly trips to Tolleston for shooting water fowl. He is an advocate of Republican principles, but ignores party lines in voting upon local issues. His success may be attributed to his enterprising business methods, ready decision and integrity of character.

# LYMAN C. CLARK.

LYMAN C. CLARK is one of the leading and prominent business men of Turner, where he has made his home since 1870. During the years which have since passed, he has continuously engaged in the insurance business. He was born June 10, 1833, in Darien, Genesee County, N. Y., and is a son of Henry S. and Deborah R. (Carpenter) Clark. The paternal grandfather, Joshua Clark, was a Revolutionary soldier and served under Gens. Washington and Green. He was a native of Rhode Island, and after his removal to New York he took up several hundred acres of land. Throughout his life he followed farming as a livelihood. A prominent and influential citizen, he was honored with the office of Justice of the Peace for over forty years. His death occurred in the Empire State at the advanced age of eighty-seven. In his family were thirteen children, twelve of whom grew to mature years. The maternal grandfather of our subject, James Carpenter, was a native of Connecticut, and his entire life was spent in that State, where he died at an advanced age.

Henry S. Clark was born in Rhode Island, and became a contractor and builder of New York. He also engaged in painting, and his death was the result of his being poisoned by paint, in 1855, at the age of sixty-two years. His wife, who was born in Connecticut, died in the Empire State in 1881, at the age of eighty-four. Both were members of the Baptist Church, and the father was a local preacher of that denomination. He served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and his widow received a pension on that account. In their family were four sons and five daughters, of whom the following are now living: Henry H.; Lyman C.; Lorinda E., wife of William Waldron, of Trenton, Canada; and Susan M., wife of Albert Blackman, of Erie County, N. Y. Two brothers lost their lives during the late war. Jerome was killed at Bentonville, N. C., and Dennis died at home from injuries received in the service.

We now take up the personal history of our subject, who was reared in the State of his nativity, and in the common schools of the neighborhood acquired a good English education. When about fourteen years of age, he began learning the trade of carriage-maker, which he followed continuously until 1865. The following year he emigrated westward and took up his residence in Davenport, Iowa, where he embarked in the life-insurance business. In 1870 he came to Turner, where he has since devoted his time and energies to the same pursuit with good success.

On the 18th of September, 1855, Mr. Clark was united in marriage with Miss Laura E. Babcock, daughter of Rev. R. and Lucinda (Gilbert) Babcock, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of New York. Seven children have been born of this union, two sons and five daughters. Altie Florence is the wife of C. E. Norris, of Turner, by whom she has four children: Charles H., Carroll W., Ernest L. and Florence. Clarence Henry, deceased, was a twin brother of Altie Florence. Clara Louise, Henrietta and Charles Herbert are all deceased. Ella Laura is the wife of E. B. Holmes, of Turner; and Lulu Pauline completes the family.

The parents are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and take a most active part in church and benevolent work. Mr. Clark has been Steward of the church for thirty-seven consecutive years, and has also served as Trustee and Class-leader for many years. He is now Su-

perintendent of the Sunday-school, which is making good progress under his able management. He has also been prominently identified with temperance work. In politics, he is a Republican, and socially is connected with Amity Lodge No. 472, A. F. & A. M.; Doric Chapter No. 166, R. A. M.; and Siloam Commandery No. 54, of Oak Park. He and his wife are both members of the Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. Clark has a good home and other town property in Turner, and is numbered among the valued and representative citizens of this community. He has lived an upright, honorable life, and his career is one well worthy of emulation. He has the confidence and high regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact, and it is with pleasure that we present to our readers this record of his life.

# EDWARD HERRICK CASTLE.

EDWARD HERRICK CASTLE. To the student of human progress, or the youth who seeks an example worthy of his emulation, the history of this successful man offers especially interesting features. His career has been full of adventure and excitement, and yet the experiences of his life have made his mind philosophical and his heart sympathetic. When he was born, the nation was young and still almost an experiment, so that men were not encouraged to venture into strange fields of action. He has lived to see the American nation become one of the greatest of the earth; and now, in his old age, he rejoices that he has been permitted to witness the triumph of the institutions of liberty.

E. H. Castle was born in Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y., on the 5th of August, 1811, and is now nearing the completion of his eighty-third year. His great-grandfather, Gideon Castle, was one of the early Colonists who came from England. A brother went to Virginia, while another accompanied him to New York. Gideon, son of Gideon Castle, who lived to the age of ninety-six years, occupied an honorable place in history as a member of Gen. Washington's personal staff. He was with the immortal commander through the Revolutionary War as Commissary of Subsistence. He owned a mill in Dutchess County, which manufactured flour for the Continental army. After the treaty of peace he removed to Amenia, where his son, William Castle, father of the subject of this biography, passed his life. His farm was situated about two miles from the village of Amenia, and here Edward H. Castle grew up to be a strong and hearty youth, full of ambition. He longed to go to sea and visit strange lands, and to make his fortune in the world. However, he remained upon his father's farm until about ten years of age, attending the small school in the vicinity. He afterward attended Dr. Taylor's academy in Cortland County, but his restless disposition soon drove him to sea, and he shipped on a bark bound for a distant port. After a voyage of many months, he returned to find his mother dead and the household in mourning.

This seems to have been a turning-point in Mr. Castle's life. The death of his dear mother affected him deeply. He had started out into the world full of youth's bright hopes, and this sudden bereavement was a severe blow. He had not been permitted to close the dying eyes of his best friend on earth, or receive her last blessing. He determined to honor her memory by making something of himself. In deference to his father's earnest wish, he consented to enter the office of

his father's attorney, Samuel Perkins, and take up the study of law. He studied faithfully two years, until an attack of measles resulted in a partial loss of his eyesight. He had long been convinced that he was not calculated to make a lawyer, and on being relieved from his studies, he began to look about for an opportunity to enter a business life, much to his father's disappointment. His subsequent fortune shows the wisdom of his choice.

Soon after attaining his majority, on the 1st of September, 1832, Mr. Castle started out from his father's home in Freetown, Cortland County, whither he had moved from Dutchess County. He traveled on foot over a lonely road to Carbondale, Pa., one hundred miles distant. At Carbondale, Deacon Hodgden had a force of men and horses employed in hauling coal from the mines to the canal. Young Castle applied to him for employment, and was offered $14 per month and board. He stipulated, however, for what he proved to be worth at the end of three months, a unique plan, which was accepted by the Deacon with alacrity. Before the day of settlement came around, Castle was foreman and was paid $40 per month. By gradual increase his salary soon rose to $100 per month, and he shortly bought out his employer, giving in payment his personal note, which was promptly paid when due.

After three years of business, Mr. Castle entered into partnership with Stephen Clark, and the firm carried on a large lumber trade and opened a general store. They also secured through attorneys the lease of the Fall Brook coal mines for ninety-nine years, and added mining to their lumbering and mercantile business. Mr. Castle finally became sole owner by purchasing his partner's interest, and continued to prosper until his store and stock were destroyed by fire in 1838.

The year previous to that last above mentioned had brought reports to Mr. Castle's Pennsylvania home of the wonderful village on the shore of Lake Michigan, under the shadow of Ft. Dearborn. During that year this village began to be a thriving business center, and streets were opened as far west along the main river as the north and south branches. A paper was established by John Calhoun, of New York, and was making the prospective advantages of the town known. Although he had been very successful in Carbondale, Mr. Castle felt that the growing West offered him greater advantages than he had hitherto enjoyed. He purchased a stock of goods in Philadelphia, which was transported by the only method then known—by wagon—over the mountains to Pittsburgh. Here he added iron, nails, and the heavy goods manufactured at Pittsburgh, and chartered a steamer to carry his stock, with which he proceeded down the Ohio and up the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers to Peru. Here he decided to open business, and soon after started another store at Joliet, having added to his stock at St. Louis on the way up. In a short time, Mr. Castle went into partnership with Gov. Matterson and Hiram Blanchard, in a contract for excavating a part of the Illinois & Michigan Canal.

In the spring of 1839, Mr. Castle became a resident of Chicago, arriving on the 1st of May, having previously disposed of his mercantile business at Peru and Joliet. He opened a store in an unfinished building at the corner of Lake and Wells Streets, so far out of the then business centre that his venture was considered risky by many. The business soon grew to be profitable, however, and Mr. Castle shortly became a pioneer in what has since proved one of the greatest glories of the western metropolis—the grain trade. Although the modern grain elevator was then unknown, he handled in one year 100,000 bushels, shipping by lake and canal to New York.

With his usual business foresight, Mr. Castle early secured large tracts of land, entering one tract of swamp lands in the Illinois Valley, embracing six hundred acres, at ten cents per acre. Many derided him for buying this worthless land, but he, with others, secured the passage of a drainage act by the State Legislature, and within ten years after its purchase he sold portions of it for $50 per acre. Mr. Castle also opened a dairy farm at Wheeling, and found a ready market for the product of his fifty cows in the city.

Navigation seemed natural to Mr. Castle, and we find him engaged in the Mississippi River

trade for seven winters, exchanging the products of the St. Louis markets for those of New Orleans. At one time he sailed the fine steamer "Alonzo Child." He secured a tract of two hundred acres of land in Washington County, Tex., and several years of his life were spent in making a beautiful plantation of this land.

In November, 1849, Capt. Castle bade farewell to his Chicago friends and set out for the newly-discovered gold fields of California. Proceeding down the Mississippi River to New Orleans, he accepted the position of mate on the "Florida," and set sail for Chagres. Crossing the Isthmus, he found at Panama the good ship "Unicorn," of the Aspinwall Line, and was tendered its command by the owner. On account of the crowded condition of the port, it was found impossible to carry all who wished to go, and a plot was made by some of the disappointed ones to murder Capt. Stout, but the plot was overheard by Capt. Castle and a friend, and was frustrated. With a crew of one hundred and thirty men and seven hundred passengers, Capt. Castle set sail for San Francisco, stopping on the way at Acapulco to secure as much provisions, cattle and coal as could be procured. January 5, 1850, found them in San Francisco without accident. Among all the hordes found there, one desire seemed paramount—gold. Fabulous prices were paid for all the necessaries of life, and the most fortunate were those who discreetly remained in town and sold merchandise. Capt. Castle was one of these. He plied a small steamer, the "Eldorado," between San Francisco and Sacramento, and opened a store in the latter city. On the 5th of February, 1850, he opened a hotel, called the Illinois House, in San Francisco, which at once did a thriving business. He also purchased, or secured the consignment of, over four hundred cargoes, and operated a very extensive warehouse trade.

Being admonished by failing health to return home, Capt. Castle sailed on the steamer "Columbus" for Panama in the fall of 1851. The sea voyage and careful nursing which he received from the ship's matron soon made him comparatively well. During the voyage, he was sent for by a Mr. Saltpaugh, who had noticed that Capt. Castle was a Mason. Mr. Saltpaugh was dying with cholera, and confided to Capt. Castle's care his money ($1,200) to be delivered to Mrs. Saltpaugh at Port Gibson, N. Y. The captain of the vessel claimed the custody of this money under a United States law, but Capt. Castle said: "I promised that man, who was a brother Mason, to deliver the money to his widow, and you can only secure it from my dead body." The matter was not pressed any further, and Capt. Castle subsequently had the pleasure of delivering the money to its rightful owner. By steamer "Falcon" to Cuba, and "Ohio" to New York, Capt. Castle was once more united with his wife and daughter, who met him in New York, and the meeting was a joyful one.

Soon after his return to Chicago, Capt. Castle was appointed Western Agent of the Erie Railroad, and administered its affairs for four years, largely increasing its traffic, and at the same time he dealt more or less in city property, with profit to himself. During most of this period he acted as General Agent for the entire Mississippi Valley. After retiring from the railroad agency, Mr. Castle engaged in the real-estate business on a large scale, in partnership with Lewis W. Clark, which continued until the death of Mr. Clark, after which Mr. Castle continued alone.

In 1858, Mr. Castle turned his attention to railroad construction, and secured, after much effort, a charter from the State of Missouri for a road from Canton to the Missouri River, a distance of two hundred miles. The people along the line promptly subscribed for double the stock, and he had completed about fifty miles of track when the outbreak of the Civil War stopped all operations and caused him a heavy loss. The rebel, Gen. Greene, drove Capt. Castle and his men from the State and seized all the stores, iron and cars, valued at about $2,000,000. Nearly all of Capt. Castle's force was composed of single men, who were loyal to the Union, and when he asked them to join the Union army they responded almost to a man. Chartering a steamer, he took them to St. Louis, where they were accepted by Maj.-Gen. Fremont, and Mr. Castle was made a colonel on Fremont's staff. Col. Castle was made

Superintendent of Railroads for the Western Department, comprising twenty-seven lines, with headquarters at St. Louis. By his arrangement, various lines centering there were connected, and a vast amount of delay and expense thus saved to the Government. He prepared a uniform scale of freight rates, which was accepted by Congress and known as the Castle Rates. He and his faithful men were kept busy in repairing the damage to bridges and grades by the rebels, who well knew that the success of the Union troops was much enhanced by rapid transportation.

A warm friendship sprang up between Col. Castle and his brave commander, which continued as long as both of them were permitted to live. When Gen. Fremont was ordered to Virginia, Col. Castle accompanied him and was employed in bridge-building. He had bridges and wagons for their transportation built in Pittsburgh, and because of his presence everywhere in preparing a way to cross rivers on pontoon bridges, the soldiers dubbed him "Col. Pontoon."

After Sheridan's famous raid up the Shenandoah River, Col. Castle was summoned to Washington by President Lincoln, for whom he performed some special services, and received the thanks of the President and Congress. After the surrender of Vicksburg, Col. Castle contracted to furnish Gen. Grant's army with twenty-eight thousand tons of ice, which was done with considerable difficulty on account of the fall of water in the Mississippi, necessitating the employment of railroad transportation a part of the way, and re-shipment by boat at Cairo. When the ice was delivered at Vicksburg, Gen. Grant thanked Col. Castle with tears in his eyes, and the town was illuminated. Col. Castle was sent by the President to confer with Gen. Banks at New Orleans concerning the contemplated Red River expedition, but Banks spurned the advice of Col. Castle, who showed him the disaster that was sure to result from his plans, and the result proved the wisdom of Col. Castle's conclusions, based upon his long experience in travel and navigation. In the spring of 1865, he again entered the real-estate business, with office on La Salle Street, in which he continued to be successful. About two years later he experienced religion, and devoted much of his time to the cause of the Master, with telling effect among his neighbors and friends.

Col. Castle's first wife, Miss Caroline E. Johnson, of Norwich, Conn., was a woman of deep piety and many beautiful graces. He first met her in Carbondale, Pa., and after a married life of thirteen years she was called to her reward in heaven. His present wife, Mrs. Emeline Castle, was born in Pittston, Luzerne County, Pa., in 1818. She is descended from Quaker ancestors, and married Wells Bennett, of Wilkes Barre, Pa., for her first husband, with whom she came to Illinois more than fifty years ago. She was one of the pioneers of Methodism in northern Illinois.

Col. Castle has been for over fifty years a Free Mason, and more than forty years a Master Mason. He believes the society has led him to high and noble resolves, and has contributed more than $25,000 to the benefit of the order. He is the only surviving charter member of Cambrian Lodge No. 58, I. O. O. F., of Carbondale, to which he has been a liberal contributor.

As a member of the Chicago Union Veteran Club, he has taken a deep interest in the welfare of old soldiers. His great pleasure now, however, is the Mission on West Lake Street, near Garfield Park, which is now known as the Garfield Park Methodist Church. It was his interest in this mission which led him to sever his connection with the Park Avenue Methodist Church two years ago, in order to devote more time to mission work. He is one of the supporting members of the Lake Street Mission.

At the present time, Col. Castle is actively engaged in business, and attends to his large interests with a regularity remarkable for one of his great age. His large hall at the corner of Lake and Paulina Streets is occupied by the Salvation Army, and a good work is being accomplished by this, the greatest corps in the world.

And now, as the long and eventful career draws to a close, Col. Castle looks back over the many years of struggle and strife with a tranquil mind. Having done the best that he could, he leaves the rest with his God. His life is well worth the

study of any young man. His is a character of true nobility, formed by years of honest labor and honorable dealings with his fellow-men. No difficulty was so great that it could not be overcome, and no path so rough that could not be made smooth. He can well say to the young, with Bryant:

"So live, that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan that moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon; but sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

# EDWARD DAVID PARMELEE.

EDWARD DAVID PARMELEE, city ticket agent at Chicago of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, claims New York as the State of his nativity, his birth having occurred in Aurora, Cayuga County, August 27, 1859. His parents were David L. and Jeannette Brown (Kimball) Parmelee. His father was born in Middlefield Centre, Otsego County, N. Y., and was a graduate of Hamilton College, of Clinton, N. Y. Later he served as Principal of the Cayuga Lake Academy, and subsequently carried on a private bank in Aurora, N. Y., where he made his home until his death, which occurred in 1866, at the age of thirty-eight years. In politics, he was a Republican, and was connected with a number of college societies. In religious belief, he was a Presbyterian, and lived an honorable, upright life, which won him high regard. His wife was born in Chicago, and is a daughter of Mark Kimball, who was one of the pioneers of this city. Her birth occurred on Monroe Street, near the present office of the Adams Express Company, which locality was then one of the chief residence portions of the metropolis. The lake then extended to Michigan Avenue.

In the Parmelee family were four children, but our subject is the only survivor. He had one sister, Fannie, who died in Canton, N. Y., about six years since, and the other two died in infancy. He was a lad of seven years when the family removed to Orange, N. J. Subsequently they took up their residence in Adams, N. Y., where he attended Hungerford's Collegiate Institute, pursuing a classical course of study. At the age of seventeen, just before completing the course, he came to Chicago, to accept a position as clerk in the General Baggage Agent's office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Since that time he has been with the same company, and has won promotion from time to time, until he has attained his present responsible position. He was first made assistant depot ticket agent, and in 1884 was made assistant city ticket agent at the old office in the Sherman House. Since 1887 he has filled his present position, and a large volume of business is transacted under his supervision and management.

Mr. Parmelee supports the principles of the Republican party, and was one of the original members of the Marquette Club. He served for several years on its board of directors, during which time it first nominated Benjamin Harrison for the Presidency. He is now a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, and is a cultured and accomplished gentleman, who has gradually risen to his present responsible position by fidelity and strict attention to business. He merits and receives the confidence and good-will of the traveling public as well as that of his superior officers. A courteous and genial gentleman, he is well fitted for his position, which he is acceptably and creditably filling.

# CHARLES ADAMS, M. D.

CHARLES ADAMS, M. D., one of the physicians of Chicago who have risen by their own unaided efforts to a conspicuous place among the medical practitioners of the city, is of English birth. He was born in Northamptonshire, England, on the 29th of May, 1847. His father, John Adams, was of a yeoman family, which for generations had been engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. His mother, Elizabeth (Clarkė) Adams, was a daughter of a gentleman farmer of the same country.

At an early age the Doctor began his studies, and when a youth of ten he had completed the course in the grammar school at Wellingborough, in his native county. In 1856, his father bade adieu to Old England, and the fair fields, pretty leas and spreading elms that cause its scenery to be so long remembered, and, accompanied by his family, sailed for the United States. He settled in the then new and crude West, which years of patient effort are making to resemble, in its physical features and in many of its institutions, the land of our forefathers. The Adams family first located in Milwaukee, where they remained until 1861, when they came to Chicago.

During that period, the Doctor spent the greater part of his time in school, but on moving to Chicago he became book-keeper for his father, who was engaged in the live-stock business. There he continued until 1868. Much of his leisure time was devoted to study, and in this way he obtained a wide and varied knowledge. In connection with his general reading, he also took up the study of medicine, mastered various works on that science, and resolved to make the practice of the healing art his life work. He finally entered the office of Dr. J. S. Mitchell, and, after spending some time there as a student, he entered Hahnemann Medical College of this city, from which institution, on the completion of a three-years course, he was graduated in 1872. The year after his graduation he spent as house surgeon in Scammon Hospital, of Chicago. The greater part of the year 1873 he passed in Europe, taking a special course of surgery in London. On his return to the United States, he took up the practice of medicine in Chicago, where his thorough training and fitness for the profession soon brought him a profitable practice among the upper classes of Chicago's citizens.

In 1875, Dr. Adams again crossed the Atlantic and visited the land of his nativity. He went to Wellingborough, and was there wedded to Miss Mary Curtis, daughter of Thomas S. Curtis, a merchant of that place. By their union were born two children, one of whom, Cuthbert, a young man of eighteen, is still living. Mrs. Adams died in 1888, and the following year the Doctor was united in marriage with Mrs. Elizabeth (Mitchell) Gaylord, of Chicago, widow of Henry Gaylord, and a daughter of W. H. Mitchell, the well-known Vice-President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

When he again came to the United States, in 1873, Dr. Adams accepted the chair of surgical pathology in Hahnemann College and thus served until 1875, when, on the organization of the Chicago Homeopathic College, he accepted the chair of principles and practice of surgery, which he filled for some years. Now, after an absence of considerable length, he again occupies that position. The Doctor is also surgeon of the Chicago Homeopathic Hospital, the Chicago Nursery, the Half Orphan Asylum and the First Regiment, Illinois National Guards. He is a member of the

Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association, the Chicago Medical Association, belongs to the Academy of Science of Chicago, and is a Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of London.

Dr. Adams possesses a large library of professional works and also of general literature, the character of which shows his wide knowledge of books, and splendid ability to select the best, and none other. He not only possesses a library, but has a knowledge of the contents of almost every volume in it, whether English, French or German. His success is a fitting reward of his labors. He has been, and still is, a hard student, an earnest, painstaking and successful practitioner, a faithful friend and a cultured, genial gentleman.

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# HENRY BUDDE.

HENRY BUDDE, a well-known farmer of Niles Township, Cook County, residing on section 17, is the youngest in a family of three sons, whose parents were Conrad and Leonore (Baesner) Budde. He was born December 5, 1815, in Messenkomp, Hanover, Germany, and his brothers were William and Christian Budde. His parents died when he was only two years of age. Losing the entire estate which came to them from their father, the three brothers separated, and Henry, when only a child, was thrown upon the mercies of a cold, and often pitiless, world. In July, 1845, he left his native land and sailed for America, landing in New York after a voyage of five weeks. He at once came to Cook County, arriving July 20, 1845. Here, during the following winter, he chopped one hundred and seventy-five cords of wood, receiving in compensation for his hard labor three shillings per cord. The next year he became the possessor of sixty acres of land on section 17, Niles Township, where he now resides.

In 1846, when war's cruel tongue was calling for brave men to do battle against the Mexicans, Mr. Budde believed it his duty to enlist in defense of his country, for although he was not an American born, he was now an American citizen. In June he became a member of Company K, First Illinois Infantry, under Capt. Mowers, and was honorably discharged in 1847. At the battle of Buena Vista, on the 22d of February of that year, he was wounded in the left leg.

Returning from the scene of strife, he laid aside the weapons of war for Cupid's bow and arrow, and wooed and won Miss Marie Linaman, who became his wife April 8, 1848. They had four children: Henry, born October 4, 1850; Marie, May 20, 1852; John, born in 1854; and Louis, January 21, 1859. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Budde, in July, 1882, married Mrs. Marie Ludwig, who was called to the home beyond December 5, 1887, at the age of fifty years. He was again married, for the third time, August 23, 1894, to Mrs. Sophia Uhrscheller, widow of Charles Uhrscheller, of Chicago. Mrs. Budde's first husband, Henry Schmidt, served many years on board of a United States man-of-war. From New York he removed to Chicago about 1864, and died there in 1878.

Mr. Budde has devoted the greater part of his time and attention through life to agricultural pursuits. He received from the Government one hundred and sixty acres of land in return for his services as a Mexican soldier, and this he traded for the farm upon which he now resides. It is a valuable place, highly cultivated and well im-

proved, and its neat and thrifty appearance indicates the careful supervision of the owner. He has erected thereon a fine brick residence, one of the most beautiful homes in this locality.

Mr. Budde holds membership with the Lutheran Church, in which he is now serving as Trustee. For several years he has served as School Director, and the cause of education finds in him a warm friend. He cast his first Presidential vote in 1848. He said, "I went so far astray as to vote for Buchanan, but since that time I have been a Republican," and he is true to the party of his choice to this day. In Mr. Budde is seen a self-made man, who began life without capital, but success crowned his efforts and he has won a handsome competence. He is now recognized as one of the substantial agriculturists of this community, as well as one of its highly respected citizens.

# CAPT. JOHN UNOLD.

CAPT. JOHN UNOLD, who is now living a retired life in La Grange, is one of the honored veterans of the late war, who followed the Old Flag in defense of the Union for about three years and faithfully aided in securing the victory that made the United States inseparable. He was born in Germany on the 29th of November, 1829, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Brechiesen) Unold. The family numbered six children, four sons and two daughters, as follows: George and David, both now deceased; Christopher, who is the owner of a factory for the manufacture of wooden-ware in Germany; Elizabeth, who is still living in the Fatherland; and Mary, now deceased. George Unold was a millwright by trade, and in Germany he spent his entire life, as did the mother of our subject.

The Captain was born and reared in his native village, and attended the public schools of Germany until thirteen years of age, when he was bound out for a three-years apprenticeship to the harness-maker's trade. He then traveled through Germany for three years, working at that occupation, and in 1849, when a young man of twenty years, he crossed the broad Atlantic to America on a sailing-vessel, which after six weeks upon the bosom of the Atlantic dropped anchor in the harbor of New York City. He made his first location in Newark, N. J., where he worked at his trade for two years. He then went to New Haven, Conn., where he spent the four succeeding years of his life, and in 1855 removed to Chicago. For two years he was there employed as a harness-maker, after which he went to Fullersburg, DuPage County, where he started a shop of his own and engaged in business until 1861. He also carried on a general store at that place, and was Postmaster of Fullersburg for a time, but in 1862 he disposed of his business interests in order to enter the service of his adoped country.

Mr. Unold had watched with interest the progress of events and saw that the war was to be no holiday affair; so, prompted by patriotic impulses, on the 15th of August, 1862, he became a private of Company D, One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Infantry. Before he was mustered into service, which event took place at Dixon, he was transferred to Company I, and became Second Sergeant. The first active engagement in which he participated was at Frankfort, Ky. He afterwards took part in the battles of Resaca, New Hope Church, Cassville, Kennesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and Clintonville. He was wounded in the left ankle by a shell at the battle of New Hope Church, but did not go to the hospital. At At-

lanta, he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, and was mustered out as Captain. He received his discharge June 15, 1865, for the war was then practically over, and the preservation of the Union an assured fact.

Capt. Unold at once returned to his home in Fullersburg, where he established another harness shop, which he carried on until 1868, when he came to La Grange, and opened a general store. He carried on business along that line until 1887, when he sold out and has since lived retired. He was successful in his business dealings and thereby acquired a comfortable competence, which now enables him to enjoy the rest which he has so truly earned and richly deserves. He now owns considerable real estate in La Grange.

On the 5th of February, 1852, Capt. Unold was united in marriage to Miss Martha Hoppach. Unto them have been born nine children, namely: Willemanie, now deceased; Lewis, who holds the position of book-keeper in his brother's store in La Grange; George, who carries on a large general merchandise establishment in La Grange; Julia, deceased; Amelia, wife of Edward Tillotson, who is living in Michigan; Ottilda, widow of Samuel Clifford; and Amanda, Louisa and Sherman, all of whom have now passed away.

In politics, Capt. Unold is a supporter of the Republican party, and from 1869 until 1875 he served as Postmaster of La Grange. He was for seventeen years one of its School Directors, and did effective service in the cause of education, proving a capable officer. Socially, he is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic. He came to this country a poor boy and has made all that he possesses by his own careful business management, his thrift and enterprise. His life has been well and worthily spent, and he has achieved a success which now enables him to spend his declining years surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

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# LOOMIS POMROY HASKELL.

LOOMIS POMROY HASKELL, who has for thirty-seven years been successfully engaged in the practice of dentistry in Chicago, has won a reputation for skill and ability that has made him known not only in this city but throughout the world. His prominence in professional circles makes him well worthy of representation among the leading citizens of Cook County.

Dr. Haskell was born in Bangor, Me., April 25, 1826, and is a son of Benjamin and Mary (Fuller) Haskell, who were natives of Gloucester, Mass. The Haskell family in America was founded by three brothers, who in an early day emigrated from England, their native land, to the New World, and became early settlers in the Massachusetts Colony. About 1823, the father of our subject removed to Bangor, Me., and five years later went to Marblehead, Mass., where his last days were passed, his death occurring in 1830. He was a shoe-maker by trade, and opened the first shoe-store in Bangor, Me. His wife, who survived him thirty years, died in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1860. She was a daughter of Rev. Thomas Fuller, a Congregational minister of Gloucester, Mass. Both Mr. and Mrs. Haskell were members of the Congregational Church, and, socially, he was connected with the Masonic order.

After the death of the father the family removed to Salem, Mass., where the Doctor attended school until fifteen years of age. He then went to Boston and entered a printing-office, where he was

employed for four years. His experience there formed an excellent supplement to the limited educational privileges he had previously received. On leaving the printing-office, he took up the study of dentistry in the office of his brother-in-law, Dr. M. P. Hanson, of Chelsea, Mass., and in connection with the latter he gave considerable attention to the manufacture of carved block teeth. It was through this means that he became widely known among his professional brethren in New England.

Ere leaving the East, Dr. Haskell was united in marriage with Sarah E. Wason, a native of Chester, N. H. Six children were born of their union, but only four of the number are now living, namely: Ella P.; Lizzie M., wife of Rev. W. J. Clark, of Lamoille, Ill.; Sarah Isabel, wife of Col. J. B. Parsons, of Dwight, Ill.; and Anna N., wife of W. T. Barr, of Hinsdale, Ill. The two children now deceased are Harriet N., who died in infancy; and Mary F., who died at the age of fifteen years.

In 1856, Dr. Haskell left his old New England home and removed to Milwaukee, Wis. The following year he came to Chicago, where he has since been almost continuously engaged in practice. He demonstrated the excellence of his methods for two terms in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and for two terms in the Minneapolis College. He was Professor of prosthetic dentistry in the Chicago College of Dental Surgery for four years, and for three years in the dental department of the Northwestern University. In 1888 he established the first post-graduate school of dentistry, which since that time has furnished instruction to hundreds of students, mostly practicing dentists from all parts of North America, as well as England, Germany, Holland, Chile, Australia and New Zealand. The Doctor is a frequent contributor to dental journals, and is the author of "The Student's Manual and Hand Book for the Dental Laboratory," which circulates extensively among the profession in America, and has been republished in France and Germany. Since the organization of the party, Dr. Haskell has been a stanch Republican. In 1848 he cast his first vote, supporting Martin Van Buren on the Free-Soil ticket, and he was a delegate to the first Free-Soil Convention ever held in the United States, which met at Worcester, Mass. He is a member of the Chicago Dental Club, the Illinois State Dental Society, and the American Dental Association. He and his family are members of the Congregational Church of Hinsdale, where they make their home. He has practiced dentistry longer than any other dentist in Chicago, and with one exception has been actively engaged in dental work here longer than any other member of the profession. He keeps fully abreast of the times, and is continually studying to gain new knowledge on the subject to which he has given his life work. Thus has he won a front rank among the dentists of the world. He is a gentleman of pleasing address and prepossessing manner, and is an interesting writer and able speaker. So well known is he throughout the Northwest, that the history of Cook County would be incomplete without this sketch.

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# JAMES O. HUTCHINSON.

JAMES O. HUTCHINSON, who for nine years has been in the employ of the well-known firm of Thomas Cook & Sons, now occupies the position of General Western Agent, with headquarters at No. 234 South Clark Street, Chicago. His long continuance with the company is a testimonial of his ability and fidelity more expressive than any words could be. Mr. Hutchinson was born in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1845, and comes of one of the oldest families of

the Empire State. His ancestors were originally natives of Scotland, and came from that country to America not long after the Colonies had been founded on the shores of the New World. The father of our subject was a man of prominence and influence, and served as a member of the General Assembly of New York. The maternal grandfather, Judge Strong, sat on the Supreme Bench of the State in 1812, and was a prominent figure in the history of that time.

James O. Hutchinson spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his parents' home, acquiring his education in the public schools and in the naval academy. He acted as Lieutenant for five years, from 1860 until 1865, and then became Chief Clerk in the office of the Adjutant-General of New York. There he remained until 1880. Two years later he formed a connection with the firm of Thomas Cook & Sons, which has continued up to the present time, and which has seen him advanced from one position to another, until he is now General Agent for all western territory, having entered upon the duties of that position on the 20th of April, 1893,

Thomas Cook & Sons are general steamship and railway agents, and secure passage for single tourists or parties visiting any known point on the face of the globe. They have their agents in all countries, who make the traveling arrangements, and secure a hotel and other accommodations for visitors, thus giving the tourist time for sight-seeing which otherwise would be largely taken up in planning and executing the trip. They also issue letters of credit and do all exchange business with the banks.

Mr. Hutchinson himself has made several trips to distant lands, has visited Asia, spent some time in India, China and Egypt, and has seen many of the points of interest, historical and otherwise, in Europe. He expects soon to start for Japan, where he will spend seven months among one of the most interesting peoples known.

In his social relations, he is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, and in his political affiliations is a Democrat. His life has been a busy one, and he well merits the confidence and trust reposed in him by the company with which he is now connected. His position is a responsible one, for he is agent for the entire Western Territory, and attends to all the business of this section of the country.

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# CLARK A. COOLEY.

CLARK A. COOLEY is the efficient Clerk of Elk Grove Township, Cook County. He resides on section 16, and is numbered among the prominent farmers of the community. His entire life has been spent in this locality, and an honorable, upright career has gained him the high regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact. He was born in Elk Grove Township, this county, September 21, 1847, and comes of an old New England family. His father, Charles Cooley, was a native of Vermont, and emigrated to Illinois in 1845, locating in Elk Grove Township, where he took up a claim from the Government and began the development of a farm, transforming the raw prairie into rich and fertile fields. There he carried on agricultural pursuits and made his home until his death, which occurred in 1884, in his sixty-fourth year. In politics, he was a Democrat, and served as School Director. Mrs Cooley, who bore the maiden name of Clara Green, is a native of Massachusetts, and is yet living, at the age of seventy-two. Both families were of English origin.

In the Cooley family were seven children, our subject, who is the eldest, being the only son. The daughters were: Kittie, wife of William

Higgins, of Elk Grove Township; Mary, who died at the age of six years; Sarah, widow of John B. Weeks, and a resident of Beadle County, S. Dak.; Addie, who died at the age of a year and a-half; Clara, wife of John Carson, a resident of Iowa; and Mary, who is engaged in teaching school, and makes her home in Arlington Heights.

C. A. Cooley spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the usual manner of farmer lads, and in the schools of Elk Grove Township acquired a good English education. From an early age he has been familiar with all the details of farming, for as soon as old enough to handle the plow he began work in the fields, and to agricultural pursuits has since devoted his energies. In his dealing, he has been quite successful. His farm comprises one hundred and fifty-six acres of valuable land, and is considered one of the best in the township, for the fields are well tilled, and it is supplied with all modern accessories and conveniences. In connection with general farming, the owner also carries on stock-raising and dealing, and has met with success in this line.

In 1871, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Cooley and Miss Rosa J. Crego, a native of New York, who, when a maiden of twelve summers, removed with her parents to Arlington Heights, Ill. There her girlhood days were passed. Two children grace this union, a son and daughter, Frank A. and Anna E., both of whom are still at home.

In his political affiliations, Mr. Cooley is a Republican, and in 1893 was elected Clerk of his township, which position he is now creditably filling. He has also served as School Director, and has filled other offices. Having spent his entire life in this community, Mr. Cooley has witnessed the many changes which have taken place in the county, has seen its growth and upbuilding, and has aided in its development. He has ever been a progressive and public-spirited man, and is recognized as a valued citizen.

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# LOUIS VOLTZ.

LOUIS VOLTZ, who is successfully engaged in farming on section 10, Northfield Township, Cook County, claims Germany as the land of his birth. He was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, September 30, 1833, and is the second in order of birth in a family of six children whose parents were Louis and Elizabeth Voltz. They were also natives of Germany. In the common schools of the neighborhood our subject acquired his education. No event of special importance occurred during his boyhood and youth, which were quietly passed in his father's home. Having arrived at years of maturity, he determined to seek his fortune in America, and in 1857 crossed the Atlantic to the New World. He made his way direct to Chicago, and thence removed to McHenry County, Ill., where he secured work as a farm hand by the month. When he had acquired a sufficient capital, he purchased land in Jefferson Township, Cook County, and began farming in his own interest. For a time he continued the cultivation and improvement of that tract, but at length sold out, and in 1870 purchased the farm on which he now resides in Northfield Township.

Mr. Voltz was married in Jefferson Township in 1862, the lady of his choice being Miss Margaret Kilwy, a native of Germany, who at the age of fourteen years left the Fatherland and came to the United States. By the union of this worthy couple were born the following children: Louis, who is now deceased; William, who is married; Katie, who has passed away; Charlie, at home; Emma, deceased; Emma, the second of that name; Edward, Walter, Sophia, Ella, George, Frank,

Richard and Albert, all of whom are yet under the parental roof. The children were all born in Cook County, and nine of the number are still at home.

Mr. Voltz now carries on general farming, and is the owner of one hundred and six acres of good land, which he has placed under a high state of cultivation. He has also made many good improvements upon his farm, and its neat and thrifty appearance indicates his careful supervision. His life has been a busy one, and as the result of his energy and untiring labors he has become the possessor of a comfortable property. He may truly be called a self-made man.

In religious belief, Mr. Voltz is a Lutheran, and in politics is a Republican, having supported his party by his ballot for many years. He has held the office of School Director for a long period, and the cause of education finds in him a warm friend. For six years he served as Township Commissioner, and is now Township Treasurer. In September, 1883, he was elected Supervisor of Northfield Township, and has held that position continuously since, discharging his duties with a promptness and fidelity that have not only caused his retention in office, but have also won him the high commendation of all concerned.

# A. SOHM.

A SOHM is at the head of one of the leading engraving establishments of Chicago, and is doing a good business, which has been secured through excellent workmanship, courteous treatment and honorable dealing. His success is therefore well deserved. Mr. Sohm claims Austria as the land of his birth, which occurred in 1862. His father, Joseph Sohm, was also a native of Austria. Under the parental roof our subject was reared to manhood, the days of his boyhood being quietly passed. The schools of the vicinity afforded him his educational privileges, and when he had mastered the common branches of learning, he turned his attention to business pursuits, whereby he might earn his own livelihood. For some time he engaged in block-cutting.

At length Mr. Sohm resolved to try his fortune in America, for he had heard much of its advantages and privileges, and believed that he might thereby benefit his financial condition. In 1881 he crossed the ocean to the New World, and on his arrival in America learned the engraving business in the establishment of the Acme Engraving Company, of Chicago. He spent three years in mastering the trade, becoming a most excellent workman, and then for five years followed that vocation in the employ of other firms in the city.

It was in 1888 that Mr. Sohm embarked in business for himself, being then located on La Salle Street. About a year later, however, he removed to the *Staats Zeitung* Building, where he has now been for the past four years. He engages in mechanical engraving, and the artistic work which he turns out has secured for him a liberal patronage. He is recognized as one of the best engravers in the city, and his high reputation is well deserved.

In the year 1891, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Sohm and Miss Gertrude Bruh. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church, and in the social circles in which they move they have many friends who esteem them highly. In his political views, our subject is a supporter of the Democracy, but has never been an aspirant for public office, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to other interests. It proved a fortunate day for him when he determined to leave his native land and make a home in the New World, and he has never yet had occasion to regret the change, for he has here won a prosperity that would probably not have come to him had he remained upon his native soil.

# MATHIAS HOFFMAN.

MATHIAS HOFFMAN, a prosperous and highly respected farmer of Niles Township, Cook County, residing on section 18, was born on the 25th of July, 1825, on the River Rhine, in Prussia, and is a son of Peter and Susannah (Saul) Hoffman, both of whom were born in Prussia in the year 1799. The grandfather, Mathias Hoffman, was also a native of the same country and was a farmer by occupation. In 1842, the parents with their children turned their faces toward the setting sun and started for the New World. They crossed the Atlantic in a sailing-vessel and made their way to Chicago, taking up their residence on the northwest quarter of section 18, Niles Township, Cook County, where the father purchased a farm of ninety-five acres, paying $3 per acre. At his death in 1846, he was the possessor of two hundred and sixty acres, a valuable and desirable place.

The children born to Peter and Susannah Hoffman were: Mathias; John, who was a farmer of Northfield Township; Michael, who lives in Des Plaines; Marguerite; Nicholas, a farmer of Niles Township; and Mrs. Catherine Schmelzer. John and Marguerite are deceased.

Mathias Hoffman was in his seventeenth year when, with the family, he bade adieu to the Fatherland and came to the United States. In Niles Township he has since made his home, and during the long years which have since passed his honorable, upright life has made him many friends. He was married on the 7th of September, 1850, to Miss Barbara Harsom, daughter of John Harsom, a farmer and a native of Bavaria. The lady was born September 19, 1828, and by their union have been born five children, who in order of birth are as follows: William, who was born September 11, 1851, and is now a carpenter of South Evanston; John, born February 24, 1853, who is now living retired at Gross Point; Nicholas, a farmer of Northfield Township, born October 19, 1854; Catherine, who was born March 23, 1857, and is now the wife of James Dalton, of South Chicago; and Marguerite, who was born March 11, 1859, and is the wife of Anton Mayer, a farmer of Hamlet, Indiana.

Mr. Hoffman received as his portion of his father's estate forty acres of the old home place and twelve acres of timber-land. All his other property has been acquired through his own efforts. By perseverance and untiring industry, he has made life a success and has acquired a handsome competency. Some years since he gave to each of his children seventy acres of valuable prairie land, and ten acres of timber, save to one daughter, to whom he gave $7,000 in cash. He has ever been of a liberal and generous nature, free and open-handed with those in whom he takes an interest, and cannot do too much to enhance the happiness and promote the welfare of his family. Although he has transacted a large volume of business, he has never had a lawsuit, but has ever been at peace with all mankind.

The parents and their children are all members of the Catholic Church, and are highly respected, having many friends in this community. In his political views, Mr. Hoffman is a Democrat, and cast his first Presidential vote in 1848. Although he has never been an office-seeker, he has served as Assessor of Niles Township for twenty-four years, has been Road Commissioner six years, and School Director for a quarter of a century. Being a man of excellent judgment, he has made an efficient officer, and his fidelity to duty is well attested by his long service.

# CAPT. THEODORE S. ROGERS.

CAPT. THEODORE S. ROGERS is one of the leading citizens of Downer's Grove, and an honored veteran of the late war, who wore the blue in defense of the Union, and valiantly followed the Old Flag in many of the most hotly contested battles of that struggle, which not only did away with slavery, but made the Union more indissoluble than before. The Captain was born in Morristown, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., August 30, 1831. The family is of English lineage. The father, Joseph I. Rogers, was a native of Rhode Island. Removing to the Empire State, he there married Caroline Smith, who was born in New York, and was also of English extraction. Her father was a well-educated man, and kept a hotel in New York for a number of years. In 1844 Mr. Rogers came with his family to Illinois, making the journey by water to Chicago, where he hired a team, with which he came to DuPage County. Here he purchased a farm, upon which he spent his remaining days. He was a stanch Republican, and took quite an active part in local politics. His death occurred in this county, at the age of sixty-two years. He was the only son of the family who lived to any age, but has a sister, Mrs. Julia Aldrich, who is now living in this county, at the advanced age of ninety-five years. The mother of our subject still survives her husband, and although now in her eighty-third year, her mental and physical faculties are well preserved.

The Rogers family numbered six children, three sons and three daughters, but Ella is now deceased. The others are Mary L., widow of Chauncy Harmon, and a resident of Downer's Grove; Theodore S.; Joseph W., a prosperous merchant of this place; Francis A., a successful farmer of Downer's Grove Township; and Sarah, wife of John A. Kinley, of Aurora, Ill.

Capt. Rogers spent the first thirteen years of his life in the State of his nativity, and in 1844 came with his parents to Illinois. He remained at home until twenty years of age, when he began teaching school in this county. For twelve winters he followed that profession, while in the summer months his labors were devoted to work upon the home farm. He had attended the common schools, and was graduated from the Downer's Grove High School. On the 19th of July, 1862, prompted by patriotic impulses, he responded to the country's call for troops, and enlisted as a private of the One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Infantry. On the organization of Company B, he was elected Captain. The regiment went into camp at Dixon, and was mustered into the United States service September 2, 1862, and sent thence to Louisville and Frankfort, Ky., engaging at the skirmish at the latter place. Capt. Rogers took part in the battles of Bowling Green, Taylor's Ridge, Smoke Creek Gap, and at the battle of Resaca had charge of the skirmish line in front of the assaulters. He led his men at Calhoun, Cassville, the advance on Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Lookout Mountain, Golgotha, the assault on Kenesaw, the battle of Marietta, Chattahoochee River, Peach Tree Creek, the battle of Atlanta, and the siege of that city. On the 30th of September, 1864, he resigned and was honorably discharged from the service. He participated in many skirmishes and battles, and his war record is one of which he may well be proud.

On the 13th of December, 1855, the Captain

CAPT. THEO. S. ROGERS.

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married Miss Helen M., a daughter of Dexter and Nancy (Capron) Stanley, who were among the early settlers of DuPage County. She was born in Pennsylvania, February 6, 1833, but since her second year has made her home in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers had two children, Bertha and Glen, but both died in infancy.

The Captain was elected Sheriff of DuPage County in 1860, but on entering the service of his country he left reliable deputies to perform the duties of that office. He has served as Supervisor, Township Clerk and Collector. He was a member of the Board of Town Trustees for fourteen years, and, with the exception of one year, was President during that entire time. He cast his first Presidential vote for Scott, but it is needless to say that he is now a stanch Republican, supporting that party which was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery. In 1892 he was appointed by Gov. Fifer on the Board of Equalization to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry L. Bush. He is a prominent Grand Army man, and with the exception of one year has been Commander of Naper Post No. 468, G. A. R., of Downer's Grove, since its organization. At that time he refused to have the office, but, his comrades insisting upon his accepting the position again, he is now the incumbent. He has served as Superintendent of the Agricultural Society of the county for a number of years, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity of Downer's Grove, and the Royal Arcanum of Hinsdale. He also belongs to the Loyal Legion of Illinois, the last two being societies of the Army of the Cumberland and the Army of the Tennessee.

After his return from the war, the Captain engaged in teaching school for a year, then spent one year in the insurance business, and in July, 1866, embarked in the market and provision business in Chicago. In 1871, in the great fire, he was burned out, and again in 1874, but with characteristic energy he rebuilt, retrieved his losses, and has since successfully carried on business. He now has one of the finest markets in Chicago, located at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Eighteenth Street. His possessions have all been acquired through his own earnings, and he has gained a handsome competence, but instead of using it all for selfish ends, he gives liberally to charitable and benevolent work. The needy are never turned from his door empty-handed, and probably no man has contributed so much to the poor of Downer's Grove as has Capt. Rogers. He has a beautiful home here and several lots and business houses. Throughout DuPage and Cook Counties he has a host of friends, and is held in the highest regard by all with whom he has been brought in contact.

# CAPT. PETER G. GARDNER.

CAPT. PETER G. GARDNER, one of the representative citizens of La Grange, and a man prominent in public affairs in this community, claims Ohio as his native State. He was born near Zanesville, September 12, 1842, and was the second in a family of four children, three sons and a daughter, born unto Adam and Elizabeth Gaertner. The mode of spelling the surname was changed to Gardner by the Captain. The father was born in Germany, and there grew to mature years. Having married, he came to this country, locating near Zanesville, Ohio. His wife died in 1846, after which the family was scattered, and the father joined an Ohio regiment for service in the Mexican War. He was killed in the siege of the City of Mexico.

Capt. Gardner was only four years of age at the time of his mother's death. He was bound

out to a farmer near Zanesville, and there resided until fifteen years of age, when he began working as a farm hand by the month through the summer season, and in the winter he attended the common schools. On the 17th of April, 1861, he joined Company A, of the Fifteenth Ohio Infantry, for three months' service, being among the first to respond to the call for troops. When that term had expired, he immediately re-enlisted, and was made Corporal March 7, 1862. He was appointed Sergeant January 1, 1864, and was made First Lieutenant February 9, 1865. On the 1st of January, 1864, he again enlisted for another term of three years, if the war continued so long. On the 9th of February, 1865, he was discharged as an enlisted man, to accept a commission as First Lieutenant of his old company and regiment. On the 22d of December, 1865, in Columbus, Ohio, he received his final discharge. He participated in the engagement at Philippi, W. Va., and afterwards took part in the battles of Carricks Ford, Cheat Mountain and Shiloh. He also participated in the engagement at Liberty Gap, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, and was in the entire campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, which lasted from May 1 until September 1, 1864. During all that time hardly an hour passed during which the sound of the guns could not be heard. He took part in the engagements at Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, New Hope Church, Kennesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee River, and for five weeks was in the siege of Atlanta. The army then went South, and after the battle of Franklin the regiment in which Mr. Gardner served, which formed a part of the rear-guard, had to destroy the bridge at that place. They then returned to Nashville, Tenn., with Gen. Thomas in command, and participated in the campaign. In June, 1865, Capt. Gardner was sent to western Texas, and during the month of August, with his troops, marched from Matagorda Bay to San Antonio, where he remained on duty until December, 1865. He then marched back to the Gulf of Mexico, after which he returned home. He received no serious wounds, but had some very narrow escapes. He still has in his possession the sword which he carried through the greater part of the war, and upon it is a large scar that was caused by a piece of shell striking it.

When his country no longer needed his services, Capt. Gardner returned to his home in Zanesville, Ohio, but after a short time went to visit his sister in Mattoon, Ill. The eldest brother of the family, now deceased, was in the Sixth Iowa Infantry. The Captain had not seen him since the home was broken up until the night following the battle of Shiloh, when they chanced to meet. The brother was wounded at the battle of Missionary Ridge, and was a cripple throughout the remainder of his life. George A., another brother, was a member of the same company and regiment as our subject, and is now residing in Chula, Mo., a retired farmer and prominent citizen of that place, where he is engaged in the banking business. Their sister, Catherine, is now the wife of Henry Hortinstine, a farmer residing in Chillicothe, Mo.

Removing to Clinton, Iowa, in 1866, Capt. Gardner there engaged in the fire-insurance business until 1869, when he went to Chicago, where he followed the same pursuit and where he is still engaged in business. In the spring of 1871, he came to where the town of LaGrange now stands, being the first resident of the village. Purchasing a lot on the prairie, he has made this place his home continuously since.

In June, 1869, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Gardner and Miss Maroa E. Conklin, of Darien, Wis., who died in 1873, leaving one son, Charles A., who is now in the Treasurer's office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, filling a responsible position. Our subject was again married, in December, 1874, his second union being with Miss Luella W. Humphry, of Portland, Me. They had five children, but three of the number died in infancy, and William R., a young man of much promise, died at the age of seventeen. Eugene, the youngest, is a lad of eleven years.

Mr. Gardner takes considerable interest in civic societies, especially in Masonry, in which he has taken the Thirty-second Degree. He is a member of the La Grange Lodge, and an honorary member of Garden City Lodge of Chicago. He

belongs to the Commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and to the Grand Army of the Republic. He was one of the organizers of Hiram McClintock Post No. 667, G. A. R., of La Grange, and was its first Commander. He also organized the Masonic lodge at this place, was its Master for six years, and is now High Priest of the Chapter. With the Royal Arcanum he is also connected. In his political views, he is a stanch Republican, who always gives his support to the men and measures of his party. He is now serving as Secretary of the High School Board, is Secretary and Treasurer of the Music Hall Association of La Grange, is a warm friend to education, and is a patron of all those enterprises which are calculated to uplift humanity. He is now doing a large insurance business in Chicago, and has the respect and esteem of all who know him. He is an honored member of various societies, and has won prominence through merit and ability. He was ever true to his country in her hour of peril, and for four years and a-half was actively engaged in her service, faithfully defending the Old Flag which now floats so proudly over the united nation.

# N. STARR CARRINGTON.

N. STARR CARRINGTON, who resides upon a farm on section 18, Lyons Township, is numbered among the pioneer settlers of Cook County of 1836. His residence therefore in this community covers a period of fifty-seven years. He was born in Middletown, Conn., on the 12th of December, 1816, and is a son of Henry and Susan (Starr) Carrington, both of whom were of English descent. The Starr family was founded in America in 1634. The grandfather, Nathan Starr, served in the Revolutionary War. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Carrington were born seven children, as follows: Susan, Elizabeth, Mary, Henry, Starr, Lorrania and William, but our subject is now the only one living. While in the East, the father served as cashier of the Middletown Bank. At length he determined to seek a home on the broad prairies of the West, and emigrated to Chicago, then a small town, giving little or no evidence of its future growth and importance. He there engaged in the brokerage business in connection with E. K. Hubbard until 1837, when he removed to the farm of three hundred and twenty acres which he had purchased of B. Jacobs for $12.50 per acre the year previous. Upon this farm he made his home until 1840, when he returned to Middletown, Conn., and became Treasurer and Secretary of the Savings Bank of that place. He was entirely a self-made man, and for the success of his life deserves great credit. With the Congregational Church he held membership, and his career was an honorable, upright one. He died at the advanced age of ninety-three years.

In the schools of his native town, Mr. Carrington of this sketch acquired a good business education and under the parental roof he spent his childhood days. With his father he came to Illinois, but he remained in Chicago only a short time. On leaving that place he took up his residence upon the farm which is now his home. There were no improvements upon the place, save a log cabin, which is still standing, one of the few landmarks that yet remain. Chicago was the nearest trading-point and they hauled all their grain and farm produce to that place. When he first reached that city, Mr. Carrington boarded at the old Lake Street Hotel. There was not a bridge in the place, and many portions that are now solidly built up with fine residences or business houses were then only wet prairie. Mr. Carrington now owns two hundred and twenty

acres of good land, and carries on general farming and stock-raising. Idleness is utterly foreign to his nature, and a busy and well-spent life has brought him a comfortable competence.

On the 16th of August, 1841, Mr. Carrington was joined in marriage with Miss Laura Butler, and unto them have been born eight children, namely: William H., now deceased; Susan; Mary; Elizabeth; William H.; Lorriana, deceased; Laura and Edward.

In his political affiliations, in early life, Mr. Carrington was a Whig, and since the organization of the Republican party has been one of its stanch supporters. He has been honored with some public offices, has served as Commissioner, for the past twelve years has filled the office of Justice of the Peace, and is the present incumbent. The best interests of the community have ever found in him a friend. His co-operation and support are given to worthy enterprises, and all that is calculated to benefit the community receives his assistance. The history of Cook County is well known to him, for since its early days he has watched its growth and advancement. He may truly be classed among the honored pioneers, and it is with pleasure that we present to our readers the sketch of this worthy gentleman.

# WESLEY POLK.

WESLEY POLK was a native of Kentucky. He was born in Jefferson County, on the 4th of November, 1818, and was one of six children whose parents were Edmund and Margaret Polk. Their children were H. H., James, William, Wesley and Wilson, but Henry H. is the only one now living.

Our subject was born and reared upon the home farm in Kentucky, and acquired the greater part of his education outside the school-room. He began life for himself when a young man, and was afterward dependent upon his own resources. In 1831 he left the State of his nativity and removed to Indiana, where he made his home until 1833, when he came to Illinois, making the journey by wagon. He located in Lyons Township, where he purchased a tract of wild, uncultivated land on section 21, upon which a log cabin was built. He was accompanied by his parents and family, and they experienced all the hardships and trials of life on the frontier. The Indians were still numerous in the settlement, and Chicago was the trading-point of the pioneers.

Mr. Polk grew to manhood upon the new farm, and there made his home until 1849, when, in connection with his brother H. H., and three other young men, they started with pack mules for California. They walked much of the distance, but at length after traveling for several months reached their destination. There Mr. Polk engaged in prospecting and mining from 1849 until 1851. His trip proved quite a successful one, and he returned home by way of New York City and the water route. He then came back to the farm, and to agricultural pursuits devoted his energies until the breaking out of the war, when, in 1861, prompted by patriotic impulses, he responded to the country's call for troops. He enlisted as a private, was assigned to Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and was mustered into service in Chicago. He faithfully followed the Old Flag for three years, and during that time was never either wounded or taken prisoner, but was always found at his post of duty, participating in all the engagements in which the regiment took part, a faithful and valiant defender of the Union. When mustered out he held the rank of Corporal.

When the war was over, Mr. Polk returned to the old farm, where he lived until 1881. He then

purchased the farm now owned by the family. It comprised one hundred and ninety acres of rich and valuable land, under a high state of cultivation and well improved with all the accessories and conveniences of a model farm. Mr. Polk began life a poor boy, but his career was a successful one, for he was diligent and enterprising and possessed good business ability.

In 1860 Mr. Polk was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Bielby. Her birthplace was near Utica, N. Y. They had only one child, Edmund R., who was born March 7, 1866. He attended the public schools and was graduated from the Metropolitan Business College of Chicago. On the 14th of January, 1891, he married Miss Agnes Little, and they have become the parents of one son, Wesley W. Edmund now carries on the home farm and is a wide-awake and enterprising agriculturist.

The father was called to his final rest May 23, 1893, and his remains are interred in Lyonsville Cemetery. He had the respect of all who knew him and his death was deeply mourned. In politics, he was a stalwart advocate of the Republican party and its principles, and did all in his power to insure its success. For fourteen successive years he creditably and ably filled the office of Justice of the Peace, was Township Collector, and also served as Supervisor. Socially, he was a member of the Grand Army post, and in religious belief he was a Congregationalist. Alike true in public and private life, and faithful to every trust, he had the confidence and regard of all with whom business or social relations brought him in contact.

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# CARTER H. HARRISON, Jr.

CARTER H. HARRISON, Jr., the editor of the Chicago *Times*, the leading Democratic newspaper of the city, has spent his entire life here, with the exception of three years spent in Germany and the time passed in college. The Harrison family has been prominently connected with the city's interests since an early day, and the ancestors of our subject were among those who aided in achieving the independence of this country. The family originated in England, and some of its members came from that country to the United States in the seventeenth century, locating in Virginia. It had several representatives in the Colonial army during the Revolutionary War, and Gen. William Russell, one of the maternal ancestors of our subject, won his title during that eight-years struggle. Benjamin Harrison, who first came to America, was a man of prominence in Virginia, and served as Colonial Governor. For three generations after him the blood was transmitted through a Benjamin Harrison. The fourth Benjamin had two sons, Benjamin and Carter. In direct line the descendants of the former are William Henry, Scott H. and Benjamin. Of the latter they are Robert Carter, Carter H., Carter H. (the late Mayor of the city), Carter H., Jr., of this sketch, and his little son, who also bears the name of Carter H.

The gentleman whose name heads this record was born in Chicago, on the 23d of April, 1860. His father had located here several years previous, and from that time until his death was actively connected with the welfare of the city. The son was educated in private schools until 1873, when he went to Germany. In 1876, he attended college in New York, and later was graduated from St. Ignatius' College, of Chicago. He afterwards entered Yale College, and completed the law course in that renowned institution in the Class of '83.

Returning to his home, Mr. Harrison then embarked in the real-estate business, and carried on

operations along that line for a number of years, when, in 1891, in connection with his father, he bought out the Chicago *Times*, and assumed charge of the editorial department of the paper. The *Times* is too well known to need mention here. It is an old paper, yet its success and high reputation have been greatly increased since Mr. Harrison's connection with it.

In the year 1887, our subject was united in marriage with Miss Edith Ogden, daughter of Robert N. Ogden, of New Orleans, La., and to them has been born a son, who was named for his father and grandfather. Mr. Harrison holds membership with the University Club and the Chicago Athletic Club. His connection with the *Times* at once indicates his political views to be Democratic. He is well known in his native city, his father's prominence having brought him a wide acquaintance among leading people, while his own qualities have gained for him their high regard and esteem. He possesses the same attractive manner for which the Harrison family is noted. Although yet a young man, he is recognized as one of the leading and influential citizens of the second city in the Union, and whether he should continue in newspaper work or leave the journalistic field he is sure to occupy a position of importance.

# CHRISTIAN THIELE.

CHRISTIAN THIELE, a well-known citizen of Proviso Township, this county, is a native of Germany, his birth having occurred in Hanover, on the 19th of January, 1834. His boyhood and youth were quietly passed; the common schools afforded him his educational privileges, and in his native land he learned the carpenter's trade. Thinking to better his financial condition by emigrating to the New World, in 1850 he sailed for America, and after a voyage of nine weeks landed in New York City. During the trip across the water he served as the ship's carpenter. He left home with a capital of $50, which his father gave him, and with this he started out in life in the United States, a stranger in a strange land. After remaining in New York City for a short time, he took an emigrant train to Chicago.

On reaching that place, Mr. Thiele found that his money was exhausted, but he soon secured employment as a carpenter, and thus worked for about eighteen months. He then went to what is now Addison, and worked at his chosen trade, building houses for the farmers of that locality for a period of about nine years. With the capital thus acquired, he purchased a ten-acre tract of land where the village of Proviso now stands, and has here made his home continuously since. He rented an additional tract, and turned his attention to farming, which he carries on in connection with the hay business.

In 1857, Mr. Thiele was joined in marriage with Miss Minnie Summerman, of Cook County, and unto them were born two children: Henry, who is now carrying on a grocery on Madison Street, in Oak Park, Chicago; and Sophia, wife of William Ruchty, a resident of Fullersburg. In the year 1872, the mother of this family was called to her final rest, and in 1874 Mr. Thiele was again married, his second union being with Miss Margaret Bernard, by whom he has two children, a son and daughter, Arno and Lizzie, both at home.

Mr. Thiele is now the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of valuable land in Cook County, together with a handsome brick residence, store and saloon, which are valued at $23,000. He also has a granary worth $6,000. Everything that he now possesses has been acquired through his own efforts. When he reached Chicago, he

slept for two nights in the depot, for he had not money enough to pay for lodging. Undaunted, however, by the difficulties in his path, he soon secured work, and as he was enabled to save something from his earnings, he made judicious investments of his capital, and is now numbered among the substantial citizens of this community. He may be truly called a self-made man. In his political views, Mr. Thiele is a Republican, and has served his township as Highway Commissioner.

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# ALBERT F. WEBB.

ALBERT F. WEBB, superintendent of the Stinson Stock Farm at Thornton, was born in Chicago, on the 1st of March, 1863, and is a son of Francis and Amelia (Wheeler) Webb.

The father was a native of England, born near London. In 1861, he took up his residence near Thornton, having that year crossed the Atlantic to America, and upon the farm where he located he made his home until his death, which occurred in 1881, at the age of fifty-one years. His widow still resides on the old homestead. She was born in Oxford, England, and came to America in 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Webb had a family of four children, but two of the number died in childhood. Albert F. and Bessie are the survivors. The father of this family was a well-known citizen of Thornton and vicinity for some years. For a long time he carried on a general store in the village of Thornton and did a good business in that way. At the same time he operated his farm, and it also yielded him a good income. He was not a member of any church, but was an honorable, upright man, and for several years was superintendent of a union Sabbath-school in Thornton, and was always recognized as one of the most useful and esteemed citizens of the place.

Albert F. Webb attended the public schools, where he acquired a fair English education, and at the age of sixteen years he began clerking in a grocery store in Chicago. Thus he started out in life for himself and since that time he has made his own way in the world. For a year he continued to serve as a salesman, and then began learning the carpenter's trade, which he followed for nine years. On the expiration of that period, in the spring of 1890, he became the superintendent of the Stinson Stock Farm at Thornton, which position he yet fills. This farm comprises about seven hundred acres of land and is devoted to the breeding of trotting horses and Jersey cattle. About two hundred and fifty thoroughbred trotters are kept on the farm, most of them bred under the management of Mr. Webb. His stables are extensive, are well lighted and ventilated and are models of convenience in all particulars. They were built under the personal supervision of Mr. Webb and indicate his thorough knowledge of the needs and care of horses. The farm is now a first-class stock-breeding establishment. About thirty men are employed upon the place, including several expert trainers, and altogether it is considered one of the best stock farms in the State. Since locating here Mr. Webb has also superintended the establishment of another stock farm on a similar plan at Highlands, Indiana.

In 1882, was celebrated the marriage of the subject of this sketch and Miss Winnie Wendt, daughter of Frederick Wendt, of Homewood. She was born in Germany, and came with her parents to Cook County when four years of age. Two children were born of their union, but the

son, George, died at the age of ten years. The daughter, Amy, is still with her parents.

Mr. Webb is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Independent Order of Foresters. In politics, he has been a life-long Republican, and is a warm advocate of the principles of his party. He served for two terms as School Director of Thornton. His position as Superintendent of the Stinson Stock Farm he has filled for four years, and in its management has given entire satisfaction. He is a systematic farmer and business man, a practical and enthusiastic stockman, and a public-spirited citizen.

# EDWARD P. FATCH.

EDWARD PATRICK FATCH, Clerk of the village of Wilmette, is a native of Cook County who reflects credit upon the place of his nativity. He was born in Chicago, on Saint Patrick's Day, 1867, and is a son of Theodore J. and Rose (Cassidy) Fatch, the former a native of Albany, New York, and the latter of Ireland.

T. J. Fatch is still a resident of Chicago, where he located in 1844, settling on the West Side, and has ever since been engaged in the dray and express business. He has built up a large business, and employs a number of men and teams. His father was a native of Germany, the name being originally spelled Fach. Mrs. Fatch came to America in 1851, and after living five years in Brooklyn, came to Chicago. Her father, Edward Cassidy, was a Captain in the British army, and lost his life at the battle of Waterloo. His widow, Bridget Cassidy, died in Chicago, at the age of ninety-eight years. Mr. Fatch was born in 1855, and his wife two years later.

Edward P. Fatch was educated at the school attached to the Church of the Holy Family, at Twelfth and Morgan Streets, completing the course before he was eighteen years old. He immediately entered the employ of the North American Accident Insurance Company, and continued one year. For the past nine years he has been with the Standard Life and Accident Insurance Company, for the last five years in the capacity of manager of its general agency at Chicago. He has supervision of the business of the company all over the West, which is chiefly transacted with railroad employes. His long continuance and steady progress with his present employers attest his faithfulness and business ability.

In 1890 Mr. Fatch took up his residence at Wilmette, where he built a handsome home, and in April, 1895, he was elected Clerk of the village. Since August, 1894, he has been the Wilmette correspondent of the *North Shore News*. He is a progressive, public-spirited citizen, and takes an intelligent interest in the affairs of his native country. He keeps thoroughly informed on all questions of the day, and adheres to the Republican party in matters of public policy, because its principles and practice exemplify his ideas of good government. He is a member of Ouilmette Council of the Royal Arcanum.

May 27, 1889, he was married to Miss Lavinia M. Bruno, and they are the parents of one child, Rose Louise, aged five years. Mrs. Fatch is a native of Geneva, Illinois, and is a daughter of John and Louise M. Bruno. Her father died from wounds received in the service of the United States during the Civil War.

# HENRY GREENEBAUM.

HENRY GREENEBAUM, a well-known business man of Chicago of long years' standing, is descended from very ancient and honorable families. His grandfather, Elias Greenebaum, was an iron merchant at Reipolskirchen, in Rhenish Bavaria. It is notable that this line of mercantile industry has been continued to the present, one of the leading iron houses of Chicago having been until recently conducted by great-grandsons of Elias Greenebaum. Being a Jew, the last-named was at a great social disadvantage in Germany, yet such were his energy, capability and integrity, that he was appointed Treasurer of his county. This position involved great responsibility at that time, owing to the existence in the neighborhood of a powerful bandit, who commanded a strong organization of followers, whom he ruled with despotic power. He was known by the nickname of "Schinderhannes," and acted much upon the plan of the Robin Hood of English history, who took from the rich and gave largely to the poor. For many years he was a terror to the people and officers of the region where he flourished, but was finally captured and beheaded at Mainz. During his term of official life Elias Greenebaum was compelled to maintain a strong guard about his premises continually to protect the public funds, as well as his own, from attacks of the robber king.

Jacob Greenebaum and Sarah Herz, parents of the subject of this biography, were cousins, and grandchildren of "Jakob," of Rathskirchen, who was born in the early part of the eighteenth century, and whose descendants have been active and prominent citizens in many lands. One of his sons, Herz Felsenthal, was a delegate to the synod held in Paris in 1806, by decree of Napoleon I. It was during this time that the Jews in Germany took surnames, and this family assumed that of Felsenthal. Among Jakob's great-grandchildren were Dr. Felsenthal, an eminent physician of Darmstadt, who died in 1885, and Dr. Greenebaum, who was Rabbi *emeritus* at Landau, Bavaria, and died in 1893. Dr. B. Felsenthal, of Chicago, now in his seventy-fifth year, and long known here as a man of science and public spirit, is one of the great-great-grandchildren; so also is August Blum, Cashier of the Union National Bank of Chicago; Eli B. Felsenthal, an attorney-at-law, and a Trustee of the Chicago University; also Mrs. Hannah Greenebaum Solomon, President of the National Council of Jewish Women of America. A niece of Mrs. Solomon, and representing the sixth generation from Jakob, was married in San Diego, California, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Max Lesem, in 1894.

Jacob Greenebaum was born at Reipolskirchen, and lost his father by death when he was six years old. He was brought up to commercial pursuits, having the advantage of a thorough education in the German, French and Hebrew languages, and became a merchant at Eppelsheim, in the Grand Duchy of Darmstadt. He possessed a taste for agriculture, and gradually came into possession of land in the Commune of Eppelsheim and adjoining territory, until he owned and managed a large estate. His wife, of sacred memory,

was a daughter of Michael and Jetta (Felsenthal) Herz, of Eppelsheim, where Mr. Herz was a veterinary surgeon and a livestock dealer. They were able to give their children the benefit of the best schools, and did not fail to thus perform their duty in preparing them for the stations for which they were fitted by birth and capability. In 1852 Mr. Greenebaum sold his possessions and came to Chicago to be near his sons, three of whom had preceded him by several years. He did not engage in active business after coming here, but made real-estate purchases and built a number of houses for rent. He died in 1870, at the age of seventy-three years, and was followed to the grave by a very large concourse of people, the large courthouse bell being tolled as the procession moved, May 11, 1870. His wife survived him thirteen years, reaching the age of eighty-seven years. Eight of their thirteen children came to America, the others having died before the removal of their parents from Eppelsheim, several of them in infancy. Elias, the eldest, is a prominent banker in Chicago. Michael, the second, was an iron merchant, and did an extensive business in Chicago, where he died in 1894, leaving a widow and a large and interesting family of sons and daughters. He came to America in 1846, and to Chicago the next year. Jacob, the third, died here in 1871, and Isaac in 1885. The latter was a hardware merchant, and later in life became a broker in Chicago. Henry is the next in order of birth. Hannah died while the wife of Gerhard Foreman, an old-time banker of this city. Barbara is the wife of A. Wise, of Chicago; and David S., the youngest of the family, is engaged in the banking business in the same city. Elias, Michael and Henry preceded the rest of the family to Chicago.

Henry Greenebaum was born at Eppelsheim, Germany, June 18, 1833. He received his primary education in the public schools, where he early attracted the favorable notice of the teachers and school officers. He then took up the classics at Alzey and Kaiserslautern, and only left off his literary researches when he started for America. He arrived in Chicago October 25, 1848, and at once took employment as a hardware salesman in the establishment of W. F. Dominick, who conducted a strictly cash and one-price business. Young Greenebaum found this employment congenial, especially as its conduct harmonized with his ideas of integrity and sound financial management. After two years of service, in which he did not fail to improve his opportunities, he engaged as clerk in the banking house of General R. K. Swift. Here he met many prominent citizens of the state, and his intercourse with them enhanced his knowledge of men and affairs. He was inspired with a laudable ambition to become a man of business, and he so applied himself as to be thoroughly conversant with banking in the course of four years, during which time he made a trip to Europe and formed business connections for his employer.

At the end of this period, in connection with his elder brother, Elias, a clerk in the same bank, he opened a similar business on his own account. In fact, all of the Greenebaum brothers, except Jacob, became at one time or another bankers, though not in the same bank. The subject of this sketch did not follow the limited lines of nationality or religious affiliation, but fraternized with New Englanders and Southerners, as well as the natives of the Fatherland. He was a reader and lover of books, and joined the Young Men's Library Association, in whose affairs he was an active officer, with Robert Collyer and others, until the Great Fire. He was among the early officers of the Athenæum, another literary institution after the fire, and was among the promoters of the City Library. As a member of the committee of which the late Thomas Hoyne was Chairman, he went to Springfield and aided in securing the permanent establishment of this great institution, which has grown to be one of the most important and valuable establishments of the city of his home.

He became President of the German-National Bank, which was compelled by the panic of 1877 to close its doors after a long-continued run, in which it paid eighty per cent. of its liabilities in cash, and within a comparatively short time paid the balance, with interest. The German Savings Bank, of which he was also President, had

a similar experience at the same time, and met its liabilities in the same honorable manner. The aggregate deposits of these banks in the time of their highest prosperity approximated five millions of dollars.

In his social and benevolent activities Mr. Greenebaum has accomplished a stupendous work, the simple enumeration of which almost exceeds the capacity of this article. His great heart and wide popularity are evidenced by the mere mention of these associations. He is a life member of the Chicago Historical Society, the Academy of Sciences, the Astronomical Society, and of several kindred associations. Through secret and benevolent societies he has been permitted to do more for his fellows than often falls in the way of a single man. All Jewish interests, congregational, charitable and educational, owe a heavy debt to the tireless energy and enthusiasm of Mr. Greenebaum. In 1855, at Cleveland, Ohio, he joined the nearest lodge of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, and two years later took a card of withdrawal in order to assist in instituting Rammah Lodge Number 33, of that fraternity, in Chicago. He was an active member of District Lodge Number 2 for ten years, and one of the founders of the Cleveland Orphan Asylum, of whose Board of Trustees he is still a member. At the convention of the order in 1868, at New York, as a member of the Committee on Constitution, he was largely instrumental in placing the entire body upon a Democratic basis, establishing the sovereignty of lodges. At that convention a charter was granted to District Grand Lodge Number 6, of which he became the first Grand President by unanimous choice, and twice succeeded himself. His usefulness in these and other matters is well known to the great body of the Jewish people in Chicago, and has become almost as well established in foreign lands. In June, 1885, he assisted Julius Bien, President of this order, in instituting District Grand Lodge Number 8 at Berlin, Germany. Five years later he was in attendance at the convention of the order at Richmond, Virginia, representing the Berlin District Grand Lodge, and in May, 1895, represented District No. 9, Roumania, at the convention in Cincinnati, Ohio. He has delivered many addresses in various conventions, the last being at Grand Rapids, Michigan, in February, 1892, upon "Knowledge and Character." His spoken and written matter is always clear and effective. He is an officer of the Jewish Training School, a Director in the German Altenheim, and holds membership in many other organizations.

In the purely religious institutions of his people in Chicago he has ever been foremost and efficient. Before he was of age he was Secretary of the congregation B'nai Sholom. In 1855 he withdrew to join that of Anshe Maarib, and was elected an honorary member of the congregation of B'nai Sholom. He was one of a minority in Anshe Maarib who proposed a modification of forms of Jewish worship, and was associated with Levi Rosenfeld and Lazarus Silverman as a committee to make the desired changes in the official ritual. Although the majority were favorable to their report, Mr. Greenebaum would not consent to its adoption by a mere majority, and according to his desire the reformers were induced to go out and form a new congregation, which is now known as Sinai, and is the strongest congregation in Chicago. In 1864 Mr. Greenebaum was the founder of Zion Temple on the West Side, and was its President seven years. In 1882 he was requested to take charge again, which he did for two years, and during this time the movement was started for the building of the beautiful temple of the society erected at Washington Boulevard and Ogden Avenue. In the fall of 1895 a large number of co-religionists living south of Thirty-ninth Street united to organize the Isaiah Temple, a Jewish Reform congregation, with Dr. Joseph Stoltz as Rabbi, and Mr. Greenebaum was elected the first President of the congregation by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Greenebaum was one of the foremost in placing on a firm foundation the United Hebrew Charities, formerly known as the United Hebrew Relief Association. It built and maintained a hospital on La Salle Avenue. At the laying of its corner-stone, when Mayor John B. Rice was the only speaker beside Mr. Greenebaum, the latter said: "While it is true that it is to be built and when

completed will be maintained by the Jews of Chicago, yet its doors will ever be open to any poor or sick man, without any reference to nationality, denomination, creed or color;" and his utterance was deeply applauded by the Jewish people present. He takes a just pride in the fact that he is an honorary member of Johanna Lodge, the leading organization of Jewish ladies in Chicago, devoted to charity and intellectual culture. He is also President of the Past-Presidents' Association of District Grand Lodge Number 6, I.O.B.B., and for thirty years officiated in Zion Temple as reader on the most important Jewish holiday, the eve of the Day of Atonement.

As early as 1856 he took an active part in organizing several German societies, and was President of the German Aid Society in 1861. He was the first President of the Orpheus Mannaerchor, in 1869. On account of his services in furthering the war for the preservation of the American Union, he is an honorary member of the Eighty-second Illinois Veteran Association. During the Civil War he maintained a recruiting office in Chicago at his own expense, and furnished a man to serve in the army as his representative. He was Chief Marshal on the following occasions: the Siegel Festival in 1862; the great Peace Jubilee of 1871; the opening of Humboldt Park by the German people; and the unveiling of the Humboldt monument. He was Division Marshal at the unveiling of the Fritz Reuter monument, and was Adjutant-General on German Day at the World's Fair in 1893, and also at the recent commemoration of the German victory at Sedan. It will thus be seen that he is and has been for forty years a prominent representative of the best German element in Chicago.

Mr. Greenebaum has never been a politician, and holds broad and liberal views on political, as well as religious, questions. He originally affiliated with the Democratic party, and was a warm admirer of Stephen A. Douglas, whose personal friend he was. Without his previous knowledge, he was placed on the Democratic electoral ticket in 1860. His only political office previous to that was that of Alderman from the Sixth Ward, defeating in the election the "know-nothing" candidate. In the City Council he acted as Chairman of the Finance Committee. After the war he became a Republican, and was chosen Elector-at-Large on the Presidential ticket of that party in 1872. With Charles B. Farwell, he represented Cook County on the first Equalization Board of the state, and the clear financial ideas of these two gentlemen enabled the first board to complete its business in five days. He was appointed by Governor Palmer a delegate to a national convention at Indianapolis to devise means for protecting European immigrants, and was a member of the committee which laid the matter before Congress. He was a member of the Committee on Finance to make preliminary arrangements for the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876. He was active in promoting the adoption of Chicago's park system, and was appointed a member of the West Chicago Park Commission in 1869, and was once re-appointed. He was one of the first promoters of direct trade between Chicago and Europe, and for many years his letters-of-credit were readily cashed throughout the civilized world.

In 1855 Mr. Greenebaum was married, in New York, to Miss Emily Hyman, whose birthplace is not far from that of her husband. Having been trained in the same manner and under the same customs, they have been happily united all these years in aim and thought, and are warmly welcomed in general, as well as Jewish, society. Mrs. Greenebaum sympathizes wholly with her husband's benevolent disposition, and does her part in aiding him. For twenty-two years she has been the representative of the Jewish people in the directory of the Home for the Friendless, and has fulfilled her duties in perfect accord with her associates. The only child of this couple, born August 24, 1856, was named George Washington, and died on the day which completed his first year of life. Several orphaned children of relatives have been reared by Mr. and Mrs. Greenebaum with the same loving care which their own would have received had he been spared to them.

Though still influenced much by his early German training, Mr. Greenebaum is a true Ameri-

can, loyal through and through. He is a student of literature and modern languages, of which he speaks half a dozen, and is much interested in music. He has contributed liberally to the musical culture of Chicago, and to providing a home for musical art. He is a firm believer in the power of woman in the ethical development of the world, and approves of every effort to remove her trammels and make her the equal of man in liberties and power, as she is in talent.

Mr. Greenebaum is a resident Manager at Chicago of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and has been connected with the company since the spring of 1882. His sterling character and business activity have secured for him a large business from the best element of Chicago, and won for him a deserved respect and confidence on the part of the general officers of the society. Although in his sixty-third year, he is a special favorite of the young people, to whom he is sympathetic and congenial as an associate. He is an optimist, and always pleasant and agreeable.

# PROF. DAVID S. SMITH, M. D.

PROF. D. S. SMITH, M. D., late President of the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, was born in Camden, New Jersey, April 28, 1816. His father, Isaac Smith, was born in Salem County, of that state. His mother's family name was Wheaton, a family of Welsh extraction. The sturdy, manly principles which mark the career of Professor Smith are largely due to the character he inherited from his parents. They were both noted for great force of character, and they trained their children in ways of strict righteousness and integrity. Besides this training, David received from his parents a nature full of energy and perseverance, attributes which were strong factors in leading him to a grand success in the field of labor he eventually chose as his life work. From his mother, particularly, he received a taste for learning that led him to become a most diligent student. He made rapid progress in his studies, and early evinced a strong inclination for the study of medicine. In this he was encouraged, and when only seventeen became a medical student in the office of Dr. Isaac Mulford, of Camden, New Jersey. He attended three full terms of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, and graduated in 1836.

Chicago, at that time, began to attract the enterprising youth of the East, and Dr. Smith, with his references, began practice in Chicago. He was successful from the start, and in 1837 went back to Camden to visit his parents. It was a momentous visit, as it was then that Dr. Smith attained the first insight into the then new doctrine of homœopathy. So interested did he become in the subject, that he resolved to investigate it thoroughly. He bought all the books he could find in the English language treating upon the matter, and brought them with him when he returned to Chicago. Circumstances led him to Joliet for a time, and there he studied assiduously the doctrines of Hahnemann. The world to-day knows the result of his researches. Dr. Smith brought the new science to the front to such purpose that he has been called "the Father of Western Homœopathy." He procured from the Illinois Legislature, in 1854–55, the charter of Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. The original draft of this charter was written by Dr. Smith in the law office of Abraham Lincoln at Springfield, Illinois. The achievement of conceiving and establishing this college gave to Dr. Smith great honor and credit.

Dr. Smith remained in Joliet until 1842, when he returned to Chicago. In the spring of 1843 he adopted the new system in his practice. He was thus the first physician to introduce homœopathic practice west of the Great Lakes, a region that now has six medical colleges, twice as many hospitals, and more than two thousand practitioners to represent what he stood for singly and alone. He was both surprised and gratified at the favor with which the new system was received by the public. He soon had more calls than he could respond to, and other practitioners were attracted to his side. So rapidly did the new school increase in members, that a medical body was soon formed whose power has kept pace with the other great factors in the growth of the western metropolis. Dr. Smith was naturally elected President of the Board of Trustees of Hahnemann Medical College when it was organized. He held that position until 1871, when he resigned in favor of Dr. A. E. Small. At the death of the latter he was again elected President, and held the office up to the time of his death. He was obliged to desist from his labors on account of failing health at various times, and in 1866 he went to Europe, where he spent a year in travel. His reputation had preceded him, and he was received at the various hospitals and colleges which he visited with the friendliest attention and consideration from the distinguished members of the profession. When he returned home, in 1867, he was fully restored to health, and followed his profession till the day of his death.

Dr. Smith was an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and through his mother's influence he became early imbued with a deep religious conviction. He was a man of sterling integrity and unflinching uprightness, simple in his habits, dignified, urbane and generous. His noble efforts and humane spirit were recognized when the cholera epidemic fell upon the city from 1848 to 1854. Instances of his devotion to the suffering poor at that time can be related which place him in the ranks of the most noted benefactors of the human race. He was hospitable in the extreme, and an attentive listener to all who sought his ear for counsel. Thoroughly accurate in his own habits, he was a strict disciplinarian, and demanded the same adhesion to duty which he rendered himself. In recognition of his ability, and in appreciation of his services to the cause of homœopathy, an honorary degree was conferred upon him, in 1856, by the Homœopathic Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio. In 1857 he was elected General Secretary of the American Institute of Homœopathy, in 1864 was chosen President, and in 1865 Treasurer of this national association.

Naturally, with his many professional duties, Dr. Smith never sought political honors, but he lived and died a stalwart Republican. He was President of the Second Ward Republican Club in its palmiest days, during the Hayes campaign. He was at the time of his death the honored and popular President of the old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago, which was organized in July, 1887, by those who ad voted for General Harrison in 1840.

Dr. Smith was married, in 1837, to Miss Rebecca Ann Dennis, a native of Salem, New Jersey, who survives him. She came to Chicago in 1835 with her uncle, E. H. Mulford, in whose family she resided until her marriage. Four children blessed their union, two of whom survive. The eldest is the widow of Maj. F. F. Whitehead, of the United States army. Caroline is the wife of E. L. Ely, of New York City.

Dr. Smith died in Chicago, April 29, 1891. The following resolutions were adopted by the faculty of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, and the members of the hospital staff:

"Inasmuch as we have been deeply grieved by the death of our worthy and venerable colleague, Dr. David S. Smith, we, as a faculty, in expression of deep sorrow, and in acknowledgment of his inestimable services, do hereby adopt the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we recognize first of all the loss of the profession at large, in which, as the first representative of our school of practice in this locality, his undaunted energy and marked ability during the pioneer days have given the imprint of success and of character to the modern

standard of medicine. What he knew to be right he faithfully prescribed. What he honestly believed he bravely defended and earnestly applied. To his ability and his faithfulness the followers of homœopathy owe a debt of gratitude, and the generations to come will bow in reverence to his name.

"*Resolved*, That as the President of our College and Hospital, we shall miss his guiding spirit and his encouraging presence. In all our work he has ever been a willing helper and a good adviser. His life was consecrated to the college he established and loved, and his pride was centered in her prosperity. The joy of his last days was the realization that 'Old Hahnemann' had fulfilled the desire of his heart and had become the largest homœopathic college of the world. To every student his words were an encouragement to honest ambition. To every graduate he gave the inspiration of hope.

"*Resolved*, That more than all we admire the manly qualities and the Christian character of his life. In all things he was ennobling. At all times the silent dignity of his faith gave a strength to his work. His absence will ever be mourned and his memory forever honored. In our loss we shall sacredly prize the record he leaves us.

"*Resolved*, That to his bereaved family we tender our sincere sympathy, and offer the token of love we bore our departed friend and associate in their sorrow."

# FRANCIS I. JACOBS.

FRANCIS IRVING JACOBS, a gallant veteran of the great Civil War, residing at Wilmette, was born at Spafford Hollow, Onondaga County, New York, October 4, 1846. He is the son of Rev. Milo E. and Cornelia (O'Farrel) Jacobs. Milo E. Jacobs was born in Vermont, and removed with his parents to New York in boyhood. His father, Elias Jacobs, was a native of Vermont, of German descent. Betsey Jacobs, wife of the latter, was of Welsh descent. The Jacobs family dates from early Colonial times in this country, Elnathan Jacobs, the father of Elias, having been born, probably in Vermont, in 1750.

Milo E. Jacobs was educated at Cazenovia, New York. He entered the Methodist ministry while a young man. In 1857 he went to Ogle County, Illinois, and settled on a farm. Two years later he removed to Winnebago, Illinois, where he joined the Rock River Conference, and was successively located at Lena, Richmond, Sand Lake, Lanark and other charges. He died in Winnebago, on account of an injury received in Chicago in the spring of 1874, aged fifty-one years. His widow died in Chicago in 1893, aged seventy-two years. She was born at Spafford Hollow, New York. Her father, William O'Farrel, who was born August 28, 1784, was a farmer, of Irish descent. His wife, Dinah, was a daughter of Henry and Catharine Turbush, of Fishkill, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Milo E. Jacobs had three sons and a daughter: Francis I.; Charles H., of Marble Rock, Iowa; Wilbur F., of Rockford, Illinois; and Alfaretta, who died at the age of eleven years, at Winnebago.

Francis I. Jacobs attended the public schools until the beginning of the Civil War. In August, 1861, being then fourteen years and ten months old, he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served nearly five years, beginning with Fremont's campaign in Missouri. This included the battles of Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove (where five thousand Union troops drove twenty thousand rebels from the

field), and other engagements of minor character. After the Missouri service he was taken down the river to Vicksburg, and took part in the siege of that place and other expeditions in Mississippi. Thence he went to Port Hudson, where he was stationed for some time, and later he was at Morganza Bend, Louisiana. He camped at New Orleans and various points in Louisiana. He was on the Texas frontier during the winter of 1863–64, where the regiment re-enlisted, and he received a veteran's furlough.

While returning to the front after the expiration of his furlough, Mr. Jacobs met General Banks' army on retreat from its disastrous Red River expedition. The steamers going down stream met those going up and formed a bridge, on which the army crossed from the west bank to an island in the river. This temporary bridge was instantly and readily removed before the enemy could advance and take possession. Mr. Jacobs continued to New Orleans. Later the regiment went to Pensacola by boats, thence overland to Mobile Bay, and helped capture the forts opposite the city, with severe fighting. After the capture of Mobile, they encamped three miles from the city, where pieces of iron fell in camp at the explosion of the arsenal at Mobile Bay. From here they went, by way of Selma, to Montgomery, Alabama, and heard of Lee's surrender on the march.

Mr. Jacobs was soon afterward sent to New Orleans, and thence went on an expedition to Sabine Pass, Columbus and Houston, Texas. While on the levee at Morganza Bend, Louisiana, he was detailed to serve in the artillery force. Being surprised by the enemy while saddling a horse, he received a kick from the animal, in consequence of its pain at being shot. This constituted the only injury he received during his service of four years and ten months, though frequently exposed to a galling fire. He was captured that evening and marched about a mile to the enemy's camp. Being unable to walk on account of lameness from the kick of the horse, he was assigned to an ambulance, and helped to care for the wounded. During the night a Union ambulance corps arrived, under cover of a flag of truce, and by claiming to be wounded he was taken in the wagon to the Union camp. Among several hundreds of his comrades captured on that day, most were kept prisoners for eighteen months, and many were starved and killed. While on duty guarding a plantation in Texas, he was offered the use of a large cotton plantation for three years, free of cost. The owner was about to leave the state for fear of arrest for treason, and thought he could leave his property in no safer hands than those of a Union soldier; but his offer was declined. During his service he traveled over 13,000 miles, marching on foot about one-fourth of that distance, and took part in four battles and thirteen skirmishes.

After the war he was engaged in stock-farming at Downer's Grove, Illinois, where he reared thoroughbred horses and cattle. In the fall of 1871, he moved to Chicago, where he was employed in overseeing preparations for rebuilding the burned city. He was also engaged in buying old iron for an eastern foundry. For two years he was engaged in the grocery trade on West Madison Street, and two years in commission business on South Water Street. Five years were spent in the office of the "Panhandle" Railroad, at Crown Point, Indiana. The next six years were passed on a stock farm in Franklin County, Iowa, breeding high-grade horses, cattle and swine. Since 1887 he has been connected with the commission firm of Wayne & Low, on South Water Street, Chicago, taking charge of their butter trade.

Since the fall of 1894 Mr. Jacobs has lived at Wilmette, where he built a pleasant home. His business career has been marked by integrity, activity and thoroughness.

He was married, in 1869, to Miss Julia Flora Hudson, daughter of Horace Hudson, of Winnebago, Illinois. They have one adopted child, Edith Wilson Jacobs. Mr. Jacobs is a member of George H. Thomas Post Number 5, Grand Army of the Republic. While living at Crown Point he joined the Masonic order. He takes considerable interest in public affairs, and gives his enthusiastic support to Republican candidates and principles.

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GEN. HERMANN LIEB

# HERMANN LIEB.

GEN. HERMANN LIEB, who has distinguished himself in both military and civil life in the United States, was born in Chateau Hard, near Ermatingen, on the shore of Lake Constance, Switzerland. The family is among the oldest in Switzerland.

General Lieb's father, Frederick Lieb, was sent to London by his father, Siegmund Lieb, in 1809, to study the English system of cotton manufacturing, which he introduced in Russia.

In 1817 Frederick Lieb married Henriette Von Vosmer, of noble family, born in Schleswig-Holstein, then belonging to Denmark. Returning to Switzerland in 1825, having amassed a considerable fortune, Mr. Lieb settled upon the beautifully situated estate he had purchased, to pass the remainder of his life in pursuits congenial to his studious habits. Frederick Lieb's family consisted of four sons and two daughters.

Until twelve years of age, Hermann Lieb, the subject of this biography, attended the Constance public schools, after which he was sent to a German preparatory school, and from there to French Switzerland to perfect himself in the French language. At the age of nineteen he joined his oldest brother, who was in Paris engaged in the exporting and importing trade, in connection with Russian houses. The Revolution of 1848 disarranged commercial affairs, and young Lieb, being an enthusiastic Republican, served in the *Garde Mobile* until the corps was mustered out. In 1851 he left Paris for the United States for the purpose of establishing a branch house of his brother's business in New York, but the illness and death of the latter frustrated this plan. Returning to Paris and becoming dissatisfied with the conditions there, after a few months' stay he again left for New York. Spending a few years in the latter city and in Boston and Cincinnati, he finally settled in Decatur, Illinois, where, in 1859, he commenced the study of law.

At the outbreak of the late Civil War Mr. Lieb enlisted as a private in Company B, Eighth Illinois Infantry, Col. Richard J. Oglesby commanding. On the 25th of July, 1861, he was elected captain of the company. He took part in the campaigns for the reduction of Forts Donelson and Henry, the battle of Shiloh and siege of Corinth. In 1862 he was promoted to major of the regiment, which formed part of Gen. John A. Logan's division, and participated in the campaign into northern Mississippi, and afterward down the Mississippi River. He was one of the first to respond to the President's proclamation for the organization of colored troops, and was appointed colonel of the Ninth Louisiana Colored Volunteer Infantry. While the regiment was being recruited he served on the staff of Gen. John D. Stevenson, in charge of the skirmishers of his brigade, sharing its fortunes in the battles of Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Big Black Bridge and the assault on Vicksburg.

In June Colonel Lieb returned to his regiment at Milliken's Bend, and while in command was

attacked by General McCulloch's Texas Rangers, whom he repulsed with great slaughter. Benson J. Lossing's "History of the Civil War" contains the following account of this important engagement, on the right bank of the Mississippi River, to which Grant attributed the safety of the supplies of his whole army at Young's Point:

"Pemberton's only hope for deliverance was in the ability of Johnston to compel Grant to raise the siege. He was informed that General Taylor would endeavor, with eight thousand men from Richmond, Louisiana, to open communication with him from the west side of the river. Already Taylor had sent between two and three thousand troops under Gen. Henry McCulloch (brother of Ben, killed at Pea Ridge) to strike a blow. It was leveled at a little force, chiefly of colored troops, called the African Brigade, stationed at Milliken's Bend, composed of about fourteen hundred effective men, of whom all but one hundred and sixty (of the Twenty-third Iowa) were negroes. McCulloch's blow fell first on the Ninth Louisiana, commanded by Col. H. Lieb, who went out on a reconnoissance from Milliken's Bend toward Richmond on the 6th of June, preceded by two companies of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry, Captain Anderson in command. Lieb went within three miles of Richmond, when he encountered Taylor's pickets and fell slowly back; it was evident that a heavy force was in his front. Very soon some of the cavalry came dashing back, hotly pursued, when Lieb formed his troops in battle order, and with one volley dispersed the pursuers. He continued to fall back slowly, and the Confederates in strong numbers, horse and foot, pursued nearly up to the earthwork at the Bend. It was now night, and the Confederates lay on their arms, expecting to make an easy conquest of the Union forces in the morning. The latter were on the alert, and when, at three o'clock A. M., the Confederates returned to the assault, with the cry of 'No quarter,' they were met by a volley that made them recoil for a moment; but before the inexperienced blacks could fire more than another volley, they had rushed over the intrenchment. Then occurred a most sanguinary hand to hand fight for several minutes, with bayonets and clubbed muskets, the colored troops contesting every inch of ground with the greatest obstinacy and answering the question, 'Will the negoes fight?' with a distinct affirmative. Combatants were found after the struggle close together, mutually transfixed, the white and the black face, the master and slave, close together and equal in death."

Having received a bullet in his left thigh, Colonel Lieb went North on a leave of absence. Upon his return he was ordered by General Grant to organize a heavy artillery regiment and to take charge of the defenses of Vicksburg. This regiment was formed by collecting from the various contraband camps sixteen hundred able-bodied colored men, who were put under European military discipline by Colonel Lieb. A splendidly drilled regiment was the result. He also established battalion schools in which these colored soldiers were taught the elementary branches of learning, and many of these men have since occupied important political positions in the state of Mississippi, thus verifying the opinion the Colonel always has held—that the army is a civilizer. Colonel Lieb was appointed brigader-general for meritorious services in the field in 1865, and was mustered out in 1866, having served five years and one month.

Locating permanently in Chicago in 1868, having removed his business from Springfield, Illinois (the publication of the *Abend Zeitung*), the General plunged into the political campaign of 1869, with his famed reputation for thoroughness and energy. Since 1869 the General has been identified with the Democratic party.

In 1873, after being admitted to the practice of law, General Lieb was elected county clerk of Cook County, serving four years. At that time the county clerk was clerk of the County Court, the Probate Court and clerk of the County Commissioners. Until his term of office Cook County had no map of its real estate. He had one made and perfected which has been of incalculable value to its owners and dealers in real estate. In 1879 he was appointed by Mayor Harrison su-

perintendent of the water department of Chicago, which office he held for six years. In 1885 S. Corning Judd, Postmaster of Chicago, appointed the General to be superintendent of second class matter, and latter of the registry department. In 1889 the General was elected county commissioner of Cook County and the next year re-elected for a second term. He was a strong advocate of the cottage system for the insane, and several cottages were constructed during his terms of service. He also advocated the employment of the insane in various light manufactories and on the farm, which employment proved very beneficial to the health of the patients. Discovering many old soldiers in the poorhouse, a way was provided for their admittance to various soldiers' homes, or they were furnished with employment in positions which they were found competent to fill.

In 1895 the General was appointed to the superintendency of Postal Station "A," North Division of the city of Chicago. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Masonic order and of Swiss and German benevolent societies. Though not identified with any religious body, he is a stanch supporter of good morals, and attends Unity Church (Unitarian), with which denomination his family is connected.

General Lieb was married in 1869 to Miss Sarah Hill Stevens, of Somerset County, Maine. Like her talented husband, Mrs. Lieb is a writer of recognized worth, and is the author of a child's history of Michigan, a work of wide popularity.

Among the best known works of General Lieb are: "The Protective Tariff," published in 1887, reaching six editions; "The Foes of the French Revolution of 1789," published in 1890; and the "Life of Emperor William I. and the German People," in 1891. Four sons have been given to General and Mrs. Lieb, Frederick Carl, Hermann, Thomas Jefferson and Francis Keller Lieb. The eldest died in 1878, and the third in 1892; both are buried in Rosehill Cemetery. A disinterested patriot, a scholarly and benevolent gentleman and a brave soldier, General Lieb's history offers a most worthy example for the emulation of American youth.

# SOREN N. NIELSEN.

SOREN N. NIELSEN, born December 16, 1857, in Sultum Vensgssel, Denmark, came to America in 1884, and has been a resident of Chicago for fifteen years. He is the son of Nels C. and Johanna Nielsen, and is the third of a family of five children born to that couple, of whom three are still living. His father was a farmer and died in Denmark at the age of seventy-five years. His mother attained the same ripe old age and sleeps in the sod of her native land.

After attending the common schools, young Soren, at the age of fourteen years, entered upon a seven years' apprenticeship to the trade of a stone mason, working at other occupations during the months when the harsh Danish winter rendered the handling of blocks of stone a physical impossibility. Having become a journeyman, he went to Copenhagen and worked at his trade in that city for four years, and for two years at other cities. During the winters of these six years, when comparative idleness was enforced upon him, he supplemented his early education by attending college at Copenhagen and Colelde Moen; his aggregate attendance at these two institutions being about a year and a-half.

Encouraged by reports from Danish emigrants

to America, he determined to follow in their footsteps, and in the spring of 1884 (as has been already said) he came to Chicago. For ten years he worked as a journeyman. At the end of his first decade of residence he found himself able, through industry, sobriety and prudent management, to engage in business on his own account. In the conduct of his own affairs he has displayed the same qualities, and he is to-day a busy and prosperous contractor, having erected buildings in all parts of the city.

When thirty-four years of age, in 1891, he married. He chose for his wife one of his own countrywomen, Christine Jorgensen. Mrs. Nielsen was born in Denmark June 10, 1861, and came to Chicago when seventeen years old. Two children have been born of the marriage—Elker and Margaret.

Mr. Nielsen is an active and prominent member of Trinity Lutheran Church, having been for a time trustee and secretary of that organization. He also belongs to the Young People's Association, and was for several years a member of the Society Dania.

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# FREDERICK W. HANSEN.

FREDERICK WILLIAM HANSEN was born at Assens Fyen, Denmark, July 3, 1865. He is the son of Lars Peter Hansen, who for a quarter of a century was the only mail carrier of that place. He died in 1879. Mr. Hansen's mother was Catherine, and is still living, making her home in Chicago. He is the second of a family of six children, all of whom grew to maturity.

Like a majority of the Danish boys of his class he attended school until he was fourteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to a trade. The trade chosen for him was that of a baker, and he served the required term of five years. The first three were spent with one Jacob Supply, of Udby Kro, the last two at Copenhagen, in the largest confectionery establishment of the Danish capital. After becoming a journeyman he worked for various firms, and finally removed to Stavanger, Norway. There he remained three years, having charge of one of the largest confectioneries in that city. Here, in 1886, he was married, his bride being a Norwegian maiden, Miss Kitty, the youngest child of Typograf O. Aadnesen.

Two years later, in 1888, he crossed the water and came to Chicago. When he reached this city his cash capital was but thirty-five cents, yet he possessed what was of far more value—health, strength and pluck. Recognizing that work of some sort was in immediate and urgent necessity he secured employment as a laborer. Four weeks later he found work at his trade. At first his weekly wage was small, but his skill being soon recognized he was rapidly promoted until he became foreman. He filled this position in several establishments before engaging in business for himself, which he did in 1893, at No. 353 Erie Street. Disposing of this place after eight months he removed to Oak Park, but remained there only a short time. In 1894 he opened his present bakery at No. 447 West Chicago Avenue. Here he has prospered greatly and carries on a large and remunerative trade. In 1898 he opened a branch at No. 353 West Erie Street, the location where he had opened his first establishment ten years before. He employs ten bakers and uses four delivery wagons, selling both at wholesale and retail.

Mr. and Mrs. Hansen have five children, Anton, Oluf, Kitty, Lillie and Willie, the eldest having been born in Norway. Mr. Hansen is a member of Humboldt Park Council of the Royal Arcanum, and of the Society Dania. In 1896 he purchased a summer house at Druces Lake, Illinois, where his family spends the heated term, and in 1898, the three-story brick building on Chicago Avenue, where he resides and does business. In 1899 Mr. Hansen, his wife and three of their children, made an extended trip to Europe, visiting the countries of Norway, Denmark and Germany, and renewing the associations of their youth.

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# GEORGE SCHROEDER.

GEORGE SCHROEDER, although a native Chicagoan, is descended from a well-known and highly esteemed family of Hesse-Darmstadt. His father was John M. Schroeder, and his mother, Margaret Goetzinger, of Bingen, Germany. To this couple were born eleven children, five of whom are yet living: Katharine, wife of A. W. Wendt; George; Louisa, Mrs. Frank Urson; Lena, who is married to F. W. Englehardt; and Emma.

The elder Mr. Schroeder, as has been said, was a native of Hesse-Darmstadt. He received his early education in the parish school, Lutheran, of his native place, and later learned the cabinet-maker's trade. In 1849 he left the Fatherland for the new world, proceeding at once to Chicago, after landing on American shores. It was an unattractive place in those days, but Mr. Schroeder was neither repelled nor discouraged. He had faith in the city's future, and with that resolute determination which is characteristic of his race and nation, at once set to work to hew out his own road to success. For a few years he worked at his trade, but about 1858 opened a grocery store and meat market at the intersection of Ashland and Austin Avenues. He was the pioneer in these lines of trade in that section of the city, and his business prospered. He continued it until 1871, when he believed he perceived better prospects in the hotel and saloon-keeping business. Accordingly, disposing of his market and grocery, he opened an establishment of this character at No. 501 West Chicago Avenue. There he remained until his death, which occurred March 20, 1890. His widow still survives him.

John M. Schroeder was a genial, whole-souled man, fond of social pleasures and readily making and keeping friends. He was an earnest Republican in politics and took an active interest in advancing his party's welfare, yet he never yearned for office. In social and fraternal organizations he always felt at home and was both a Mason (belonging to Mithra Lodge No. 410, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons) and an Odd Fellow, being connected with Goethe Lodge, No. 329, of that order. Both he and his family attended the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

George Schroeder, whose name heads the present sketch, was born at Chicago, March 23, 1859. He was educated in the public schools and at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, taking a two years' commercial course in that institution. On receiving his diploma he entered the employ of J. S. Kirk & Company, the well-known soap manufacturers, and has remained with that concern twenty-five years. Beginning

in an exceedingly subordinate position, he has gradually worked his way upward in its service through unflagging industry and unquestionable fidelity. At present he holds the position of secretary of the company.

He belongs to Garden City Lodge No. 141, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, to the Royal League, the Royal Arcanum and the North American Union. On national issues he votes with the Republican party, but in municipal elections he rises above mere partisanship.

December 8, 1881, he was married to Miss Mathilde, daughter of Henry Grusendorf, whose biography may be found elsewhere in this volume. She has borne him three children: Edward, George and Dorothea. Mr. Schroeder and his family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

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# CHRISTIAN W. EISEL.

CHRISTIAN WILLIAM EISEL. Among the most prominent and energetic citizens of the city of Chicago who have attained a comfortable position through their own ability and industry, many are the sons of good old German families. This nation of people is one of strong characteristics, steadfast minds and sturdy muscular ability. They are equal to the endurance of more hardships and disappointments than almost any other on the globe. Christian William Eisel was born in Mulhausen, Saxony, Germany, July 26, 1865, a son of Henry August and Christina Mary (Marshall) Eisel.

Henry A. Eisel, born January 2, 1832, in Germany, died in Chicago September 16, 1890, and his remains were interred in Oakwoods Cemetery. He was a brewer, conducting his own establishment in his native land for seven years. Subsequent to the sale of this property he entered the German army and fought all through the Franco-Prussian War. In the spring of the year 1872 he emigrated from his native land, arriving in America May 4 of the same year. He came to America on the vessel "Duringer," which was later sold to the Russian government. He became occupied at his trade and was at the head of the malters in Seipp's brewery until the time of his death, covering a period of sixteen years. He purchased property at No. 2919 Vernon Avenue, where he resided until his death.

Christian W. Eisel attended public school until he reached the age of thirteen years, when he entered the vast school of experience. He was with F. D. Reynolds, at the carpenter trade five years and then began contracting on his own account. His first building was erected at No. 6507 Stewart Avenue. He continued the business sixteen months, during which time he held contracts for six dwellings in Englewood. He was employed by William Graham subsequent to this time and was also with other concerns. He had charge of interior finishing under C. J. L. Meyer, and for eighteen months had charge of the interior finishing for the Interior Finishing Company at North Pier, being with this establishment four and one-half years in all. He worked on such buildings as the residence of Elmer Washburne, Hyde Park Hotel, Ozark Flats, the residence of C. W. Lasher, in Lake View, Metropole Hotel and Unity Building. He was bridge foreman in the Civil Service two and one-half years, being the only man who ever received a percentage of 100 on both mental and physical examinations. He also worked for the

city of Chicago as carpenter. He is connected with the Civil Service Club, and is independent in his political views.

He was married April 24, 1888, to Miss Henrietta Sophia, daughter of John and Minnie (Hempel) John. Mrs. Eisel was born April 13, 1868, at No. 121 Mohawk Street, Chicago. Her sister, Minnie, married Peter Hilt and resides at No. 547 School Street. Her father was born April 3, 1828, in Germany, and came to America at the age of twelve years, locating in New York. He removed to Chicago in 1847. Mrs. John was born November 24, 1839, in Germany. Her first husband was William Siedschlag, and their child, Tena, died on the ocean. The children of Mr. and Mrs. John were named as follows: Minnie, John (deceased), Charles, Annie, Henrietta, Henry, Mary, Emma (deceased), Rose (deceased) and George. Emma and Rose were twins.

The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Eisel, Christian Hempel, came to America with her parents. His children were William, Frederick, Minnie and Gottlieb. The last-named resides at No. 121 Mohawk Street, Chicago. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Eisel are as follows: Anna Mary, born January 27, 1889; Irene Odette, July 4, 1894; Grant Lancelot, November 24, 1895; and Lincoln Archibald, born February 12, 1897, died April 11, 1898.

A member of the Independent Order of Foresters, Mr. Eisel is Past Chief Ranger and for twelve terms has been financial secretary of Logan Court No. 117. He is also connected with the Carpenters' Union. Mr. Eisel is a man of clear, far-seeing mind, sound in judgment, and is never found wanting in a matter of duty. He is honored and respected, being beloved by family and friends. He was reared a Protestant and is true to the teachings of his fathers.

# JOHN MUELLER.

JOHN MUELLER. Of all cities in the United States Chicago is, perhaps, the most cosmopolitan, and among her citizens of foreign birth or lineage she has none more sturdy, more enterprising, more thrifty nor more honest than are the children of the Fatherland who, while tenderly loving the land of their birth, are yet devotedly loyal to the country of their adoption.

Of such is John Mueller, a successful business man, whose coal and wood yard is located on West Chicago Avenue. His birthplace is Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, where he first saw the light April 14, 1836. His parents were Henry and Marie Mueller, and under their command he attended his parish school until he reached the age of sixteen years. Following the custom of his native country, he began to work immediately after leaving school. For some years he found employment on a farm. The remuneration was small and the work hard, and in 1866 he resolved to change his conditions. In other words he emigrated. On reaching America he proceeded at once to Chicago. At the beginning the outlook was not encouraging, and for a time he worked as a stevedore along the docks and for a year as helper in one of the round houses of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company.

Little by little, however, his industry and thrift enabled him to accumulate money. With his savings he bought a team and wagon, and embarked in business for himself. Industry and fidelity still stood him in good stead, and in 1883 he bought the property at Nos. 573 and 575

West Chicago Avenue, where for twelve years he conducted a prosperous business as a dealer in coal and wood. In 1895 he retired from active business.

Before leaving Germany he was married to Miss Mary Kummerow, the date of their wedding being October 15, 1864. Mrs. Mueller's father was Frederick Kummerow. The fruit of this marriage has been six sons, Frederick, Henry, William, Albert, Robert and Herman. In politics Mr. Mueller is a Republican. The family attends St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church.

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# JAMES PENDERGAST.

JAMES PENDERGAST, one of Chicago's retired successful contractors, was born February 11, 1840, in Watertown, Massachusetts. He comes of an old and highly respected family, and his ancestors have made a list to be proud of, by the profitable lives they led. His parents were Pierce and Catherine (Burk) Pendergast, and his father was for many years a resident of Waltham, Massachusetts.

Pierce Pendergast was born in County Galway, Ireland. He was married in 1838, and brought his bride directly to America. He located in Waltham and worked the remainder of his life in the bleaching factory in that city. He died in November of the year 1858, in the prime of his life, at the age of thirty-six years. He was a Catholic and his remains were interred at Waltham.

Mrs. Pendergast, mother of the man whose name heads this article, was born in County Galway, Ireland, and died in Waltham in 1878, her remains being buried at that place. Her children are accounted for as follows: James; John, who died at the age of four years; Pierce, who died in 1894; Thomas, a watchmaker in Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Mary, who married Dr. Murphy, and resides in Chelsea, Massachusetts; and Frank, who died in 1888.

James Pendergast attended school until he reached the age of thirteen years, and then spent three years learning the trade of a house painter. In 1867 he located in Elgin, Illinois, and since that time has contracted in his line of business. In May, 1871, he came to Chicago, and opened a shop for his own interests, on Randolph Street. When the great fire of October, 1871, struck Chicago, like a pall, ruining the works and plans of men, his loss was with the rest, but he did not give up and flee from the scene of disaster, as did many, but stayed in the nearly destroyed city, and his contracts were among the largest and his business was better than ever before. He can truly be said to have helped build up the charred city and his credit is given him in success in his subsequent undertakings. He has retired from his active business in that line and is enjoying the fruits of his labor.

Mr. Pendergast has been very energetic and ambitious, and in 1892 he was enabled to build a residence at No. 6518 Jackson Avenue, where he has lived, with his family, since that time. Conducive to the well-doing and well-being of the majority of men, is a happy, congenial companion and a harmonious married life. Such has been the good fortune of Mr. Pendergast. He married Bridget Clark, a native of County Lowe, Ireland, in June, 1859.

He is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters and is an upholder of the principles and candidates of the Republican party.

# JAMES W. RICH.

JAMES WILSON RICH is of English lineage, his great-grandfather having come from England to New England in 1765, eleven years before the first musket was fired in the cause of the colonies against the crown. He settled at Boston, where, too, he died, but not until he had heard of the surrender of Cornwallis to the half-clothed, poorly fed, ill paid patriots led by Washington. His son, Eli Rich, the grandfather of James W. Rich, enlisted in the Continental army when but a boy of fifteen, and served until the struggle had been won.

Then the youthful veteran took his government land warrant and set out for Genesee County, New York, where he entered upon one hundred and sixty acres of land, near Avon. There he made for himself a home and became an honored and prominent citizen. He married a lady from Holland, who bore him three sons and two daughters. He lived to be ninety-nine years old, his wife dying at the age of ninety-eight.

The father of the subject of this article was the youngest of the sons, and bore his father's Christian name, Eli. He was a farmer, and three times married. His first wife, mother of James Wilson Rich, was Laura Johnson. Her son, J. W., was born at Avon, October 4, 1833, and she died in 1836, soon after the birth of Nelson, her second son. About a year afterward the elder Rich married Miss Laura Dowd. Of this second marriage there were born four children, named as follows: Judson, Watson, Lewis M. and Mary. Of these Judson died of injury received in the Civil War, in which he was a gallant soldier. Watson is a letter carrier of Chicago, residing on West Chicago Avenue, near Robey Street; Lewis M. lives at Naperville, Illinois; and Mary is the wife of Mr. Halman, of Chicago.

In 1839 Eli Rich removed with his family to Naperville, Illinois, where he resumed farming. Here, in 1846, his second wife died. He subsequently married Lucy Kinzman, who died in 1872, without issue. Ten years later the sturdy old pioneer was himself laid to rest, universally mourned by the community of which he had been so valued a member and which had learned to appreciate his worth.

James Wilson Rich remained upon his father's farm until he had reached the age of sixteen, when his ardent, adventurous disposition prompted him to hew out his own path to that fortune and success which lies so near the grasp of many men who lack the perception and nerve necessary to attain them. Mr. Rich was not one of these, as the story of his early struggles and final triumph will show. He came to Chicago in 1849, a penniless boy, and worked for his board, with the privilege of attending school, for be it remembered that educational facilities at Naperville in those early days were of the most meager sort. A private school near the corner of Lake and

State Streets, kept by Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway, and another at the corner of Clark and Washington, gave him his first training, and the necessity for hard work, which in those days always confronted him, was constantly interrupting his attendance. He must labor, if he would live, and it is to those early years of patient, poorly requitted toil that he owes his present ease, no less than a measure of his sterling, virile manhood. In those early years he regarded no honest work as degrading, doing whatever came nearest hand and following the Scriptural injunction to "do it with his might."

By the year 1860, his patient industry, joined to habits of abstemiousness and thrift, enabled him to engage in business for himself, as a grocer in Chicago. Integrity and fidelity brought him success. His venture prospered, but the great conflagration of 1871 speedily swept away the accumulation of years. When the ashes cooled he found his possessions reduced to five vacant lots. But resolution such as his is not easily daunted, and within thirty days he was once more selling groceries in a temporary structure erected on the site of his former shop. In 1884 he retired from business, a comparatively young man, yet with a comfortable competence, to which he has since added.

The career of Mr. Rich affords much food for reflection. Not only does it exemplify the opportunities which Chicago offers to youths of pluck and vim, but it also serves to illustrate the truth that men of his character and ability can be architects of their own fortunes, provided they lay the same foundations as he.

He was married February 6, 1856, to Miss Mary Bergman, a lady born in Germany, but a resident of Chicago since reaching the age of six years. They have three children, James E., William H. and Lucy A., their daughter being the wife of Mr. Edward Weinberg, of Chicago. In religious faith Mr. Rich is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which body all his family number among the consistent and repected members. In politics he is a Republican, his first vote having been cast for John C. Fremont. He has, however, never been an aspirant for any public office.

# WAYNE KINYON.

WAYNE KINYON, who holds a responsible position with one of the largest packing concerns in Chicago, was born in the vicinity of Lyden, Cook County, on the Oplain River, May 8, 1842. He is a son of James Hamilton and Sally (Dunlap) Kinyon, and is truly a citizen of the United States.

James H. Kinyon was born December 19, 1812, in Balston Spa, New York, and came to Illinois in 1836. He passed away from this world at his residence at No. 508 South Randolph Street, in Champaign, Illinois, September 18, 1889. James Kinyon lost his parents when he was a small boy, and was reared by his grandmother. At an early age he left her and went south to Florida. He located first at Troy Grove, La Salle County, after coming to Illinois, and later removed to Cook County. He fought in the Seminole War, and later went into trading, traveling up the Illinois River.

He was married, January 19, 1839, to Miss Sally Dunlap. He was a machinist by trade and found little to do in his line at the last-mentioned location, so decided to change his residence. He

located in Chicago in 1841, which was a dull place at that time; consequently he went to Lyden, where for several years he kept tavern and cultivated the soil. In 1851 Chicago had begun to boom and manufacturing to prosper, and Mr. Kinyon returned, renewing work at his chosen trade in this vicinity. He was employed by some of the largest manufacturers and continued at active labor until his hearing began to fail him, when he was obliged to seek other occupation.

With R. K. Swift he went into the business of banking, but went down with others in the panic of 1857. In 1869 he was forced to succumb to failing health and take a rest. He purchased the residence where he spent the remainder of his days and cultivated small fruits for the pleasure derived from the occupation. During his active life he invented many machines which were patented to the advantage of others undeserving. At an early age he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church and was a devout and consistent Christian. At his death his remains were interred in Rose Hill Cemetery. He was the father of three children. Florida Virginia was the first, and was born February 14, 1840, in Cosnovia, Cook County, Illinois. She died October 31, 1869, and her remains were interred at San Francisco, California. She married Wilbur F. Hitchcock November 18, 1855, and her children were named: Nellie, Edgar, Walter, Bella and Wilbur. Nellie, the oldest of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock, married Mr. Anthony, and resides in San Francisco, California. She has three interesting children: Gerald, Helen and Virginia.

Wayne is next in order of birth. Emmet James was born on a farm near Lyden, Cook County, Illinois, April 10, 1848. He resides in Chicago and has never married. James H. Kinyon was associated with James H. Hollingsworth in the invention of the cotton gin, which is used at the present time. He was later with Sylvester Marsh, and they invented and set up a number of wheat dryers in several of the large lake bordering cities, and this industry developed into a great business to their profit. Mrs. J. H. Kinyon, mother of the man whose name heads this article, comes of a family which ranks among the oldest settlers of Cook County. Their list is voluminous and well preserved in the annals of the county.

Wayne Kinyon was at school until he reached the age of seventeen years, receiving the education which proves an advantage to all who are fortunate enough to obtain it. He attended Gleason's private academy on the West Side, Snow's private school on Adams Street, Ogden public school, and Sloan's Business College. When twelve years of age, before leaving school, he was in the employ of H. C. Van Schak, on Michigan Street, a part of two years, this being a hardware store. He subsequently went into the banking house of F. M. Kerwin & Company, in St. Charles, Illinois. Both partners died on the same day after Mr. Kinyon had been with them eighteen months. He was one year with F. H. Benson & Company, at No. 46 Clark Street. He visited in Iowa at several different points, which occupied him one year, and at the age of seventeen years he went into the service of the Rosehill Cemetery Company as clerk. In 1864 he was made resident superintendent and remained thus until 1867.

He subsequently went to Iowa City, Iowa, and engaged in the sale of agricultural machinery and seeds. He dealt in heavy farm machinery, and in 1877 returned to Chicago and entered the employ of George W. Higgins Packing Company as weighing master one year. Mr. Higgins left the company and placed Mr. Kinyon in charge of the storage and warehouse. In the year 1890 he leased the storage department, with Henry D. Gilbert, and continued thus occupied until May, 1892.

At this date Mr. Kinyon entered the service of Armour & Company as superintendent of the sweet pickle department. He retains this position and is a valued and honored employe. He has control of three hundred and forty-four men, the business having developed under his management from work that used ninety hands. He is given full credit for his share in the growth and is rewarded accordingly.

Conducive to the success and general welfare of a man is a genial, helpful life companion. He

was married, January 5, 1864, to Miss Ellen Augusta Reals, daughter of Frederick and Adelia (Hungerford) Reals. Mrs. Kinyon is all that could be desired in a wife, and is possessed of a refined, gentle disposition. She was born December 22, 1842, in Jamesville, Onondaga County, New York. Her parents never came to Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Kinyon have five children, each of whom is mentioned at some length. Frederick Reals, the eldest, was born in Chicago December 9, 1864, and died in Iowa City, Iowa, November 20, 1874, his remains being interred in the family lot at Rosehill Cemetery. Robert Dunlap, born in Iowa City February 14, 1868, married Martha Ferrell, of Belleville, Iowa. He resides on Marshfield Avenue, Chicago, and is a shipping clerk, under his father's supervision, for Armour & Company. Nellie Virginia, born February 6, 1874, in Iowa City, Iowa, died in Chicago January 10, 1883. Wayne James, born in Chicago May 24, 1879, died January 25, 1883. Earle Clark, born in Chicago July 28, 1883, is attending the Sherwood public school.

Wayne Kinyon was reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is true to the teachings of his parents. He is loyal to the interests of the Republican party, voting in favor of the candidates of this party at all opportunities. Being of a thrifty and economical nature, Mr. Kinyon desired to obtain a home of his own and purchased at No. 5512 Armour Avenue, in 1886, and has since resided at this number. He is a man of genial temperament, a good neighbor and influential at all times for all measures which tend to uplift or benefit mankind.

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# CHARLES LARSEN.

CHARLES LARSEN is a native of Svendberg, Denmark, and was born in that place July 20, 1844. His father was Lars Christensen, who was a weaver by trade and passed his life in his native town. He was born in 1811 and died in the year 1898. His wife survives him and is living in Denmark. They had four children, all of whom are living. Mr. Charles Larsen is the oldest son and third child of this family.

He went when six years of age to live with an uncle and at the age of eleven years went to sea, and the next thirteen years of his life were most eventful. He sailed to nearly all of the ports of both this and the old world, making voyages to Japan, China, California and other countries. He was once shipwrecked on a voyage to California and later on a trip to Newfoundland and was cast away and endured great hardships. Tiring of the dangers of a life at sea, he came to this country in 1874, Chicago being the objective point. Here he first found employment at the Union Stock Yards and was afterward employed by shipmen. He then secured a position in the employ of the city railroads for three years. At the end of this time he started in business for himself, and was established first on Center Avenue. At the end of a year he started at No. 265 Milwaukee Avenue, where he remained for seven years. He then removed to No. 273 Milwaukee Avenue, where he remained only a short time and started in again on a larger scale at Nos. 235–237 Milwaukee Avenue. At the end of five years he decided to move to the South Side and started in business at Randolph Street and Fifth Avenue. One year later he sold out,

and going to Turner County, South Dakota, he purchased a farm. He remained here for two years, but determining to return to Chicago, he sold his farm. Upon his arrival here he again engaged in business for himself at No. 352 Milwaukee Avenue and since that time has made only one other business change, when he removed to his present location, No. 365 Milwaukee Avenue.

Mr. Larsen married Miss Anna M. Bremner, a native of Norway, in Chicago, in 1876. They have no children, but have an adopted daughter, Nellie.

Mr. Larsen is at present connected with the following organizations: Keystone Lodge No. 639, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Eclipse Lodge No. 404, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Danish Brotherhood No. 18, White Cross No. 1 and United Workmen No. 90. He was at one time a member of eighteen lodges and clubs, but was obliged to give some up, as he could not find time to attend to them.

Mr. Larsen is a self-made man. He came to this country and has made a place for himself, not that alone, but he has been able to help others and is highly esteemed by his associates.

# JOHN H. JENSON.

JOHN HANSEN JENSON is a native of Denmark, having been born at Wisby Ribe on August 3, 1839. Both his parents were natives of the same place, and his ancestors on both the paternal and maternal side belonged to the hardy race of rugged Danish farmers. His mother's maiden name was Mette Torkildsen. His parents had but one child beside the subject of this sketch, a daughter, who died in early childhood.

Mr. Jenson was reared in his native town, and attended its common schools until he had reached the age of fourteen years, when he began to feel a strong desire to see more of the world than could be viewed from the little peninsula where he had first seen the light. Accordingly, he shipped before the mast on a vessel employed in seal fishing and on this craft he began a life which was destined to be, for many years, filled with travel and adventure.

On his return from his first voyage, which occupied six months, he had grown so fond of the sea that he went to the port of Hamburg, to seek a vessel bound on a longer cruise. There he joined the crew of a vessel bound for Brazil, and, young as he was, he had profited so well by his first experience that he shipped as an ordinary seaman. He sailed between Hamburg and the South American country on three voyages, and altogether was engaged upon vessels sailing from that port for twelve years. At intervals, while on shore, he was employed at sail-making for some six months; and for a little over two years he was sail-maker on board ship. Among other countries that he visited were China and the East Indies, cruising along the coast of Asia and calling at the principal ports of that continent. He also made four trips between Hamburg and New York, on the steamer "Germania," serving as quartermaster, or wheelsman. He next shipped (again as wheelsman) on the "Key West," a steamer plying between New York and the Florida port of that name. The "Key Kest" was an American vessel, and her cargoes consisted largely of cotton. His next voyage was between New York and Santos, Brazil, in the

capacity of second mate of the "P. C. Warwick," a sailing vessel engaged in the coffee carrying trade.

In 1866 he went from New York to Buffalo, and from there he came to Chicago, where he secured work as a sail-maker in a loft on South Water Street, owned by George Foster. But his old love for the water once more asserted itself, and in August of that year he shipped aboard a lake vessel as a common sailor. He sailed the lakes for nine seasons, during four of which he served as mate on different vessels. Through the part of the year when navigation was closed, he drove teams, although one year he visited the land of his birth, where lay the hallowed graves of his parents.

In 1875 he purchased a horse and wagon and embarked in the express business. Eleven years later (1886) he bought the premises at No. 279 West Ohio Street, where he now resides. Here, in addition to his express, he conducts a flourishing trade in coal and wood.

Mr. Jenson's success has been due solely to his own efforts. Coming to Chicago absolutely without means, he has won success without other aid than that given by industry, perseverance and integrity.

In 1876 he was married to Miss Christine E. Guldbrandsen, a native of Norway, but who has been a resident of Chicago since early youth. Six children were born of this union, of whom three—Walter, Howard and James—survive, and are still at home.

Mr. Jenson was a member of Scandinavian Lodge, Knights of Honor, for eighteen years, and is a prominent and active member of the First Norwegian Methodist Church, of which body he is one of the trustees.

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# FREDERICK KOSCHE.

FREDERICK KOSCHE. For nearly half a century has Frederick Kosche, now a hale old gentleman of seventy-four years, resided in the city of Chicago, where he has many friends, besides securing a comfortable competence and earning an unsullied reputation. He was born at Breslau, Prussia, April 15, 1825, and comes of a prominent family. His father was Christian Kosche; and his mother's maiden name was Louise Fenning. He was but six months old when his mother was left a widow. Of her ten children he was the youngest and the only one to leave the land of his birth.

Until the age of fourteen years he attended the parochial school, and was then apprenticed for three years to learn the trade of a tailor. After becoming a journeyman he traveled, working in various cities, until he was twenty-six years of age, when he entered the Prussian army. After nearly three years spent in military service he determined to bid adieu to the Fatherland and seek a new home beyond the sea. Accordingly, in 1852, he took passage on a sailing vessel at Bremen, bound for New York, disembarking on American soil after a remarkably stormy and tedious voyage of nearly three months.

Coming at once to Chicago, where he arrived in September, he found employment at his trade without remaining idle long. After four years of industry and frugality he had saved enough capital to enable him to embark in business as a grocer, which he did, on Clybourn Avenue, near Larrabee Street. There the same energy and integrity which have ever been among his leading characteristics, soon secured for him a prosperous and constantly increasing trade, and after several

years of close attention to business he disposed of the establishment to his sons. Since then he has led a life of retirement at his pleasant home, No. 607 Orchard Street.

He was married to Miss Julia Baumann, a native of Baden, Germany, May 1, 1854. Nine children have been the fruit of the union, named as follows: Caroline, now Mrs. John Debos; Oscar, a broker; Ernst, a grocer; Augustus, now Mrs. Schimberg; Mary, wife of William Hanshaw; Amelia, Mrs. Thomas Furlong; Frederick, a grocer; Theresa, Mrs. George Shad, of Rochester, New York; and Charles, a grocer on Sedgwick Street. Most members of the family attend St. Michael's Catholic Church.

Mrs. Kosche is a daughter of Franz Baumann and Abalone Schwartz, who came to America with their family in 1846, settling near Niles Center. Mr. Baumann died in Chicago in 1894, and the mother of Mrs. Kosche died of cholera, about 1849. Of their family, Theresa is the wife of Michael Lochner, of Morton Grove; Christian and Anton live in Niles, and Ferdinand lives in Decatur, Illinois.

Mr. Kosche has always taken a deep interest in political questions touching the welfare of his adopted country and the city of his home. He has never, however, been an active politician, and while affiliating with the Democratic party in national issues, in questions affecting municipal government has always held the interests of the city above partisanship.

# JAMES GRENNAN.

JAMES GRENNAN, who comes of one of the oldest and most highly respected families of the Emerald Isle, is a valued and worthy citizen of Chicago. He first opened his eyes on the misfortunes and mysteries of this world February 9, 1829, in Kilkeel, County Down, Ireland. His parents were John and Nancy (Perry) Grennan, he being named for his grandfather, James Grennan, who married twice. His second wife was Miss Frances Morrison, and her children were: James and Nancy. The maternal grandfather of the man whose name heads this article was John Perry, and by his first wife he became the father of James, William, Andrew and Nancy. His second wife's children were named John, Samuel and Jane. He was a weaver as well as a tiller of the soil.

John Grennan was a worthy son of his father, and followed the occupation of weaver in his native land. His children are as follows: Nancy, born February 8, 1831; James, whose name heads this article; Elizabeth, who is married and resides in New Richmond, Ohio; Fannie, who married Patrick Mooney, and is the mother of one child, William; John, who resides in Chicago; and William, of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

James Grennan came to America in 1862 and settled in London, Canada. In June, 1865, he removed to Chicago and was a sailor for a short time. He was employed in the lumber yard of F. B. Gardner for six months, and subsequently for three years was with the Wilmington Coal Company. He then purchased a team, and since that time has been occupied with teaming. Being of an economical and ambitious nature, Mr. Grennan succeeded so well that in 1868 he was enabled to build a residence for himself and family, where he has since been located, at No. 1617 Armour Avenue.

Nothing is more conducive to the success of a worthy man than a pleasant, congenial and economical life partner. Mr. Grennan was success-

ful in obtaining for a wife one of the most worthy and sympathetic of women, and his domestic life has been one long period of peace and harmony. January 2, 1865, he was united to Miss Mary Jane McCrink, daughter of Frank and Bethie (Chestnut) McCrink. Mrs. Grennan was born in Kilkeel, County Down, Ireland. Her children were two in number. Elizabeth married E. J. Mulholland, of whom extended mention appears on another page of this work. James, born December 21, 1869, died when twenty-eight years of age, December 26, 1897, mourned greatly by his relatives as well as by his hosts of friends.

# CHARLES W. GRADY.

CHARLES WILLIAM GRADY, who has for eighteen years been one of the valued employes of the Chicago City Railway Company, was born August 6, 1857, on Mohawk Street, near North Avenue, Chicago, and is a loyal and highly esteemed citizen. His parents were Stephen and Ann (Tyrell) Grady, and his grandfather, Thomas Grady, died in 1856, at the age of seventy years. The last-named emigrated from his native land after his wife's death, with the following children: Thomas, Michael, William, John, Martin, Stephen and Mary.

Stephen Grady, father of the man whose name heads this article, was born in Kings County, Ireland, and died in 1870, at the age of thirty-six years. His remains were interred in Calvary Cemetery, Chicago. He was a railroad clerk, being at one time employed by the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and later was with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. Stephen Grady was married October 25, 1852, to Miss Ann Tyrell, who died November 5, 1876, at the age of forty-two years. She was born in West Meath, Ireland.

Mr. and Mrs. Grady were the parents of the following children: Charles William, Ann Eliza, Sarah (who married Michael Cole, and resides in Chicago), and eight others who died when very young. Ann Eliza married John Renan.

Charles W. Grady attended the Newberry public school until he was twelve years of age, when he entered a grocery store. He was four years in his father's store, at No. 188 Dearborn Street, and subsequently was employed by Ed Quinlan, at the corner of Eighteenth and State Streets, five years. Since that time he has been employed in the train department, as clerk, at the Chicago City Railway Company's offices.

Mr. Grady married Miss Mary Martha, daughter of John Martin, June 27, 1888. Mrs. Grady was born in Kings County, Ireland, and came to America September 5, 1865. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Grady are as follows: Stephen, born May 26, 1889, died January 18, 1896; Estella Virginia, born October 29, 1890; Ruth Irene, born March 8, 1891, died at the age of six weeks; Mary, born February 29, 1892, died while still an infant; and Edna Marie, born September 20, 1894.

Mr. Grady is a very energetic, economical and ambitious man, and has been able to erect a residence for the accommodation of himself and family at No. 6620 Jackson Avenue, which is a very comfortable house and was the first in the near vicinity. He has never sought public favor in the form of office, but adheres to the principles of the Democratic party, giving them substantial support in the form of vote. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Cross.

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ADOLPH METZGER

(From Photo by W. J. Root.)

# ADOLPH METZGER.

ADOLPH METZGER is one of the prominent German-American citizens of Chicago, where he has resided for forty-seven years, and in whose welfare he has always taken a lively interest. He was born in Langen, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, March 3, 1832, and having been left an orphan at the age of seven years, he was reared by an uncle. Upon leaving school at the age of fourteen years, he served an apprenticeship of three years to the butcher's trade at Frankfort, and subsequently worked as a journeyman in that city until 1852, when he resolved to follow the example of an elder brother, William, and emigrate to America.

Accordingly, October 18 of that year, he set forth on what was destined to prove a far more eventful journey than he anticipated. He proceeded from Frankfort to Rotterdam, and thence to Hull and Liverpool, England. At the last-named point he took passage for New York on the sailing-vessel "St. George." The complement of passengers was one hundred and twenty-two, of whom six were Germans and the remainder Irish. When thirty-two days out from shore the ship caught fire. The captain and crew promptly deserted her, taking life boats and leaving the unfortunate passengers to their fate. They afterwards sent the boats back by some negro sailors from a vessel near by. About fifty of those on board the doomed craft were rescued, the remainder perishing miserably. The vessel to which those saved were thus transferred landed them January 14, 1853, at Havre, France, where they were forced to remain four weeks.

Mr. Metzger lost his all, and had it not been for the kindness of the German Consul and the German Society his condition would have been yet more deplorable. They took their countrymen in charge, and sent them on to New York by the vessel "William Tell," Mr. Metzger first pressing foot on American soil March 3, 1853, the twenty-first anniversary of his birth. From New York he went to Buffalo, and after working there about a month, proceeded to Chicago, where his brother, William, kept a meat market. Adolph entered his brother's employ and remained with him nearly five years.

In 1858 he went into business for himself, and opened a shop at the corner of Canal and Catherine Streets. Two years later his imagination became inflamed through tales of remarkable gold discoveries in the country around Pike's Peak, and he went there to seek the precious metal. For a few months he kept a meat market in Denver, but after nine months' absence he found himself back in Chicago. He then formed a partnership with his brother, William, under the style of Metzger Brothers. They carried on business at William's former location until 1863, when the firm was dissolved, and Adolph put up a building on the corner of Halsted and Henry Streets. Here he began business for himself for

the second time in Chicago, and the venture proved successful from the start. He was burned out September 17, 1873, but immediately rebuilt and resumed business and continued until 1883, when he retired.

It is not easy to speak too highly of the energy and tenacity of purpose of such men as Adolph Metzger. Left an orphan at a tender age, and thrown wholly on his own resources at seventeen years, he has made his own way, and his surprising success is due to his own efforts. When he landed in New York his sole worldly possessions were ten dollars given him by the German Society of Havre, and a five-franc piece presented him from a friend. From this small beginning, through industry, sobriety and thrift, he has accumulated a handsome fortune.

At one time he took an active interest in politics, as an independent. In 1871 he was candidate for alderman from the tenth ward, but the great fire prevented the holding of an election.

He was married in 1857, to Miss Mary Meyer, a native of Switzerland, by whom he was the father of eight children, only two of whom are living, Mary (Mrs. Herman Eckstard) and Katharine, now Mrs. Charles Lodding. Mr. Metzger subsequently married Mrs. Anna Ziegler, widow of John Ziegler, who has two sons, John and Louis Ziegler. The family is connected with the Lutheran communion.

# CHARLES A. FRANZEN.

CHARLES AUGUST FRANZEN first opened his eyes upon the farm lying in section 14, of Addison Township, DuPage County, September 28, 1852. His father was Johann Heinrich Franzen and his mother's maiden name was Katharine Deters. The elder Franzen was born October 1, 1813, at Schale, Prussia. He emigrated in 1834, arriving June 27 at Baltimore, with his family, and finally made his home in Addison Township, where he located in 1835, and at one time he owned three hundred and forty acres of land. He was a farmer all his life, with the exception of his first year in America, when he lived in Chicago. He established the first linseed oil mill in DuPage County and probably in Northern Illinois. This was successfully operated by him about thirty years, until Chicago competition rendered it unprofitable. His second wife, the mother of Charles August, was a native of the same place as himself, and was born September 14, 1824. She was married to Mr. Franzen in October, 1844, and bore her husband ten children, as follows: Barney L., born October 2, 1845, a farmer living one-half mile northwest of Bensenville, Ill.; Caroline, born August 11, 1847, married J. H. Schutte, of Pingree Grove, Illinois; Emma Catherine, born April 6, 1849, and became the wife of Rev. G. Koch, living at Beecher, in this state; Henry F. D., born March 3, 1851, died August 14, following; Charles August is next; John Henry, born February 27, 1855, and died March 7, 1880; Dorothea, born January 25, 1857, widow of Frank Ort, of Bensenville; Gustav, born December 14, 1858, and died September 10, 1860; William F., born March 18, 1861, now on the old homestead; and Herman H., born September 3, 1868, residing at Ithaca, Illinois, four miles west of the family's original home.

The father of Johann Heinrich, and grandfather of Charles August Franzen, was Herman Bernhardt Henry Franzen, a native of Prussia, where he was born October 14, 1772. He was the husband of Fenne Adelheit Elfring, who was born in Germany, March 18, 1781. The issue of this marriage was as follows: Anna Katharine

Maria, born August 10, 1810, and married to Carl Schwerdtfeger, and whose son, Henry, is a teamster in the West Division, Chicago; Johann Heinrich, the father of Charles August; Anna Gasina, born February 29, 1816, afterward Mrs. Dietrich Fischer, and whose son, W. H. Fischer, is an attorney located at Room 510, 84 LaSalle Street, Chicago, with a home at Wheaton; Johann Bernhardt, born December 3, 1818, and whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere; and Gerhardt Heinrich, born January 7, 1823, residing on section 11, Leyden Township.

Charles A. Franzen was educated in the country schools and studied book-keeping for six months at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, in 1869. He remained on the farm until he was twenty-two years old, when his father started his present business. For about eighteen months Charles August conducted it as his father's representative, and since 1875 has had entire control of it. He deals in lumber, coal, feed, flour, seeds and kindred articles.

May 14, 1875, he married Mary Heuer, who was born in Cook County, September 5, 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Franzen have been blessed with eleven children, as follows: Frederick Henry, who was born August 4, 1876, and lived but a single day; George Edward, born August 10, 1877; Ida Katharine Amalia, October 28, 1879; Reine Sophia Emma, January 16, 1882; Albert William, September 29, 1883; Walter Herman, October 23, 1885, deceased; Edna Dorothea Caroline, November 17, 1887; Hulda Emma, August 7, 1890; Erwin Henry, February 8, 1893; Gilbert Henry, January 3, 1895; and Oscar Henry, June 15, 1897. The family belongs to the German Emanuel United Lutheran and Reformed Church.

Mr. Franzen is a Republican in politics and is held in high esteem among his fellow-citizens, who have testified their appreciation of his worth by electing him, at various times, village trustee and school director, holding the last named position thirteen years.

# JOHN G. CARLSON.

JOHN GODFREY CARLSON. Few of Chicago's gallant fire fighters at present living have a record for so many years of continuous service as Captain John Godfrey Carlson of Engine Company No. 83.

His experience as a fireman dates back to 1857, when he joined the old Volunteer Fire Company, with which he was connected two years, when he quit the service, but only to re-enter it in 1862, becoming a member of Engine Company No. 1, commonly known as the "Long John" Company. For several years he served as pipeman, and was afterward transferred to Engine Company No. 4, and promoted to captain of that company in 1871, previous to the Great Fire. During that holocaust he did heroic service in the face of unprecedented danger, and despite unparalleled fatigue, having been on duty uninterruptedly from the hour of being called out until Tuesday forenoon, and a circumstance which added not a little to the men's fatigue was the fact that they had been at a fire on the Saturday and Sunday before, which called for their constant attendance and hard work for twenty-four hours without cessation. Most of Captain Carlson's service has been rendered in connection with Engine Company No. 4, but he has been with his present company since its organization in 1897.

He was born in the Parish of Liared, Wester Gotland, Sweden, November 29, 1835, and is the

son of Joseph and Gustava Carlson. He was educated in his native country, and after leaving school learned the trade of a tailor, which he followed, both in Sweden and Chicago, until he was enrolled in the paid fire department.

In 1852, the family, consisting of his parents, his two sisters and himself, emigrated to America, settling at Chicago. Here Mr. Carlson, Senior, died in 1855, his widow surviving him until 1894. The captain and his sister, Mrs. Emma C. Johnson, wife of John A. Johnson, are the only living members of his father's family.

In 1873 he was married to his countrywoman, Mathilda Johnson. The issue of this union has been three children—Albert Godfried, Hilldor and Arthur James. The family attends Emanuel Lutheran Church, which was organized in 1853, Captain Carlson being the only charter member now connected with the society.

Captain Carlson is a member of the Volunteer Firemen's Association, the Firemen's Benevolent Association, and the Mutual Aid Association. He is a man of independent mind and does not acknowledge allegiance to any political party.

# HENRY C. MARTENS.

HENRY CHRISTIAN MARTENS. A detailed account of Mr. Marten's ancestry may be found in the biography of his brother, Charles Martens, on another page of this volume. Henry Martens was born in Gartow, Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, October 18, 1825. His father was Charles Christian Martens, and his mother's maiden name was Dorothea Dankert. He learned floriculture in the old country and followed that pursuit until his emigration, in the fall of 1847. On reaching America he came at once to Chicago, where for a time he turned his willing hand to any honorable toil that presented itself. He worked on the canal and as a farm hand, and helped build the Chicago & Northwestern railroad between Chicago and Elmhurst. In 1850 he enlisted as a private in Company B, Third United States Infantry, under Colonel Oliver L. Shepherd. Within eighteen months he had risen to be first corporal and was later a first sergeant. His regiment was sent to New Mexico to build and perform garrison duty at Fort Defiance, and he finally received his discharge at Albuquerque. This military service entitled him to exemption from draft during the Civil War, but his patriotic spirit would not suffer him to avail himself of the privilege, and he insisted upon paying three hundred dollars for a substitute who might represent him among the boys in blue.

After receiving his discharge, he joined a wagon train bound for St. Louis, as a guard. The journey proved itself a most exciting one. Mr. Martens had a friend named Michael McGlone, a typical long-haired frontiersman, a capital fellow when sober, but a demon when crazed by drink. Mr. Martens insisted that he, too, should be taken as a guard, agreeing to become security for his good behavior. The two friends first proceeded to Santa Fe, to receive the money due them from the Government, and joined the party at Las Vegas. After leaving that point McGlone's unfortunate habit overcame him. He got drunk, started a disturbance of mammoth dimensions, and came near killing several of the travelers, whom he had come to protect, before he could be overpowered, disarmed and secured. At Kansas City Mr. Martens left the train, and there he had an experience with tin-horn gamblers, not easily forgotten. He was decoyed, on

a pretext that he was to meet some of his friends, into a room filled with gamblers and thugs, who locked the door and made him a prisoner. He had a large sum of money upon his person, which fact was probably known to his warders. The old frontier soldier's presence of mind, however, did not desert him. Quietly drawing a revolver he ordered them to open the door, or suffer the consequences. The door was opened without further parley.

From Kansas City he returned to Chicago, reaching the city toward the close of 1855. At that time the Ruh brothers—John, Valentine and Joseph—were conducting a bakery on North Wells Street. Mr. Martens bought the interest of John and Joseph, and formed a partnership with Valentine, devoting himself to a mercantile life one year. But the business, with its attendant confinement and monotonous routine of duties, was not to his taste. He was naturally of a roaving disposition, and his life and adventures on the plains had not tended to alter or curb it. Leaving the business in the hands of his partner, he went to New York, and after spending most of his ready money, took passage to Australia. After a voyage of one hundred and thirty-nine days he landed at Melbourne, and set out for the gold fields, about eighty miles distant. For the first month he worked for a miner, earning fifteen dollars. He then started to prospect on his own account, but not meeting with the hoped-for success, at the end of a year he shipped before the mast on the vessel "Red Jacket," reaching New York after a passage lasting one hundred and forty days. On her homeward voyage the ship touched at Saint Helena, where he visited the grave of Napoleon. His spirit of investigation led him to climb down into the vault, but on being discovered by the guards he was forced to beat a hasty retreat. A stop of four weeks was also made in London.

On returning to Chicago, Mr. Martens resumed the bakery business with his brother-in-law, Valentine Ruh. The partnership continued for about three years, when Mr. Martens opened a grocery store at Nos. 591-93 Wells Street, which he conducted until 1890, establishing a record of thirty years of success as a retail grocer. In the year last mentioned he retired, and having erected his present residence at Franklin Park, he removed to that suburb, which has been his home ever since.

September 18, 1860, he was married to Miss Elizabeth McCormack, the daughter of James McCormack and Mary Jane (Lind) McCormack. Mr. McCormack was born in County Down, Ireland. He was a hatter by trade, and was reared in the Church of England, although in later life he became a Presbyterian, out of deference to the wishes of his wife. He died in 1841, at the age of thirty-nine years. His wife had preceded him to the grave in the spring of 1838, aged thirty-eight years. She was born in Belfast and was the mother of Violet Isabella, who was born November 14, 1829, died March 29, 1887, and was buried at Graceland Cemetery. She was the wife of John Gilmore, a brass finisher, and lived both in Chicago and in New York. Their daughter, Margaret, was born February 14, 1852, and married Richard Houlihan. Their home is at No. 865 Osgood Street, Chicago. Their children are: Richard, Henry, John and Edmund. The second child of Mr. and Mrs. McCormack was named George Lind. He was born in 1831, is a glass blower by trade, and lives at Homestead, Pennsylvania. He was three times married. His first wife was Esther Corbit, who bore him two sons, George and William.

Mrs. Elizabeth (McCormack) Martens is the youngest child. Three others died in infancy. Mrs. Martens' paternal grandfather was a glass worker and blower in Belfast. His son, Thomas, also a glass worker, reared a large family; his daughter, Margaret, married a Mr. Thompson and now lives in Toronto, Canada. Mrs. Martens' maternal grandfather married Violet Milliken, by whom he had two children, James and Mary Jane. James was a lieutenant in the British army and fought at Waterloo. He married Isabella Harrington, but the couple had no children. Mary Jane was the mother of Mrs. Martens. She made her home with her brother between the ages of four and eight years. Mrs. Martens' great uncle on the maternal side was

named Israel Milliken, a man of no little note in Belfast. He began life as a linen manufacturer, but converted his factory into public baths, and came to be familiarly known as "Doctor." He erected the first illuminating gas plant in Belfast, which he operated himself. He voted with the United Irish Party.

Mrs. Martens herself was born September 8, 1838, on Peters Hill, in Belfast. She came to New York with the family of John Greenlees, consisting of father, mother and a daughter, Mary, who married John Calvert.

The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Martens: Johanna Martin, born July 12, 1862, died February 6, 1865; Dora Violet, born October 25, 1863, and living at home; Charlotte Fredericka, born March 8, 1865, died April 27, 1866; Elizabeth Caroline, born January 26, 1867, married Julius Grubb, a postal clerk, and lives at Franklin Park; Henry George, whose biography may be found elsewhere; Helena Isabella, born April 29, 1870, graduated from the Chicago North Division High School in 1888, is a teacher of nine years' experience and for the past seven years has been employed as a teacher of the fifth grade at the Ella Mitchell School, Chicago; Violet Louise, born September 29, 1871, died September 7, 1873; John Frederick Albert, born November 28, 1875, died August 18, 1876; and Alice Maggie, born September 14, 1873, married William H. Kirchhoff, whose sketch appears on another page.

In politics Mr. Martens is a Republican, though he never held or sought office. He was for many years an earnest and active member of Grant Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago, toward the building of which he contributed liberally, both in time and money, and of which he was for many years a trustee. He is a man of clear and vigorous intellect, keen insight and accurate judgment; generous and charitable. His tastes are artistic and refined, a fact which is abundantly attested by the furnishings and surroundings of his delightful home.

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# AMOS SMITH.

AMOS SMITH, one of Chicago's well known business men, and a gallant soldier of the Civil War, first saw the light in New Jersey, having been born in Elizabeth, that state, February 7, 1847. His father, Louis R. Smith, was a sea captain, and in the course of his life visited nearly every important port on the globe. Both he and his wife, Louisa, were natives of Germany.

The early opportunities for study which young Amos enjoyed were very meager. Until he reached the age of fourteen years he accompanied his father upon his voyages, attending school while at home, but only after desultory fashion. In his fifteenth year he went to work in a tannery, but the employment was not to his taste, and he set himself to learn the trade of an upholsterer, at Newark, New Jersey.

The outbreak of the Civil War aroused his patriotic impulse, and September 1, 1861, although a mere boy, he enlisted in Company F of the Thirty-fifth New Jersey Infantry, for ninety days. At the expiration of that time he re-enlisted for the war, and served until its close, being mustered out at Washington in August, 1865. He shared all the fatigues and trials of his regiment, taking part in all the battles and skirmishes in which it was engaged, and at Gettysburg receiving a slight wound.

After receiving his discharge from the army

he came to Chicago, where he worked at any honorable labor that presented. He found employment in various upholstering establishments, and was for eleven years at "The Fair," where he was in charge of the window shade department. In 1895 he started in business for himself, at the same location where he now is, No. 405 North Clark Street, where he has built up a large and remunerative business.

Mr. Smith is a member of Lake View Lodge No. 774, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Court America, Independent Order of Foresters. In politics he is independent in thought and action.

April 5, 1874, he was married to Carrie, a daughter of Mr. Jacob Miller, and an old settler and highly esteemed citizen of Chicago, a more detailed mention of whom may be found in the biographical sketch of George B. Miller, on another page. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born three children—Emma, Fred and Robert.

# JOHN L. WAGENBERGER.

JOHN LOUIS WAGENBERGER. This venerable man, now looking back upon sixty-seven years of a well-spent life, has been a resident of Chicago for more than half a century, having accompanied his parents hither in 1847, when but a boy of fifteen years.

His parents were John and Katharine (Paul) Wagenberger, natives of that portion of Bavaria which lay upon the frontier of France. There, in the village Schweisweiler, he was born, May 31, 1832. His father was a farmer, and emigrated to America in 1842, bringing with him his wife and three children, Katherine, John L. and Margaret. The family first settled near Allentown, Pennsylvania, where the father found work as a farm hand, and where Joseph, the youngest child, was born. The mother died in Chicago in 1853, six years after the removal to this city, her husband surviving her until 1888. Of other members of the family it may be remarked that Katherine is now the widow of Henry Miller, living in Chicago; Joseph has his home in California; and Margaret, widow of William Miller, resides in Chicago.

Of scholastic training John L. Wagenberger received but little. He attended school for a short time in Pennsylvania and for a few months in Chicago, at the corner of Clark and Harrison Streets, but the straitened circumstances of the family forced him to encounter the stern realities of contact with the world before his boyhood was completed. Before leaving Pennsylvania he worked on the Lehigh canal and, for five years after coming to Chicago he toiled at any honest labor that he could find to do. In 1852 he became an apprentice to John L. Gerber to learn the trade of a carriage painter, serving a term of three years. To-day Mr. Wagenberger enjoys the distinction—which he justly values—of being the oldest carriage painter in Chicago who has learned his trade in this city. For a time he worked as a journeyman, and for many years conducted a shop of his own, but in 1897 failing health necessitated his retirement from active business cares.

Sitting now in the richly earned quiet of his own home, he looks back upon the changes which he has witnessed since coming here, a poor boy of ten years. They have been as marvelous as they have been numerous, and in not a few of them he has played an important part. In his early days of hard work, before learning his

trade, he worked on the Illinois & Michigan Canal and in lumber yards, and in 1851 operated a ferry boat at Rush Street. He joined the old Volunteer Fire Department that same year, being a member of Metamora Engine Company No. 2, and was its foreman at the date of the disbandment of the volunteers in 1859.

Mr. Wagenberger was originally a Democrat, but immediately after the firing of Fort Sumter he transferred his political allegiance to the Republican party, and has acted with that organization ever since. Since 1864 he has been a member of the Ancient Order of Druids, and also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. On joining the Volunteer Fire Department in 1857 he became a member of the Firemen's Benevolent Association, with which he yet retains his connection. He is a man of quick perceptions and remarkably clear memory.

He was married January 5, 1859, to Miss Lydia Roemer, the ceremony being celebrated at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Mrs. Wagenberger was born in New Jersey. They have had three children, one of whom, George, died in childhood. The other two, John and Julia, grew to maturity. The former died, leaving a widow, in 1897, from disease resulting from an accident received while rendering gallant service as a fireman, he having inherited his father's love for the risks, the dangers and the glory attending such a life. Julia became the wife of Mr. Charles Thiele, a contracting mason, and lives in Chicago.

The family is connected with St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church.

# HENRY KIRCHHOFF.

HENRY KIRCHHOFF is a retired and representative German-American citizen, a thorough business man, and loyal to the interests of his adopted country. Born March 30, 1835, in the village of Bennevos, near Hanover, Germany, he is a son of Henry and Christina (Pingston) Kirchhoff.

The paternal grandfather died when his son, Henry, was two years of age, and he was still a young man. His widow supported their two sons after his death and both grew up to fight for their country against Napoleon. Henry, the father of the man whose name heads this article, fought at Waterloo, and his brother went to Russia and was never heard from again. The latter was not married.

Mr. Pingston, the maternal grandfather, became the father of two daughters. His wife died the day her grandson, Henry, was born. Mr. Pingston was a distiller and farmer in his native land and became wealthy. One daughter married and remained in her native land.

Henry Kirchhoff, Senior, born February 20, 1796, opened his eyes for the first time in the town of Lelute, Hanover. This town was then a small village, but has grown a great deal since. This worthy gentleman died April 5, 1870, and was buried in St. John's Lutheran Cemetery in Addison, Du Page County. He was ten years in the army and later farmed until he emigrated from the Fatherland. With his wife and eight children, on a sailing vessel, he left Bremen for a strange land, and arrived in Chicago October 5, 1846, coming by way of New York and Buffalo, by canal and boat.

The first home of the family of which Henry, Junior, was a member, was a small frame building of four rooms, 20x36 feet in dimensions. Mr. Kirchhoff brought lumber from Chicago and ripped out the shingles himself. The land was

seminary land and located in section 21, Leyden Township. In 1864, when this land came into market, he purchased it. Later he bought eighty acres in section 27, of Mr. Blanchard, making his possessions ninety acres, all told. A man of splendid physique, Mr. Kirchhoff was five feet, eleven inches in height, and weighed two hundred pounds. He spent his last days in the home of his son. It may be said of him that he was ever devout and a worshipper in the Lutheran Church, of which he was a member. He was a Republican in politics.

Mrs. Christina (Pingston) Kirchhoff was born February 20, 1801, in the village of Vesburg, Hanover, Germany. She died August 14, 1880, and her remains were interred by the side of her husband's. The children of this union were nine in number, and brief mention is made of each.

William married Sophia Prelbing and became the father of one son, William, and a daughter, Katharine. His widow lives with her son. Mary became the wife of Henry Korthauer. She was born July 13, 1824, and died May 1, 1873, and was buried at the same place as her parents. Her husband survived her until January 8, 1891, when he also died and was buried with his wife. The children of this union are accounted for as follows: Herman H. is a dealer in hardware in Bensenville; Caroline married Edward Avers, a farmer in Du Page County; George and an infant, twins, died young; William is a single man and lives in Bensenville. Louis, the third child of Henry Kirchhoff, Senior, was born April 8, 1827, and married Mrs. Sophia Bender. He is a capitalist, and resides in Astoria, Oregon, and is the father of Alvina and Paulina. Christina was the fourth child and died in Germany. Doretta died at sixteen years of age. She was an invalid and lived only two years after the emigration of the family. Henry, Junior, is the next. Ernestina married George Korthauer and lives at Whatcom, Washington. Her children are: Martha, Henry, Ernest, Alvina, Laura and George. Sophia, born October 22, 1840, died April 18, 1892, and was buried in Rosehill Cemetery. She married Frederick Schule, of whom further mention is made on another page of this volume. August, the youngest, was born April 5, 1843, and died in July, 1856. His remains were buried with those of the family, interred at the Addison Lutheran Church.

Henry Kirchhoff, for whom this article is composed, remained at the home of his parents until he reached the age of twenty-five years. He subsequently undertook the cultivation of two hundred and forty acres of land in section 21. He purchased this land from the Agricultural College, and later bought eighty acres of his father in section 27, the land all adjoining. In 1873 he erected a brick residence in which he lived seventeen years. This building still stands, but is unoccupied. In 1890 Mr. Kirchhoff built his present home in Manheim, and has been located there since 1891. He sold two hundred and eighty acres to Lester Franklin, which became a part of the Franklin addition, and retains the balance. Since 1890 Mr. Kirchhoff has lived retired, but has given some attention to investments and different enterprises since. Among these may be mentioned the Elgin Breakfast Food Company, located at Spalding, Illinois. Mr. Kirchhoff is the financial backer and practically the owner. The concern was established in August, 1898, with a capacity of one hundred and twenty-five barrels of oatmeal in twenty-four hours. George Ward is the manager and is also a small stockholder.

May 17, 1861, Mr. Kirchhoff married Mary Ann Franzen, daughter of John Henry and Elizabeth (Diekoff) Franzen. The family of Franzen is mentioned further on another page of this volume. Mrs. Kirchhoff was born January 20, 1840. Of each of the twelve children of Mr. and Mrs. Kirchhoff brief mention will be made.

Herman Henry, born January 27, 1862, lives at Hampshire, Illinois. He is a dealer in flour and feed. He married Maggie Scheddin and their only child, Florence, was born January 17, 1895. Of August Bernhardt, born May 13, 1863, further mention is made in an article headed by his name. Emma Katharine, born November 16, 1864, married Thomas Henry Tiedmann, October 29, 1890. Her husband is a son of Peter Theodore and

Anna (Fortman) Tiedmann, and was born January 23, 1864, on Wells Street, Chicago. In June 1889, he went into the employment of Guthmann, Carpenter & Telling, as cashier, and is with this concern at the present time. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Tiedmann are: Elmer, Henry, Arthur and Theodore, the last two being twins, born December 17, 1891, and Peter Thomas, born May 6, 1896.

Henry George, the next in order of birth, was born July 19, 1866, and is further mentioned in an article headed by his name. William Herman, born January 24, 1868, is also mentioned elsewhere. Frederick Gustavus, born November 3, 1869, is a partner with his brother, Herman, at Hampshire, Illinois. Albert Gustav, born November 8, 1871, resides with his parents. He has charge of the Elgin Breakfast Food Company at Spalding, Illinois. Julius George, born September 14, 1873, died September 25, 1890. Frank William, born July 25, 1875, is head miller at the works at Spalding, Illinois. Carl Edward, born March 30, 1878, is a bookkeeper for Schultz & Lemly, on Indiana Street, and resides with his parents, as do also Mary Dorothea, born March 16, 1880, and Robert Frank, born April 8, 1883.

Mr. Kirchhoff is a member of the Evangelical German Reformed Church. He is a Republican and has served as Road Commissioner of Leyden Township, twenty-four years as school commissioner of the sixth district and township trustee of Franklin Park three years. He is one of Cook County's influential citizens and it can truly be said that his word is as good as his bond. His success is due to his sagacity and integrity, in a large measure, and his income is founded on substantial ground.

# JOHN SCHMELTZ.

JOHN SCHMELTZ is one of the German-American citizens of the city of Chicago, whose industry and integrity reflect credit alike upon the land of his birth and the country of his adoption. Upon a rather slender foundation he has reared a superstructure of success, built upon the corner stones of his own energy and fidelity. He was born in the city of Mayence, Germany, May 21, 1829. His father's name was Andrew and his mother was Barbara (Blum) Schmeltz.

He attended the public schools until he was fourteen years old, when he was apprenticed to learn the wall paper printer's trade. His quick perception and ready adaptability to surroundings stood him in as good stead here as it has in after life. His apprenticeship lasted three and one-half years. Then came the Revolution of 1848, with its accompanying disturbance of the country's industries. The paper printing houses were closed, one and all, and he found himself forced to seek a new field of industry. An apprenticeship of three years at the blacksmith's trade followed. This was succeeded by work in the railroad shops of the Taunus Railroad Company, in the employ of which corporation he remained five and one-half years. At the end of that period circumstances combined to stimulate, if not to inspire, his wish to emigrate. His sympathies had been with the Revolutionists, and he had written many articles for the liberal journals, the publication of which had given great offense to the government, and he became unpopular.

He was born within the pale of the Roman Catholic Church, and had been reared in that faith, but had abjured the tenets and teachings

of the church, and had advocated unlimited freedom of thought and its expression. His change of views and fearless championship of new ideas involved him in a conflict with the ecclesiastical authorities, whose hostility assumed the form of positive persecution. The struggle was long and wearisome, but in the end he decided to abandon it and emigrate to a country where no restriction is placed on either thought or speech. To obtain a passport was not easy for a man in his position, but he secured one through aid of political friends. He had been cited to appear before a civil tribunal, but on the day set for the hearing of his case, when he was expected to be personally present, he was serenely floating down the Rhine, a passenger on an American sailing vessel, bound for New York. The name of the ship that bore him was "Helicon," and her commander was Captain Goodwin.

The voyage occupied fifty-two days, and not until he set foot on American soil, at Bangor, Maine, did he feel fully assured that his personal liberty and freedom of conscience were to be forever inviolate. He landed March 1, 1854, with a cash capital of five dollars, in the shape of an American half eagle. For a few months he worked at his trade in the east, and as soon as his purse permitted came to Chicago, which city he reached September 5, 1854, with eight cents in his pocket and an utter stranger. Here he readily found employment at his trade.

He was frugal and saved his earnings, but his slender means suffered depletion through an attack of illness induced by a cold contracted while shoeing horses in the rain. After his recovery he went to Downer's Grove, where he remained a few months, and on his return to Chicago was made foreman over twenty-two men, in a shop where horseshoeing and the building and repairing of wagons was carried on. He received high wages, but they were paid in the "wild cat" currency of the times, and one hundred dollars were frequently worth but seventy-five dollars.

His health beginning to fail, he was advised by a physician to try the climate of Pennsylvania, and he accordingly removed to that state, where he remained four years. While in Potter County he bought fifty acres of land, on which he paid one hundred and ten dollars, and erected a log house which is still standing. It was while living in Pennsylvania that he was married, his bride being Margaret C. Schaus, who was born in Wies Baden, Germany, October 26, 1827. She died in Chicago, September 7, 1898.

In 1862 he returned to Chicago, bringing his wife and two children with him. He found employment with the Eagle Iron Works, a concern which was succeeded by the firm of Fraser & Chalmers. He was with them four years, at the end of which time he went into the shops of the Illinois Central Railway Company, where for two and one-half years he worked by the piece and earned large wages, being able to save about fifty dollars per month, which he invested in Government bonds. In 1864 he leased property on Brown Street, paying an annual ground rent of twenty-four dollars. Here he built a cottage, which in 1869 he moved to the premises which are now No. 304 Blue Island Avenue, and which he purchased from Samuel J. Walker.

In 1866 he became a canvasser for the American Tea Company and not long afterward opened a tea and coffee store of his own, in a modest way. Business prospered, and in 1878 he had accumulated sufficient means to enable him to retire. He was one of the victims of the Fidelity Savings Bank's failure, and with the other depositors was paid forty-five cents on the dollar. He managed his real estate investment on Blue Island Avenue so judiciously that when he disposed of it he found that he had netted a clear profit of twelve hundred dollars. He bought more property on West Van Buren Street, and is at present owner of Nos. 780, 781 and 785 on that thoroughfare.

In politics he is a Republican, and his services have been in request as a campaign speaker. He was once an unsuccessful candidate for alderman of the Seventh Ward on his party ticket, He was a warm supporter of Monroe Heath, and has always been a public-spirited citizen, having the best interests of the city at heart, and being instrumental in bringing about many local improvements.

Mr. and Mrs. Schmeltz were the parents of two sons, Henry G., who has been in the employ of the Durand family, wholesale grocers, twenty-seven years, and Albert C., who is credit man for the firm of Jaeger & Company, wholesale grocers.

Mr. Schmeltz has been a successful man. He is a man of unusually keen intellect, possessed of untiring industry and perseverance; yet he ascribes his success, in no small measure, to the energy, frugality and wise counsel of his excellent wife, who was in every sense of the word a helpmeet to him. In 1896 they visited the Fatherland together.

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# CHRISTIAN DIETERLE.

CHRISTIAN DIETERLE is of German birth and parentage. He was born at Weiblingen, near Stuckhardt, Wurtemberg, Germany, March 18, 1830, the son of Michael and Katharine Dieterle, and one of a family of six children. He is the only one who has made his home in the New World. The father operated a vineyard, and farming and gardening occupied the attention of the son after leaving school, his elementary training being received at the Lutheran parochial schools, and at those maintained by the government. He left school at the age of sixteen years and for several years worked upon a farm.

Thus his life passed until the spring of 1854, when he resolved to emulate the example of many of his compatriots by wooing Fortune in "fresh fields and pastures new." May 2 of that year he turned his face toward the setting sun, and set out for Havre, France. From that point he sailed for New York, which city he reached June 11. He made no pause at the eastern metropolis in his westward journey, but at once departed for Chicago. On reaching that city he found all avenues of employment closed, because of a plethora of either unemployed or misdirected energy.

Being informed that better opportunities were to be had at La Porte, Indiana, he went from Chicago to that town, where he obtained work as a farm hand. At the end of the busy season in agricultural labor he returned to Chicago, and found work in a livery stable. His task was far from congenial, and after eight months he abandoned it to enter the employ of the Gates Iron Works, in whose machine shops he worked eight years. After leaving the employ of this concern he went to work as a cooper, mastering the mysteries of the trade and becoming a fairly good workman within three months. His employer and teacher was John Hess. He liked the work and after leaving the employ of Mr. Hess he opened a shop of his own in the rear of No. 555 West Fourteenth Street, which property he has since purchased and improved.

Shrewd common sense and inborn industry insured the success which naturally followed. For twenty years he did a prosperous and remunerative business in his rather modest shop, the pressure of his orders frequently calling for the employment of a large number of hands. He also owned and conducted a cooper shop on Seventeenth Street, on the present site of the Jirka School.

Mr. Dieterle is a man of comparatively simple tastes, and in 1885, having accumulated a competence, he retired from active business, to enjoy the ease which he had richly earned by a life of industry, prudence and integrity. His business record is one of which he may well be proud, and the story of his private life is without a stain.

As a citizen he is deeply interested in public affairs, although neither an aspirant for office nor a party worker. Politically he has always been an ardent and consistent Republican, having cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. He is not a member of any society, although he was once affiliated with the Sons of Hermann and the Germania Society.

Mr. Dieterle married Dorothy Keenle, October 9, 1854. His wife was born in the same town as himself and they crossed the ocean on the same vessel. She died December 15, 1896. Five children, four sons and a daughter, were born to them, of whom the youngest son, Albert, died in Denver, Colorado, in September, 1897, leaving two children, who are cared for by Miss Dieterle. Those yet living are: Henry E., Edward A., William and Emily C. Edward is a machinist, and William is in the employ of Marshall Field & Company. The family was reared in the Lutheran faith, and all its members are devout and consistent worshippers in that church.

# JOHN GADEN.

JOHN GADEN, a well-known property owner of the section in which he is located, was formerly of Germany, having been born June 10, 1842, in the village of Wolkenwehe, a place of four hundred people, near a city of five thousand, Oldesloe, in Holstein, Germany. His parents were Frederick and Dorothea Margareta (Relling) Gaden, and his paternal grandfather, August Gaden.

The last named—August Gaden—was the father of five children—Frederick, Johann, Carl, Henry and Dorothea. Dorothea married Henry Homan and their children are accounted for as follows: Henry, John and Dorothea. Their daughter married Henry Wieser and their son, Henry, is in Iowa following the occupation of a farmer. John, who married Wilhelmina Apple, remained in Germany. His children were named John, Henry, Sophia, Minnie, Lottie, Louise and Dorothea. Henry is a farmer in Iowa, and Dorothea married John Clausen and resides in Davenport, Iowa. Henry, of the family of August Gaden, never married, and Charles went to Australia.

Henry Relling, father of Dorothea M. (Relling) Gaden, was the father of a family which included a son named Henry Relling. The last named married and remained in Germany. His children were: Hans, John, Christoph, Diedrich, Fritz, August, Ferdinand, Margaret, Mary and Louise. None of this family ever emigrated.

Frederick Gaden was born in 1795, near Oldesloe, and died in 1873. He was an extensive farmer, operating two hundred acres, and raised stock, finding market for his products in Hamburg. He was a German Lutheran in religious principles, and a worthy and highly respected man. He was a man of fine physique, weighing one hundred and sixty pounds and well able to take care of his large property, which afterward fell into the hands of his son, Henry.

His wife, the mother of the man whose name heads this article, was born in 1811, and died in 1881. She was the mother of a large family, of each member of which short mention is made. Dorothea died at the age of thirty-five years. Henry, who is on the old homestead, married Dorothea Gerken, and their children are: Frederick, Claus, Mary and John. Frederick is a wealthy contractor in Christiana, Norway. He

was twice married and the children by his first marriage were Andrea and Mary. There were no children by the second marriage of this man.

Claus Peter Heinrich, born April 1, 1838, was married March 7, 1876, to Harriet Westensee, daughter of Herman John and Anna (Knack) Westensee. She was born February 4, 1854, in the village of Merkendorf, Holstein, Germany. The children of this couple are accounted for as follows: Ernst Diedrich, born May 30, 1889; Emil, born November 20, 1894, died August 12, 1895. Claus P. H. Gaden and his brother, Herman, were the first of his father's family to emigrate. The former reached New York in November, 1869, journeying west to Omaha, Nebraska, where he worked at the trade of carpenter. After one subsequent year in New Orleans he came to Chicago and was occupied at his chosen trade until 1880. Later, with his brother, Diedrich, he started a store at No. 160 Centre Street, in 1888, dealing in delicacies, which has commanded his attention since.

Marie, the next in order of birth of the children of Frederick Gaden, died at the youthful age of fifteen years. John was the next born, and Herman Nicholas, born September 25, 1844, the seventh born. He learned the trade of carpenter and joiner in Germany and in his work as journeyman visited Bremen and Hamburg, Copenhagen and Christiana for his brother Frederick in the last-named city. After his arrival in America he visited Omaha, New Orleans, and came to Chicago in February, 1872. He was employed for wages until 1875, at which time he established a contract business for his own interests, with shop on North Clark Street, near Turner Hall, where his headquarters were located two years. He then moved to East Chicago Avenue, near Clark Street, remaining four years in the same place. After one year in Harlem, he was six years at No. 600 West Indiana Street, and since that time has been at No. 795 Fulton Street. His business is mostly done with architects, and residences on the south side have taken his attention to a great extent.

H. N. Gaden has built about one hundred residences, and among other buildings Saint Luke's Hospital. He was married September 15, 1877, to Wilhelmina Schroeder, daughter of Carl and Marie (Seekamp) Schroeder. Mrs. H. N. Gaden was born March 24, 1858, at No. 282 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago. Her father came over in 1847. The children of Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Gaden are three in number: Arthur Henry Ernst, born June 30, 1878; Frederick Louis, born June 7, 1880; and Adelia Emma Roslind.

Margaret Marie, eighth child of Frederick Gaden, was born July 10, 1850, and died September 10, 1895, her remains resting in Forest Home Cemetery. March 28, 1873, this lady was married to Theodore Clamer, who was born December 14, 1845, in Oldesloe, Germany. With his wife and three children he reached New York December 24, 1881. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Clamer are accounted for as follows: Frederick William Henry, born May 13, 1874; Henry Frederick Theodore, known as Theodore, Junior, born October 27, 1876; and Henry Julius, born September 8, 1877.

August, the next child of the parents of John Gaden, was born September 7, 1848. He never married, and died August 18, 1897. This was the favorite brother of John, and they were associated in nearly all their business transactions. He was quite prominent and served as alderman in Harlem from 1884 to 1891. Heinrich Diedrich, born January 3, 1854, landed in New York October 10, 1883. He had learned the trade of a tanner in Germany, but abandoned it after one year in America. In Jefferson Township he kept twenty-two cows and established a milk route, which he retained three years. He subsequently started a store at No. 151 Clybourn Avenue, which occupied him two years, when he joined his brother Claus, as is mentioned above.

John Gaden, of whom this article is a biography, learned the trade of brick-laying, and followed it in his native land. With his brother, August, he reached New York in June, 1871, and traveled to Omaha, Nebraska, where a brother, Gustav, had preceded them. Mr. Gaden remained there five months, and was employed on a government steamer the same length of time.

He went to St. Louis and for some months followed his former trade there. He was similarly occupied in New Orleans one year, and the same length of time in Galveston, Texas. He spent some months in New Orleans and Davenport, Iowa, subsequently coming to Chicago to change his occupation.

He located a restaurant on Clark Street, near Chicago Avenue, which he carried on two years, and then bought a lot in Harlem and erected a building for the purpose of starting a saloon and general merchandise store. This was in 1876, and he continued, with success, until 1884, when he built at No. 193 Madison Street and became identified with his brothers, August and Herman, who had built at Nos. 195–197. In 1884 he sold out the mercantile portion and made a restaurant of the place. In 1888 he built a business block near Altenheim Station with his brother, Herman, to whom he sold out later. In 1891 Mr. Gaden established a fine resort and picnic grounds, hall, theatre and bowling alley, all of which occupies one acre of ground.

March 9, 1875, Mr. Gaden married Rosa Johanna Wilhelmina, daughter of Ludwig Diedrich Hann. For further mention of her ancestry refer to sketch of her father, in this volume. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Gaden are accounted for as follows: Infant boy, infant girl, Rudolph August Herman, born August 6, 1877, lives at home; Martha Matilda Wilhelmina Albina Sophia, born August 27, 1879; Henry Frederick, born July 22, 1881; Edwin Henry August, born May 4, 1883; Anton Herman, born November 6, 1886; and an infant boy.

Mr. Gaden is a member of Olympia Lodge, No. 477, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He conducts one of the finest resorts in Harlem because he is careful of the reputation of the place. He caters only to the first-class people. He is blessed with a charming wife and daughter and energetic, intelligent boys.

# HENRY GILBERT.

HENRY GILBERT, foreman in the tin department of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company's shops, has spent almost his entire life in Chicago. He was born in Oswego, New York, January 12, 1834. His parents, Sherrod and Elizabeth Ann (Acres) Gilbert, were natives of England. They were married in Oswego, and in the year 1826 came to Chicago, when Henry was two years old. Both died in this city, the mother in 1854, and the father in 1869. Their remains rest in Graceland. They were the parents of two children, Henry and Matilda.

Henry Gilbert was educated in the public schools of this city. He learned the trade of tin and copper smith with Thomas George, on Lake Street, and worked as a journeyman until 1863, when he entered the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, and was given charge of the tin department, which position he has held ever since.

In 1855 he married Mary Jane Muldoon, of Chicago, a native of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and of Irish parentage. Of this union four daughters and two sons were born, of whom three daughters died in childhood. The surviving children are: William Henry; Charles, a machinist; and Anna Mary.

Mrs. Gilbert died January 7, 1897. The members of the family are connected with the Bethany Congregational Church, where they are highly respected by the congregation.

Mr. Gilbert has seen many charges and has twice witnessed the building of the city. Previous to the fire of 1871 he lived on LaSalle Avenue, and was burned out there, losing all of the improvements he had put upon the property. In the spring of 1872 he purchased a lot at No. 19 Iowa Street and erected a residence where most of the surrounding country was unbroken plain, thus becoming one of the first settlers in this now populous portion of the city.

Mr. Gilbert is a member of Cleveland Lodge No. 211, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons. His political faith is Republican and his vote is always cast for the Republican national electors, but in local affairs he votes independently.

Mr. Gilbert's life has been spent in promoting the commercial and financial interests of the country by improving the means by which the products of this great country are moved from one point to another. By the labors of such men as he have the arteries of commerce been developed during the present century.

# CHARLES H. MARTENS.

CHARLES HENRY MARTENS was born on a farm in section 27, of Leyden Township, Cook County, on December 10, 1852. His family relations and descent are set forth in the biographical sketch of his father, Charles Martens, elsewhere in this work.

He was educated in the public and parochial schools, and passed the first thirty years of his life at his parents' home, but in the spring of 1883 built the house where he now lives, and on the thirteenth of the following June took to himself a wife. He then began the cultivation of a farm of sixty acres, which he afterwards increased to eighty by the purchase of twenty additional acres. April 19, 1889, he disposed of this property, with the exception of the homestead and a plat of two acres surrounding it, obtaining four hundred and fifty dollars an acre for the land in section 22, and three hundred and fifty dollars an acre for that in section 21. He still deals, to some extent, in real estate, as to the value of which his judgment is seldom at fault.

Reference has been already made to Mr. Martens' marriage. His wife was Louise Mary Popp, a daughter of Adam Popp, who was born in that township, January 31, 1861. The issue of the marriage has been as follows: Walter, born May 13, 1884, died September 12, 1886, and buried at Eden Cemetery; Eva Frederika, born May 7, 1887; Elsie Louise, born August 24, 1890.

Mr. Martens is a member of Waldeck Lodge No. 674, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the German Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Republican, and has held several offices. For two years—1884 and 1885—he was collector of the township, for a like period assessor, and for three years school director and for eighteen months president of the village.

Mr. Martens has one of the most attractive suburban homes to be found around Chicago. Everything about it has been planned, laid out and built under his own personal supervision, and the evidences of refined taste and skilled workmanship are to be seen on every hand. Since disposing of his original farm to aid in the building up of Franklin Park, he has engaged more or less in farming for his own pleasure, though never with an eye to profit. His reputation for integrity and business sagacity is an enviable one, his word being regarded as equivalent to his bond, while his commercial judgment has been repeatedly shown to be well nigh unerring.

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MAJ, L. S. RASMUSSEN

# LAURITZ S. RASMUSSEN.

MAJ. LAURITZ S. RASMUSSEN was born at Copenhagen, June 5, 1837. He comes of a line of military ancestors. His father, Hans Peter Severin Rasmussen, who was a native of Jutland, was an officer in the Danish navy, while many others of his progenitors served with distinction as soldiers or sailors under the flag of their country. His father died at the age of seventy, and his only sister when but four years old. He has no brothers.

Major Rasmussen graduated from the Danish Military Academy at the age of twenty, and was at once commissioned a lieutenant in the Seventeenth regiment of infantry. In 1861 he was granted leave of absence at his own request and came to America, where he enlisted as a private in Company D, First New York Infantry Volunteers. In 1862 he re-enlisted—once more as a private—in the One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, New York Infantry, and served to the close of the Civil War. He took part in the Potomac campaigns, and in the battle of Gettysburg. Later his regiment was sent West, where he participated in the fierce fight at Lookout Mountain and marched with Sherman to the sea. He was transferred to the One Hundred and Nineteenth United States Colored Infantry, made second lieutenant for gallant service, and attached to the command of General Stoneman. He received his majority in 1865, and was assigned to duty at Louisville, Kentucky, to aid in mustering out Sherman's army. He next re-joined his regiment at Brownsville, Texas, and from there was ordered to Arizona Territory, where he saw service in fighting the Indians.

In 1866 he resigned his commission and went to New York, coming soon afterward to Chicago. He soon accepted the general agency of the Great Western Life Insurance Company, of New York, with headquarters at St. Paul. A year later he returned to this city and entered the employ of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company as local agent. He remained with the company until 1871. Since then he has been connected with the various newspapers, and himself published, for two years, a journal called the *Daily Northwest*. Since the year 1894 he has been engaged in the real-estate business, his present location being at No. 1379 Humboldt Boulevard.

In 1877, when the famous riots occurred in Chicago, Major Rasmussen, then a captain of the state militia, was the first officer to report for duty. During seven days he was on guard, until relieved by a regiment of regulars.

Major Rasmussen has been a widower since 1882, and all his eight children are deceased. He is an active worker in the Grand Army of the Republic, being a member of Butler Post No. 754, and having organized many others, of several of which he has been commander. His first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, and he has since supported the Republican ticket in national contests.

# CONRAD TAUBERT.

CONRAD TAUBERT, one of the highly respected and esteemed citizens of Chicago, has for the past fifteen years been a valued and honored employe of the Chicago French Embroidery Company, and is a skilled and experienced fringe-maker. He was born July 14, 1844, in the village of Kaiserroda, in Saxon Weimer, Germany. His parents were Conrad, Senior, and Christina (Kaiser) Taubert.

The grandfather of the man whose name heads this article was Herominus Taubert, and he was a weaver. The maternal grandfather had four children. Conrad Taubert, Senior, was a weaver in his native land and died when in the prime of manhood, in 1863. His wife died January 23, 1872, at the age of fifty-three years. Her children were: Conrad and Henry, the latter being a resident of No. 78 Maud Avenue, Chicago.

Conrad Taubert, of whom this commemoration treats, was the first of his father's family to emigrate to America and he went directly to Mendota, Illinois, and four weeks later, November 7, 1865, located in Chicago. He followed the occupation of his fathers and was a weaver, but there being no special demand for men of his occupation, he became a fringe-maker. For a short time he was with Henry Went, at the corner of Polk and Jefferson Streets, after which he entered the employ of Mr. Fiedler, cord and tassel maker, and remained thus occupied three years. He then became identified with Mr. Jacobs, at the corner of Michigan and Wells Streets, and was with him until April, 1871, when he started a catering establishment on Sedgwick Street. He was burned out some months later by the great fire and removed to New York, where he became an employe of Mr. O'Brien, at No. 66 Bowery. He remained but three months, when he was back in the service of Mr. Jacobs, of Chicago, and continued in his employ a period of five years. He was ten years subsequently in the service of Mr. Peters, at No. 61 Washington Street, and since that time, a period of fifteen years, has been identified with the Chicago French Embroidery Company, at the southwest corner of Madison Street and Fifth Avenue. This concern moved their place of business to No. 71 Market Street.

August 4, 1868, Mr. Taubert married Mary Muther, daughter of Alouiwse and Josepha (Jely) Muther, who was born April 15, 1843, in Austria. Alouiwse Muther died in 1846, at the age of thirty-two years. He was a tiller of the soil and his children were four in number. Mrs. Taubert is the oldest. Lawrence Muther, the next in order of birth, is a partner and superintendent of the Union Special Sewing Machine Company. He resides at No. 406 Forest Avenue. Joseph conducts a catering establishment at No. 187 Washington Street, his home being at No. 193, the same street. Alouiwse died at the age of seventeen years, in Chicago.

The mother of Mrs. Taubert, Mrs. Muther, was born in October, 1818, and joined the great majority February 16, 1870. Her remains were interred in St. Boniface Cemetery. Her second husband was Frank Joseph Muther and he was

the father of Frank J., Josepha, Charles and Cecelia. Frank Joseph Muther was a carpenter, but followed the occupation of a farmer in Park Ridge. He died May 10, 1867, at the age of forty-two years. He had lived in Chicago since 1852. Of his children, Frank Joseph is the oldest, having been born December 25, 1848. He married Miss Fannie Cox, of Kansas City, and their children were named: Frank, Daisy and Georgia. He is a cigar manufacturer, and resides in Santa Rosa, California. Josepha, born January 15, 1850, married William Lang and their children are: William, Frank, Ida and Charles. The family of Mr. Lang resides in California, in the city of San Francisco, and he is a candy-maker. Charles, born in 1851, married Elizabeth Honsburg, and is with Lawrence, his half brother. Cecelia, born in January, 1852, died on the voyage to America in August, 1852, and his remains were interred in the ocean. John, born in November, 1853, is an auctioneer and picture frame manufacturer. He married Charlotte Coffee and resides in California. His children were John and George Washington. The former died at the age of eighteen years. Michael, born in the fall of 1855, married Miss Emma Winhofer, and died in Santa Rosa, California, in 1888. Mr. Muther was a carpenter, and his widow and one child, George, reside in Lake View. Elizabeth, born August 18, 1858, is a traveling companion and is now in Honolulu. Amelia, born in 1861, died in 1864. William, born April 18, 1863, died September 2, 1897. He married Mary Harbach and lived in Cincinnati, Ohio. Their children were named: Alice, Mary and Charles.

Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Taubert were the parents of six children: Ida Amelia Josepha, the oldest, at home with her parents; Edmond Conrad Lawrence, born April 12, 1870; Emma Christina Elizabeth; Robert Henry, born March 18, 1875; Frederick Frank William, born February 27, 1878, at home; and Clara Marie.

Mr. Taubert is a member of Germania Lodge No. 282, of the Society of Red Men. He was reared a Protestant and clings to the faith of his fathers, while his wife is a Catholic.

# CHARLES A. TIDEN.

CHARLES ABRAM TIDEN, of a nation of sturdy, muscular men, is one of the representative citizens of Chicago and a competent and valued employe of Spaulding & Company, jewelers. He was born in the village of Sollefteo, Augermanland, Sweden, June 15, 1850. His parents were Olaf and Sarah (Olsen) Sellstedt, and were natives of the same province. Olaf Sellstedt, grandfather of Charles Abram Tiden, was a tiller of the soil, and his children were: Nels, Olaf, Anna and Jonas. The last-named was a Lutheran clergyman.

The maternal grandfather was Olaf Olson, whose children were: Sarah, Nels, Magnus, Anna, Mary and Carrie. Olaf Sellstedt, Junior, father of the man whose name heads this article, was born in 1814, and died in 1867. He was a tiller of his own land in Sweden. His wife was born in 1812, and died April 5, 1863. Her children were named as follows: Anna, Jonas, Olaf, Nels and Charles. All are deceased except Charles and Jonas, the former being the only one to emigrate from their native land.

Charles A. Tiden reached Chicago May 21, 1871, and has since been a resident of this locality. He attended school until he was fifteen years of age, in Sweden, after which he learned the trade of watchmaker. He practiced this profession in

Sundsvell four years and then served as journeyman in Guttenberg three years and two years in Stockholm. At that time he decided to seek his fortune in America, and immigrated to the United States.

He was employed by different concerns for six months and subsequently remained with Robert Seidel two years. He was in the service of J. S. Townsend, located at No. 1554 Wabash Avenue, seven years. From the spring of the year 1887, until August 6, 1898, he was employed in the well-known establishment of C. D. Peacock. Since that time he has been in the service of Spaulding & Company.

May 11, 1892, Mr. Tiden was married to Miss Carrie Anderson, a daughter of Swen Anderson. Mrs. Tiden was born in Stengordsholt, Smoland, Sweden, September 21, 1853, and died February 9, 1897. Her remains were interred in Mount Hope Cemetery, and her loss was mourned by many friends, as well as by her relatives.

Mr. Tiden is not a seeker after public office, but a stanch upholder of the principles of the Republican party. He is a very ambitious man, and one of the finest workmen in his profession in the West. He was enabled, in 1892, to erect a residence at No. 6312 Champlain Avenue, where his home has since been located.

# ERNST JOHNKE.

ERNST JOHNKE, who is car inspector for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company in Chicago, is a native of Germany. He was born August 3, 1847, in the village of Colberg, and is a true representative of the sturdy and energetic character of the German. His father was a respected man of the locality where he resided at the time of his son's birth, whose name was Frederick Johnke.

He lived all his life in the land of his birth and tilled his own land. His wife died in 1848. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. F. Johnke—Gottleib, Wilhelmina, Hennette, Frederick, August, Albertine, William, Albert and Ernst—Gottleib, August, William and Albert are deceased, and of those who have passed the border, the first three are buried in Oakwoods Cemetery. William Johnke came to America in 1868 and located in Chicago. He married Miss Caroline Ledbuhr, and their only child is named August.

Frederick and August Johnke emigrated from their native land and located in Chicago in 1865. Ernst Johnke, whose name heads this article, reached New York December 7, 1867, and arrived in Chicago April 3, 1848. He was in charge of the brick masons, who were employed on the Court House, and while thus occupied fell at one time, a distance of forty feet. He followed this work until he entered the service of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, at its elevators, where he was employed until he accepted a position with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, eight years later. He has held his present responsible occupation for a period of seventeen years. This fact goes to show that his services are valued and that he is possessed of much stability of character.

July 11, 1875, Mr. Johnke was married to Miss Amelia, daughter of William and Elvina (Cornell) Franke, all natives of the vicinity of Berlin, Germany. Mrs. Johnke was born July 20, 1855. Her parents and their nine children came to Manitowoc, Wisconsin, in 1865, where the family still reside. Mrs. Johnke came alone to Chicago August 2, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Johnke

became the parents of six children: Albert William Peter, born May 25, 1876, died April 2, 1884. George Carl Bernhardt, born June 9, 1878, died March 12, 1884. Elvina Wilhelmina Phillipina, born December 9, 1879, died March 28, 1884. Edward Henry Ernst, born June 25, 1885, was the next in order of birth. Alma Emma Henrietta was born December 5, 1886, and Emma Hermina Albertina, November 7, 1892. The first three died of scarlet fever.

Mr. Johnke has ever been of an ambitious and thrifty nature, and with a partner of similar tendencies he has accumulated considerable of this world's goods. In 1890 he was enabled to build a residence at No. 6334 Rhodes Avenue, where he has since resided. He votes in favor of the Republican party, though he has never sought public office. His ancestors were Lutherans and he has been true to the teachings of his fathers.

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# WILLIAM PALMER.

WILLIAM PALMER, one of the best-known and most extensive building contractors of Chicago, has built much of the resident portion of the South Side. He was born September 22, 1840, in Bathurst, Ontario, Canada, his parents being William and Mary (Wilson) Palmer. Mr. Palmer's grandfather, John Palmer, was a soldier in the British Army and served seven years in British India. Mr. Palmer's maternal grandparents were George and Agnes (Reid) Wilson.

William Palmer, Senior, was born in Suffolk, England, and came to America when a young man. He passed away in 1886, having reached the age of eighty years. He was an agriculturist and was a consistent member of the Episcopal Church. His wife was born in Scotland, emigrating when twelve years of age. All her living children are residents of Canada, except William, whose name heads this sketch.

An attendant of a country school until fifteen years of age, Mr. Palmer remained on the farm where he was born, two years more. He was then made apprentice to learn the trade of carpenter. After a short time spent at Bathurst, he located in Chicago, arriving September 3, 1863. He assisted in the erection of the North Side College, the Reynolds Block and the first Chamber of Commerce building. He then made a short visit to Canada.

In May, 1866, with Duncan McClellan, Mr. Palmer established a partnership contract business which continued until the fall of 1868, under the firm name of McClellan & Palmer. Mr. Palmer then united with Alexander McDonald, but this partnership continued only a few months, however, when Mr. Palmer decided to operate his business unaided, which he did for some time. In November, 1871, Mr. Palmer established himself in business at No. 39 Homan Court. He was thus located until the spring of 1889. Since that time he has given his whole time and attention to building. In July, 1898, he located an office at No. 4305 Langley Avenue. He constructed the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical College, the residence of Barry Brothers, thirteen houses on Ellis Avenue, six on Kenwood Avenue and other residences on the South Side, and performed carpenter work on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern depot and the first Young Men's Christian Association building. From 1876 to 1898 he resided at No. 3212 Forest Avenue.

November 26, 1864, Mr. Palmer was united

in marriage to Miss Margaret Carrie Honden, who was born January 18, 1841, in Scotland. She passed away in October, 1898, her death being caused by a cancer. She was a woman of noble character, a practical helpmeet to her husband, a kind mother, and one whose loss is very deeply mourned, not only by her immediate family, but by neighbors and all who were privileged to enjoy her friendship. Throughout her long and painful illness, she uttered no word of complaint.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Palmer were five in number. William John, born August 11, 1867, died February 11, 1882. George Wilson, born April 26, 1869, married Miss Helen Fuller. He is in the service of the Northern Trust Company, and resides with his wife and only child, at No. 3212 Forest Avenue. James Davidson, born March 17, 1871, died February 4, 1882. A biography of Frank Burr, the next in order of birth, appears on another page of this work. Grace was born August 8, 1875. Though never an office seeker, Mr. Palmer is a stanch Republican. He and his family are consistent and honored members of the Second Adventist Church.

# JOHN KANE.

JOHN KANE, who is one of Chicago's representative citizens, was born in 1832, in Waterford, Ireland. His father was Michael Kane, and his mother, who was a Miss Tobin, died when her son John was but three weeks old. With his father and brother and sisters—Patrick, Mary, Bridget and Nora—John Kane came to America in 1846. He located in Chicago and was employed by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company. He went, subsequently, to Saratoga Springs, New York, where he was married. He came back to Chicago and was occupied as a laborer before he entered into the enterprise of teaming. In 1859 he purchased thirteen and one-half acres of land, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets, and moved a house to this property. Since that time he has resided at No. 6619 State Street.

John Kane was married April 8, 1856, to Bridget Elizabeth, daughter of John and Margaret (Halnan) Guerin. Mrs. Kane was born August 15, 1830, in Parish Minoe, County Clare, Ireland. Mrs. Kane and her sister, Mary, immigrated to America in 1851, and located in Esperus, Schoharie County, New York. They remained a period of three years and some months, during which time Mrs. Kane was employed by Mr. Alfred Isham. She then located in Saratoga Springs, New York, and was a seamstress in the tailor shop of Mr. Wilcox two years, and was with Daniel Stewart, in the capacity of household assistant, one year. Her father died when she was about eight years of age, in his early manhood. He was a tiller of the soil by occupation. His wife survived him until 1852, having reached the age of forty years. Her children are accounted for as follows: James, a tiller of the soil, is married and resides in the city of Melbourne, Australia; John died at the age of fourteen years; Mrs. Kane is the next in order of birth; Mary never married and died at the age of twenty-two years; Michael lived to be eight years old; Patrick died one year before reaching his majority; Thomas, a freight house clerk, married Elizabeth Lahiff, and resides in San Francisco, California. Catherine and Julia, twins, died at the age of eighteen months; Maggie lives near Seattle, Washington, having married John Crane, an agriculturist.

Mr. and Mrs. Kane became the parents of eleven children. Mary was born March 1, 1857, and married Mr. McKicham, extended mention of whom appears on another page of this work. John, born November 6, 1859, died March 23, 1887. He was killed by a train of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, at Root Street. Michael, born August 29, 1861, married Mary N. Steinberg, and their children are Clarence and Grace. He is a gate-keeper and has occupied this position twenty-one years. Margaret, born August 13, 1863, married John Metzger, and resides at the corner of Seventy-ninth Street and Ford Avenue. Mr. Metzger is an engineer and his children are: Nellie, John, Frederick, Philip and Bessie (the last two named being twins) Kate and George. Patrick Henry Kane, born March 23, 1865, married Sophia Lowie. He is a policeman, and resides at the corner of Sangamon and Seventy-second Streets. His children are Albert and Roger. Ellen, born December 25, 1866, married Samuel Rank. Her children are: Grace, Mamie and Hattie. Thomas, born November 24, 1867, is a watchman in the employ of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company. He married Annie Brown and resides on Chauncey Avenue. Their children are named: George, Thomas, Theresa and Stephen. James was born July 17, 1869, and died at the age of fourteen months. Elizabeth, born March 23, 1871, married Eugene Hutton, and their only child is named Eugene. Mr. Hutton is a paper-hanger and decorator and resides on Wabash Avenue. Nora, born January 4, 1874, died when four days old. Stephen, born December 25, 1876, was in Troop E, First Illinois Cavalry, in the war with Spain.

Mr. Kane was born of Roman Catholic parents and is a stanch Democrat in politics. He is not an office-seeker, but is interested in the fate of his party and never fails to offer his influence and arguments in its favor.

# FREDERIK A. BROWN.

FREDERIK ANIAS BROWN is one of those sons of Denmark who have found a home in America at an early age, and who, while yet in the flush of young manhood, have attained success through their own unaided exertions. He was born January 19, 1866, at Nakskow, and is the oldest of four children born to Hans and Laura Brown, both natives of Denmark. His father was a brewer and still carries on the same business in his native place.

The elder Brown was naturally desirous of training his son to his own trade. Accordingly, when Frederik was fifteen years old and had attended the common schools for the customary period, he was placed to work in a general store, where he might learn something of the fundamental principles of business, and later was sent to a brewing school (the only institution of the sort in Denmark), to learn both the science and practical art of brewing. At the age of twenty-one years he returned to Nakskow and took charge of his father's business. There he remained for a period of two years, when he left his native country to begin a new career at Chicago.

Arriving in this city he commenced work for the North Western Terra Cotta Company, in which employ he remained four years. He returned to this concern, after working as collector for six months, during the Columbian Exposition, and continued with the company for a year and one-half. His next venture was to start a brewery

at Racine, Wisconsin, the only one of its kind in America making non-intoxicating beer. After two years he disposed of his interest in the business to his partner, who still carries it on. Returning to Chicago, he entered into a teaming contract with Kuh, Nathan & Fischer, wholesale dealers in clothing, with which concern he has since remained.

Before leaving Denmark he was married to Johanna Hansen, who was born in Copenhagen. Mr. Brown is an active member of the Danish Veterans' Association, of which he is (1899) secretary. He was several years president of the Danish Turners' Society, which has gone out of existence. In religious faith he is a Lutheran, and is a Republican in politics.

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# GEORGE I. HOFFMANN.

GEORGE I. HOFFMANN is a native of Lokken, Denmark. He was born July 4, 1834, and is the fourth child and third son of Thomas Christian Hoffmann and his wife, Catherine M. Petersen. Both parents were natives of Lokken, where the father was prominent in both mercantile and farming interests. He died at the age of fifty-eight years. The mother died at the age of seventy-five years. Both parents spent their lives in their native place. Their family consisted of ten children, seven of whom grew to maturity.

George I. Hoffmann passed his boyhood in his birthplace, attending the local schools until the age of fifteen years, when he was apprenticed to a farmer. Here, by his industry and close attention to business, he rose at the end of two years to be assistant overseer. One year later he left that position to take charge of the property of a deceased uncle. At the end of two years this farm was sold and he managed another place for two and one-half years. At the end of that time he decided to come to America, and spent six months in making preparations for the journey.

He was at that time engaged to his present wife, but left his young sweetheart to follow him later, and in 1861 he landed in this country, coming to Lee County, Illinois, where he was engaged in farming for about two months; but the war of the Rebellion had been declared and the young Dane was anxious to help his adopted land, so with two of his countrymen he enlisted in Company A, Second Illinois Cavalry, and served with that regiment until the battle of Fort Donaldson, in 1862, when he was wounded. He was unwilling to be left behind and stayed with his company until after the battle of Shiloh, when his condition became known to his officers and he was honorably discharged on account of disability. This is a fine record for a man who had been but a few months in this country. No native-born American has a better. After leaving the army he spent a short time at Dixon, Illinois, and arrived in Chicago in 1862.

He at once started in business manufacturing cigars, locating first at No. 37 Kinzie Street. He remained at this site until 1865. He then removed to No. 14½ North Wells Street, where he continued the same line of business as before. After a period of two years he moved again to No. 105 East Kinzie Street, but the fire of 1871 turned him out of both home and business. He was able to recover only a nominal amount of insurance, and, removing his family to West Chicago, he rented one-half of a store on West Kinzie Street, where he began to build up again the trade swept away when Chicago was destroyed. He was at this location until 1873, when

he moved to No. 201 Milwaukee Avenue, and in 1888 removed to his present location, where he has been since that date.

Mr. Hoffmann was engaged to Miss Anna S. Larsen, who came on to Chicago from Denmark, and they were married August 18, 1862. They have a family of five children. They are: Kathrene (deceased); Catherine S., who is at home with her parents; Ida T., who is engaged in teaching; Thomas C., who died at the age of two years; and L. Maria, who is a teacher of music.

Mr. Hoffmann is a firm believer in Democratic principles and is active in party work. He was elected county commissioner in 1876 and served in that capacity until 1879. He then took a trip to his native country, and on his return continued at his business.

He is one of the most interesting of our large and highly respected Danish citizens, being the founder of the Society "Dania," the great social and charitable factor among the Danes of this city. He is the last man living of the twelve who were its original promoters, and it was due to his personal efforts that it reached its present prominence. He is also one of the founders of the Danish Lutheran Trinitates Church, which was the first church established in Chicago. He is a Mason of note, being a member of Hesperia Lodge No. 411, Washington Chapter No. 43, Siloam Council No. 53, and Chicago Commandery No. 19.

Mr. Hoffmann occupies an enviable position among his acquaintances and friends. He has overcome many difficulties in business life and has been enabled to help many of his fellow-countrymen, besides being a loyal American citizen from the moment he landed in this country.

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# NELS FIELDSE.

NELS FIELDSE was born January 31, 1844, at Flekkefjord, in the northwestern part of Norway. Both his parents were natives of the same place, and were of that hardy, virile stock which has made the name of Norseman a synonym for strength and endurance. They were the parents of nine children, and lived to celebrate their diamond wedding. Mr. Fieldse's father, Peter Fieldse, died at the age of eighty-five years, and his mother, whose maiden name was Anina Jacobsen, at eighty-three, both passing away near the spot where they were born. All their children grew to manhood and womanhood.

Nels Fieldse was the youngest. Until his fifteenth year he attended the common schools, and after passing through their various grades was apprenticed to learn the trade of cabinet-maker, the term of apprenticeship (as is usual in Norway) being five years, with no more compensation than mere subsistence. After becoming a journeyman, young Fieldse, anxious to see more of the world, set out for Copenhagen, and afterward visited Breslau, Guttenburg and Berlin. Returning to Norway, he remained at home for about a year and a-half, when he determined upon removing to Chicago.

He reached this city while the great fire of October, 1871, was still raging. It was a time when every variety of labor was in demand, and he readily found work at his trade. For twenty years he was thus employed, having been a foreman during a considerable portion of this period. While serving in that capacity he fitted up the First and Commercial National Banks, Spaulding Brothers' store, the Metropolitan Business College, the ceiling in the Cathedral of the Holy Name, besides some other handsome interiors.

In 1891 Mr. Fieldse opened his present place of business, at No. 398 West Chicago Avenue, which he operates as proprietor, under the business style of the West Side Mantel Company. He enjoys the reputation of being one of the finest and most artistic workmen in Chicago, and makes specialties of handsome mantels, tilings, railings, wainscotings, and other interior fittings.

He was married in Chicago May 3, 1873, to a Norwegian young lady, Miss Nicolene Planting. Five children have been born to them: Palmer, Jennie (who is married to Nicholas Moe), Harry, Clara and Anton. With the exception of Mrs. Moe and Harry, who is married, all are living at home.

Mr. Fieldse is an active member of the following organizations: Sons of Hermann, a German order; Knights and Ladies of Honor; and the Norwegian Glee Club. Of all of these bodies he has been president, having filled that office in the Sons of Hermann ten times, besides twice in the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and six times in the Glee Club.

His success has been extraordinary. Coming to this city penniless, he has, through his own industry, thrift and good judgment, built up a prosperous business and achieved an enviable reputation, not only as a skilled artisan, but as a man of integrity and mental acumen. He is of a social disposition and his home is a happy one. He resides in a handsome three story and basement brick house, which he erected in 1880.

# ANTON ROHDE.

ANTON ROHDE, who has been a resident of Chicago over thirty years, and has risen to independence in the face of difficulties and misfortunes, was born in Fredensborg, Denmark, April 13, 1842. He is the youngest of three children of Dr. Frederik and Ida Rohde and is the only member of the family who has emigrated to America. Frederik Rohde was a graduate of the University of Copenhagen and practiced medicine for many years. He and his wife passed away many years ago.

After receiving an elementary training in the public schools, Anton Rohde entered a drug store as clerk, where he remained four years and, at the end of that time, had made considerable progress in the study of pharmacy. He then took a course of two years in the University at Copenhagen, graduating in 1866. He was then qualified to dispense drugs and at once accepted a position in a drug store, and continued as drug clerk in Denmark two years.

With a spirit of adventure natural to the peninsular kingdom, he resolved to seek advancement in the newer country of America, and in 1868 made a journey across the Atlantic and on to Chicago. As he was not familiar with the language and customs of his adopted country, he was not at once able to make use of his knowledge of pharmacy, but spent one year in the factory of Mahler & Chappell. Having learned to speak English and having gained an acquaintance in the city, he was able to secure a more desirable position and, during the next twelve months, was engaged in the drug store of Emil Dreyer, one of the most prominent Danes in Chicago at that time and for some years Danish consul.

But his natural courage and energy were not satisfied in serving others, and the next year, 1870, he opened a store of his own, at the corner of Chicago Avenue and Sedgwick Street, where he continued in business until the great fire swept away his property, leaving him in discouraging

circumstances. Shortly after this catastrophe he made a trip to the South, visiting Texas and Cuba. His intentions were to settle in the Danish island of St. Thomas, but he concluded his means were not sufficient to make a satisfactory beginning, so he crossed to New Orleans. He was unable to secure any advantages there, so he returned to Chicago and, borrowing capital, again opened a pharmacy, this time at the corner of Sedgwick and Oak Streets. He still had an account of three hundred dollars with the wholesale druggists, Fuller & Fuller, which had been made previous to the fire, but when he asked to have this old account included in the new, they made him a present of the amount by throwing the bill in the waste paper basket. With an entirely new stock, Mr. Rohde began business again, but a short time after removed to Chicago Avenue. A few months later he found his health failing and disposed of his stock.

In 1872 he engaged in photography, though at first he was only able to make a living. He persevered, however, and after six years of hard work began to accumulate some capital. With his usual pride and energy he strove to become proficient in his art and to please his patrons. His work gradually increased in artistic merit and his patronage grew in proportion. His work is much admired, and at the photographer's convention in Minneapolis, in 1888, he won a fine medal for the finest display of photographs. He opened his gallery at No. 90 West Ohio Street, corner of Milwaukee Avenue, and is still located at that number, being probably the only photographer in the city who has been in the same location over twenty-five years. He is the oldest photographer on the street where he is located.

In 1876 Mr. Rohde was married, in Chicago, to Miss Augusta Traegarth, who was born in Sweden and came to Chicago with her parents at the age of two years. Her father, Sven Traegarth, was among the prominent citizens in Chicago fifty years ago. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rohde, Ida and Sven, both of whom reside with their parents.

The subject of this notice is connected with several fraternal organizations. He has been a member of Thorwaldsen Lodge, Knights of Pythias, seventeen years. He is also a member of the order known as the Dansk Brodersamfund. With his brethren and among his acquaintances and friends, he is ever found to be a polished gentleman, and a genial and entertaining companion.

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# ADAM SAUER.

ADAM SAUER, now deceased, was for many years a well-known business man in the northwestern section of Chicago. He was born February 18, 1846, in the village of Lohne, Kreis Fritzlar, Germany. His father was Martin Sauer, who apprenticed him to a cabinet-maker, after he had completed the curriculum of studies taught in the school of his native village.

In 1865, having served the prescribed term of apprenticeship, he came to Chicago, and here obtained work at his trade from a Mr. Clark, in whose employ he remained some five years. He then formed a co-partnership with a brother-in-law, and together they opened a grocery store on Milwaukee Avenue near Chicago Avenue. The business was not to Mr. Sauer's liking, and after

a few months he disposed of his interest therein to his partner and returned as a journeyman to Mr. Clark. Later he embarked for himself as a saloon-keeper, continuing in that line of trade until his death, which occurred September 24, 1886.

He was a man of sterling integrity and of a genial, generous disposition. He was noted for his public spirit, as well as for his genuine loyalty to the country of his adoption. In politics he was an ardent Republican and always an earnest worker for his party's success. He was a member of the Independent Order of Foresters and of the Teutonic Singing Society. In religious faith he was a Lutheran.

He was married, August 9, 1868, to Miss Anna, daughter of Henry Hamil, a native of the same German village as himself. A more extended notice of Mrs. Sauer may be found in the biography of Mr. Hamil, which appears elsewhere in this volume. The issue of the marriage was three children, the eldest of whom is deceased. Those yet living are: Alice S. and Alma M., the latter the wife of Otto Nottelman.

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# JOHN DE KOKER.

JOHN DE KOKER was born March 17, 1862, and is a son of Abraham and Martha (Mobalius) De Koker, the former a Belgian and the latter a Hollander by birth. Both died in Chicago. His father was one of the first settlers of Chicago and one of the first carpenters in the vicinity of Roseland, Pullman and Kensington. Five of his children now reside in Chicago.

Abraham, the eldest, resides on a farm at De Motte, Indiana. Mollie, who married John Oling, an employe of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, resides in Kensington. Jane married Charles Fraatz, and died in 1892, leaving five children. Cornelius, born April 13, 1856, conducts a catering establishment at No. 6321 South Park Avenue. March 3, 1879, he was married to Miss Johanna, daughter of Peter Mack, and a native of Holland. His children are: Peter, Annie, Maud, Abram, Joseph and Cora. James is a contracting carpenter, very successful in this enterprise, and resides at No. 2546 One Hundred Seventeenth Place. John is next in order of birth. Jacob was born November 26, 1865, and is occupied in the same business as his brother Cornelius. He was married to a native of the Netherlands, Miss Nellie Leits, and a daughter of Jacob Leits. She was born in 1867, and her children are accounted for as follows: Maud, born in September, 1888, died in November of the same year; Maud, another child of the same name, was born in November, 1889, and died at the age of seventeen months; Martin, born June 5, 1891, and Abraham, born May 27, 1894, reside in Chicago.

John De Koker attended school until he reached the age of fourteen years, subsequent to which time he was occupied in agricultural labors until nineteen years of age. Being very energetic and ambitious of character, he began the sale of fish and vegetables, with a market in the town of Pullman. After two years he began catching fish for sale. In the spring of the year 1890 he conceived success in another line of occupation and established a saloon at the corner of One Hundred Third Street and Wabash Avenue, a very desirable location. He entered the building which he had erected for another, but in 1892 he changed his location to a building of his own, at the corner of the same street and Michigan Avenue. He remained there until May, 1895,

when he removed to the northern part of the state of Michigan. August 16, 1897, he returned to Chicago and has since resided at the corner of Ninetieth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.

Conducive to a life of success and realized ambitions through one's own efforts, is a worthy and helpful life partner, such as Mr. De Koker secured. He was married June 15, 1887, to Miss Bertha, daughter of John Stall. Mrs. De Koker was born in Holland and came to America when she was quite young. She is the mother of six very bright and attractive children: Maud, born October 3, 1888; Abram, April 25, 1890; Jacob, November 5, 1891; Annie, in August, 1893; John, April 1, 1896; and Richard, March 5, 1898.

In the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Mr. De Koker is a member of Fernwood Lodge No. 228. He is independent in his political views, preferring to vote at all times for the man, rather than for the furtherance of party. He has served as judge of elections. By all men who have been fortunate enough to make his acquaintance, Mr. De Koker is regarded with respect and esteem, and is recognized as a man of honor and integrity.

# PAUL G. RUEHL.

PAUL GUSTAV RUEHL, belongs to the great class of German-Americans which does so much for the upbuilding of the best and most substantial businesses of the metropolis of the west. He was born October 7, 1861, in Wiesbaden, Germany, a son of Gustav William and Minnie Byanky (Remmy) Ruehl.

The grandfather, William Ruehl, was in the business of cutting and dealing in stone, which was handed down to his sons. His children were: William, Gustav, Carl, Alvina and Rose. None emigrated from their native land except Gustav William. Siegfried Remmy, maternal grandfather, was a Frenchman and has five children.

Gustav William Ruehl died May 1, 1871, and his remains were interred at Waldheim Cemetery. He was born August 23, 1829, in Wiesbaden, Germany. He conducted a stone yard in his native land and followed the cut stone business in the town of Wiesbaden, in partnership with his brother, Karl. He left his family in Germany and came to America in 1859. He came to Chicago and established a business like the one he left in Germany, and his stone yard was between Polk and Harrison Streets, on the south branch of the river. His partner was Mr. Reece. In the year 1866 he sent for his family and sold his interest in the business in the old country to his brother.

His first extensive contract was for the old Court House, on the North Side. He was the first cut stone worker in Chicago, and had a monopoly of the business for a long time. He was practically an invalid the last four years of his life, and lived retired. He lost all his accumulations in the fire of 1871. Mrs. Minnie B. Ruehl, the mother of Paul G. Ruehl, died January 3, 1890. She was born February 23, 1829, in Mentz, on the Rhine, Germany. Her children were Paul Gustav and a daughter, Frances, who was born July 14, 1853. She married Theodore Onsweiler, a cattle dealer, and resides in Wichita, Kansas. They have five bright, interesting children.

Paul G. Ruehl attended public schools until he reached the age of fourteen years. He was subsequently employed two years at the store of Marshall Field & Company and subsequently at clerical labor in the postoffice six years. For four years he conducted a billiard and pool hall

at No. 2834 Union Avenue. He then entered the police department, and was patrolman for a period of nine years. He has since been one year with the Union Stock Yards & Transit Company.

Conducive to the success and happiness of a man's whole life is a pleasant, congenial life companion, such as Mrs. Ruehl has proven. Mr. Ruehl was married October 20, 1887, to Miss Edith Sophia Ann, daughter of George Parker. She was born in London, England, February 18, 1865, and came to America in 1869. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Ruehl are as follows: Paul William, born July 21, 1888; Ruby Sophia Ann, September 2, 1891; William George Parker, March 9, 1893; and Minnie Olive Belle, July 3, 1894.

Mr. Ruehl is connected with the Policemen's Benevolent Association. He has served as judge of election, and casts his vote in favor of the Republican party. He is a worshipper in the Baptist Church and sanctions any move for the benefit of the people, and lends his influence, as well as financial aid, to charity. Coming of a very old and respected family, he is a credit to the name he bears.

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# LEMUEL A. McDOLE.

LEMUEL ALEXANDER Mc DOLE was born February 8, 1857. At the time of his birth his parents, David and Catherine (Emmy) McDole, resided at Newport, now Maine City, Michigan.

The name was originally Dole, and the great-grandfather of L. A. McDole emigrated from France and settled in Vermont, marrying into a family of Whitneys. His son, David McDole, added the prefix to the name. He was born in Vermont, where his parents were among the first settlers. They later removed to Pappineauville, province of Quebec, Canada, where David McDole conducted a store. He married Miss Chloe Carpenter and had children as follows: Alexander, Lemuel, David, Cynthia, Fannie, Caroline and Olive.

David McDole left Canada during the war of 1812 and fought with the United States as an officer. The maternal grandfather of the man whose name heads this article, Frederick Emmy, came to America in 1840, and located in Detroit. He came from Strassburg, Germany, a city located on the Rhine River. His wife was a French lady and their children were named: Frederick, David and Catherine.

David McDole, son of David McDole, Senior, was born June 11, 1827, in Pappineauville, Canada, and died May 17, 1898. His remains were interred in Oakwoods Cemetery. In his early manhood he removed to Oswego, New York, and served an apprenticeship in Goodsell's ship yards. He then located in Detroit, Michigan, and was in the service of E. B. Ward until 1865, when he began contracting for himself. At Newport, Michigan, he built the schooner, "Meers," and many others. He built more lake vessels than any other man and was part owner in the schooner "John Rice" and old brig "Prebel." In the spring of the year 1868 he located in Chicago, in what is known as South Chicago, where he made his home until his death. He had charge of dock work for the Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company, under Charles Mears, doing the first dock work in the immediate vicinity.

He built the first schooner that entered the harbor of Calumet, now South Chicago. He

later put in the slip at the Brown rolling mills and completed the dock at Ninety-third Street. In 1865 he fell off a tug, and in after years his health was impaired by this accident, the fall being a distance of thirty-seven feet. He was known as one of the finest mechanics on the lakes. The children of Mr. and Mrs. David McDole were four in number. Charles Edward, born January 12, 1854, resides in Chicago. Lemuel A. is the next in order of birth. Olive Rosaline married Gest Westfeldt; and Clara, the youngest, married Harry Sellick. For his second wife, Mr. McDole married Miss Mary Donaldson, and her daughter, Ida, married Thomas Cartwright, who resides in Montana.

Lemuel A. McDole was educated in Maine City Academy, attending until he was twelve years of age. He then became occupied at packing shingles, and subsequently worked in and around ship yards until 1869, when he went to school in South Chicago for a short time. After leaving school he was in the same interest as formerly, and went into the postal service under E. G. Clark, the first postmaster in South Chicago, who also owned and operated a coal yard.

After three years in this capacity his father started a coal yard. The old Volunteer Fire Company located in the vicinity, and L. A. McDole took the engine out to the first fire, which was the burning of the Casper House, across the street. He subsequently for one year occupied himself with the house moving business and for the same length of time was engineer for his father on the tug "Meteor." For a short time he was on a pleasure boat, which had for its course the distance between Harrison Street and Lincoln Park. For a period of three years he was engineer on the boat "Pet," and took the first vessel load of lumber into Calumet Lake. He was in the government employ, being engineer on a government launch for two years. In 1881 he had charge of draining and putting in the artifical lakes in Washington Park, being in the employ of the Washington Park board until 1885, when he was made chief engineer of the Standard Oil Company's plant, located at the corner of Sixty-third Street and Prairie Avenue. Until 1890 he was engineer for Martin Ryerson, at No. 45 Randolph Street, after which he became inspector of elevators and machinery for the London Guarantee & Accident Company, with which concern he is still identified.

Being very ambitious and energetic, Mr. McDole succeeded in building a cottage at No. 6420 St. Lawrence Avenue, in 1888, which burned and was replaced by a fine two-story brick house, built in 1895. August 29, 1894, Mr. McDole married Miss Charlotta Olive Heavens, daughter of Frederick and Sarah Heavens. His wife was born in Dixon, Illinois, and her only child, Frederick, was born October 11, 1897. The family is connected with the First Baptist Church. Mr. McDole's father came of Protestant stock and his mother of Roman Catholic. He is a truly conscientious man, enjoying the honor and respect of all who meet him.

# CONRAD KNUTSEN.

CONRAD KNUTSEN is a native of Norway, but has been a valued and respected citizen of the United States for many years. He was born at Bergen, Norway, July 5, 1860. His father, Knut Knutsen, was a shoemaker, who died in his native place at the age of fifty-seven. The mother, Caroline Eriksen, a sturdy Norwegian maiden, bore her husband six sons, of

whom Conrad is the oldest. Mrs. Knutsen is still living in her native land, in a happy and honored old age.

Young Conrad attended school until he was fourteen years of age, although about one half his time, after reaching the age of eleven years, was devoted to learning the art of making fish hooks, for which the fishing industries of the Scandinavian peninsula create a constant demand. He believed, however, that the new world across the water was full of promise, and in May, 1880, he came hither. He went as far West as Iowa, where, in Winneshiek County, he went to work on a farm. Growing dissatisfied, he came to Chicago, and here, for a time, he supported himself by whatever labor he could find to do. Finally he secured steady employment with the Babcock Fire Extinguisher Company, and remained in the employ of that concern nine years. By 1892 he had managed to save enough capital to open a yard for the sale of coal and wood. The venture proved successful, and he has continued in the business ever since, his present location being at No. 972 North Robey Street.

In October, 1885, he married a young lady of Chicago birth, but Scandinavian descent, Miss Hannah Nielsen. Mrs. Knutsen is a daughter of J. O. Nielsen, of Highland Park, who lays claim to the distinction of being an old settler, having resided there for some forty years. The marriage has resulted in the birth of three children, Henry, Cora and Ida.

Mr. Knutsen is a Forester, and a member of the Scandinavian Society Nora and a Knight of the White Cross. He is a Republican, but votes rather for men that for partisan issues.

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# MARTIN HANSEN.

MARTIN HANSEN has been a resident of Chicago twenty years, and is well known in the section of the city where he resides and carries on business. He was born in Sweden, June 9, 1861, the sixth of a family of nine children, all except one of whom are (1899) yet living. His father, Hans Hansen, a brickmaker, and his mother, whose maiden name was Bata Comeliesen, are still living in Sweden.

Martin left school at the age of sixteen years and began active life as a baker's apprentice. He did not complete his term, however, emigrating to America when but nineteen years old. He came to Chicago immediately after landing and for six years worked at any honorable toil which his hand could find to do. At the end of that time, through industry, temperance and thrift, he had accumulated enough to enable him to embark in a small business on his own account. He opened a restaurant at No. 194 Wells Street, which he conducted three years. In 1894 he engaged in the business of a butcher, opening a meat market at No. 290 Milwaukee Avenue. The venture proved so successful that he has since opened a branch at No. 240 West Erie Street, and now conducts both establishments. It is not surprising that in looking back over his career in Chicago Mr. Hansen feels pardonable pride in reflecting that the poor boy of nineteen has grown to be the prosperous business man of thirty-eight, and that his success is due to himself alone.

In 1887 he married Sophia Jensen, a lady born in Denmark. She has borne him six children—Otto, Tillie, Lillie, Florence, Willbert and Irvin. In politics Mr. Hansen is independent, preferring to exercise his own better judgment rather than blindly follow party dictation.

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Marcus A. Farwell

# MARCUS A. FARWELL.

MARCUS AUGUSTUS FARWELL. Farwell is the anglicized form of the Norman-French word Fauvel. This fact suggests antiquity of family origin. The Farwells, as connected with the history of Great Britain, have been chiefly conspicuous in Yorkshire. As remote as the ancient days of King Edward I. (A. D. 1280), Richard Farwell was united in marriage to the heiress of Elias de Rillertone. From that time forth the name appears in local and state records in many honorable connections.

A descendant of this noble line, Henry Farwell came to New England, where he was admitted as a freeman of Concord, Massachusetts, March 14, 1639. He was the progenitor of nearly all the American Farwells. Later in life he removed to Chelmsford, Massachusetts, where he died August 1, 1670. He had a vigorous posterity, scions of which were actively scattered over the New England territory, as fast as new settlements opened up. New Hampshire and Connecticut were especially early indebted to this stock for valuable colonizers.

The first generations became quite distinguished as Indian fighters. In the various Colonial, French, Indian, Revolutionary and 1812 Wars, the Farwells have been actively engaged. As privates and officers they bear unblemished records.

Samuel Farwell came from England to Marblehead, Massachusetts, some time between 1720 and 1740. He had three sons and several daughters. The sons were Absalom, Richard and John. Richard Farwell married a Miss Pickett, and removed to Nelson, New Hampshire, about 1772. He cleared a farm which is still known as his place, and here he made oars, which he took to Boston and exchanged for such articles as could not be produced at home. April 12, 1776, nearly three months before the passage of the Declaration of Independence, he signed what was called the "Association Test," which read as follows: "We, the subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage and promise that we will, to the utmost of our power, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, with arms oppose the hostile proceedings of the British fleet and armies against the American colonies." Richard and his brother Absalom were soldiers of the Revolution and fought under Stark at Bennington. A prominent and wealthy neighbor, named Batcheldor, had joined the English forces, and Richard Farwell used to say that he saw Batcheldor there in the ranks of the British and "took as good aim at him as he ever did at a black duck." At the battle of Bennington, Richard and Absalom were in the thickest of the fight. Richard, who knew no fear, was standing out completely exposed to the murderous fire, while his comrades were behind trees and rocks. The fight was in the woods. Absalom, seeing him thus exposed, called out to him: "Get behind a tree, brother Richard, get behind a tree. They'll put your daylights out." But Richard continued to load and fire where he was. It was there he said he saw Batcheldor and fired at him. These Farwells were so prominent, on account of their size and bravery, that Stark knew them, and said if

he had a regiment of such men, he could drive the British into the Atlantic. Richard was also noted for his feats of strength. He lived to be about seventy-seven years old. His eldest son, Absalom, married a Lovejoy, and their son, Zophar, was the father of the subject of this sketch. Zophar Farwell's wife was Miss Betsey Knight.

Marcus A. Farwell was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, July 8, 1827. His parents came thither from New Hampshire. The boy Marcus grew up environed by the wholesome, albeit rustic, scenes of his nativity. Most of the time he was at work, and he received but the limited schooling customary in those days. The benefits of a Christian home and an educated self-reliance were all his worldly stock in trade when he set sturdy foot abroad to make his fortune.

At nineteen he bade an affectionate and eternal farewell to boyhood haunts, and entered upon a life work destined to be crowned with exceptional success and happiness. For four years he labored faithfully, early and late, in a country store in the then wilds of Eaton Rapids, Michigan. Thereafter, he made the cross-country trip in a "prairie schooner" to try his luck in pioneer Iowa. That state, fifty years ago, was not by any means the Iowa of to-day. He was soon satisfied that for himself there were better opportunities nearer his old home. In 1851 he set out for Chicago, coming in from Elgin on the old, now historic, Galena & Chicago Union Railway.

His first experiences in our midst were such as usually fall to the lot of a clerk in a wholesale grocery store; and such they continued to be for three years, in the employ of M. D. Gilman, located at No. 153 South Water Street. Thrift and industry bring their rewards. At the end of this period he had saved enough out of his earnings to buy an interest in the newly forming firm, M. D. Gilman & Company. January 1, 1856, along with W. C. D. Grannis, he was admitted into fuller partnership. His fortunes and abilities expanded rapidly with the pace of the business community of which he was now an integral important factor. Successively he became a member of the firms of Gilman, Grannis & Farwell, Gilman & Farwell, Grannis & Farwell, and when Mr. Gilman retired in 1867, a new organization became Farwell, Miller & Company, which continued in active operation until 1883.

Following upon the heels of the big fire, Mr. Farwell was the very first one of our merchants to telegraph advices East, "I'll pay everyone I owe one hundred cents on the dollar." Taking up temporary quarters at Michigan Avenue and Twenty-first Street, they built their substantial block of 1874 upon Michigan Avenue near Randolph Street. And here was enjoyed an ever increasing era of old prosperities, until his voluntary retirement from mercantile life to take up with fuller amplitude the development of an enterprise dearest to his heart, the Oakwoods Cemetery.

To the easterly of Cottage Grove Avenue and between Sixty-seventh and Seventy-first Streets, was a handsome quarter-section of land, containing the customary one hundred and sixty acres, which Mr. Farwell had the shrewd foresight to purchase. Revolving in his acute mind the uses to which this acquisition might be profitably put, he said to himself one day, "Let us have here a burial place for the dead which shall be worthy of South Chicago." His plans were henceforth rapidly matured, and in the year 1864 was incorporated the Oakwoods Cemetery Association. The controlling interest therein was reserved for himself, that he might not be hampered in pursuing his noble plans. The controlling interest still rests in those dear ones he has left behind. Mr. Farwell was secretary and treasurer until 1879, and was subsequently president.

Mr. Farwell was an enthusiastic Republican and able politician, and might have made a brilliant record, had his tastes run in such lines; but he was more than content with local honors, which were ever and anon attempted to be thrust upon him. In 1879 he was city candidate for treasurer; in 1880 and 1881 he acted as collector for the South Town. He was repeatedly tendered the aldermanic office, but invariably refused, on account of the pressure of business cares.

Personally Mr. Farwell was a typical Yankee,

of a race which he proudly asserted was the smartest in the wide world. Yet there was nothing of the braggart in his make-up. Universally affable, courteous and popular, he found his worldly walks crowded with admiring friends, and made easy by the assurance of duties courageously performed. He was the first president of the Fox Lake Club, for a period of three years; was a time-tried member of the Union League Club, also a member of Oriental Lodge No. 33, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Democratic in his sympathies and habits, a man for the public when matters of weight demanded his attention, he was essentially a domestic person, and found in the well-being and development of those entrusted to his paternal solicitude his greatest happiness. For twenty years Mr. Farwell had been an uncomplaining sufferer from the lasting effects of an attack of spinal meningitis. In the spring of 1894 he went South, in hopes of attaining at least temporary relief, and the following summer changed to Waukesha, Wisconsin. In June of that year he passed away.

Mrs. Marcus A. Farwell, whose maiden name was Miss Lucia Day Cross, has in her veins some of the best Puritan strains of blood, as developed in stanch old New England, whose principles now, as ever, have continued to dominate the policy of our entire country. She was born in the picturesque village (now city) of Montpelier, Vermont. Married February 1, 1860, she came directly to her adopted home; since when, her own and her family's history has been a conspicuous part of Chicago development. Mrs. Farwell's father, Luther Cross, was descended from a noble English family, whose principal seat was in St. John's Wood, London. The American progenitor was Nathan Cross, who came from England and is found at Dunstable, Massachusetts, about the time of "Lovell's War." September 4, 1724, while collecting turpentine near the Nashua River, he was taken prisoner by the Mohawks. A captive for several months in Canada, he escaped and found his way home through the wilderness, in the spring of 1725. Singularly enough, he found his gun in the tree where he had hidden it on the morning of that eventful day, months gone, and it is now preserved in the museum of the Nashua Historical Society. Thereabouts he had extensive landed possessions, including a farm on the east side of the Merrimack River, as well as two meadows and an island in the mouth of the Nashua River. The old farm homestead, then in the town of Dunstable, has, as the extensive boundaries have been cut down from time to time, been later in the town of Nottingham, afterwards Nottingham West, finally Hudson of to-day. The exact spot is about a-half mile above Taylor's Falls Bridge. It remained in the Cross family for over two centuries. Here, after his return from Canada, Nathan built a house, the cellar of which is still to be seen. He died September 8, 1766.

By his first wife he had an eldest son, Capt. Peter Cross, born September 28, 1729. By his wife, Sarah, daughter of Deacon Henry Hale, of Nottingham West, he had an eldest son, Joseph Cross, born February 17, 1759, who served in the Revolutionary War and resided at Swanzey, New Hampshire.

Joseph's eldest son was Luther Cross, the father of Mrs. Farwell. Born at Keene, New Hampshire, in 1802, Luther obtained a good academic education, after which he taught mathematics and surveying. Later he went to Boston to engage with his uncle Stearns, again removed to Woodstock, Vermont, where he met his wife, Miss Polly May Day; removed thence to Barre, Vermont, to go into partnership with his uncle, Ira Day, an extensive merchant of his time, who owned the famous Boston stage line; and finally, still in partnership, removed to his long honored and honoring residence, Montpelier, Vermont. Here he built three fine brick residences, known to-day as the "Fifield," "Page" and "Cross" places. A stanch Whig, he was quite a prominent and successful politician. He was Selectman sixteen years, Sergeant-at-Arms for the same length of service, and a Justice of the Peace for a period of greater duration than any predecessor. Of benevolent disposition and sincerely pious, he was universally esteemed and generally beloved. His death, which occurred in 1873, was mourned by all his towns-

men. He was laid to rest in Green Mountain Cemetery, as peacefully beautiful a last resting-place as one could wish to choose.

Mrs. Farwell's mother, Polly May Day, who died at the remarkable age of ninety-five years, also was descended from a very ancient and noble family. William Day, in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, had a family coat-of-arms confirmed to him by Norroy, King of Arms. This family is widely distributed, Burke recording eleven coats claimed in different parts of the kingdom. William Day was a son of Richard, a son of Nicholas, a son of John Dee (called *Daye* in England). Traditionally the family is from Wales, where Dee (signifying dark or dingy) is the name of an important Welsh river, from which the family name, probably, at a remote day had its origin.

# JOHN T. REA.

JOHN THOMAS REA, one of the most successful and esteemed contractors in his line of business in the city of Chicago, comes of a very old and highly respected Scotch family. His ancestors were men and women of education and refinement, and he does justice to the family name, the teachings which he received and the hereditary honor. Born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, of William Henry and Sarah Brown (Willemin) Rea, he first opened his eyes to the troubles, trials and joys of this world on the 27th of August, 1843.

The first immigrant to America of this family of Rea was the great-grandfather of the man whose name heads this article, John Rea, who was captain of a company in the Revolutionary army. His son, John Rea, was a sailor with Captain Bainbridge in the war with Algiers. His children were named: George, Samuel and William. The maternal grandfather of John Thomas Rea, Thomas Willemin, conducted a distillery in Pennsylvania. He had four children, the names of only three of whom are now known: Thomas, Levi and Sarah. Thomas Willemin married Miss Sleigh, daughter of Francis Sleigh, the only son of Lord Francis Sleigh, whose estate was near Dublin, Ireland.

William Henry Rea, father of John T. Rea, was born in Philadelphia, February 14, 1805. He was a finely educated man and was for many years an instructor in Williamsport. In 1846 he came to Rock Island, Illinois, and taught a country school. He was later occupied in the same manner in Polo, Cedarville, Charleston and Decatur. He then went to Urbana, Illinois, where he died, in July, 1880. While living at Polo he was made agent for the American Bible Society and remained in this capacity until the time of his death. About eight years before his death he lost his sight, while working in the interests of the society. He was a follower of the teachings of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he was a Whig, but at the organization of the Republican party, took up interest in this party and upheld it after.

Mrs. W. H. Rea was born in April, 1814, in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. Her death occurred in November, 1879, her remains being interred in Urbana. Her children are accounted for as follows: William Henry is a teacher; Robert McCormick, born March 10, 1840, died March 7, 1893; John Thomas is next in order of birth; and Alfred Willemin, born July 15, 1845, died in August, 1861.

In the public schools of Illinois, the subject of this sketch received his education, after which time he began the battle of life. He enlisted in the army June 15, 1861, in Company A, Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, General Grant's old regiment. He remained with this body until August 10, 1862, when he was discharged on account of ill health, at Jacinto, Mississippi. January 1, 1864, he re-enlisted and became attached to Company I, Seventh Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and he did detached service a part of the time, on the military commission, and was discharged November 16, 1865.

After the Civil War was over he returned to Illinois, and took up the occupation of house and sign painting and decorating. He was thus occupied five years, until 1870, when he located in Urbana, to remain until 1878. He then removed to Chicago and opened a place of business at No. 3532 State Street, being employed for some time by several firms. He is at the present time engaged in contracting, and makes a specialty of sign painting and decorating.

October 28, 1866, Mr. Rea was married to Miss Sarah Grabill, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Grabill. Mrs. Rea was born July 27, 1845, in Shenandoah County, Virginia, near Mount Jackson. Mr. and Mrs. Rea are the parents of seven children. Irene May, the eldest, is the wife of Ritchie De Lan, the mother of two children and resides in Omaha, Nebraska. The others are as follows: Stella Eugenie; Laura Bertha, wife of Henry Clay Keniston, and a resident of Chicago; Walter Raleigh, Louis Albert, Jesse Thomas and Arthur Alfred.

Mr. Rea is independent in politics, and not a seeker after public office. He is a valued and consistent member of the Advent Christian Church, and is connected with A. E. Burnside Post No. 109, Grand Army of the Republic.

# CHARLES J. L. GEBERT.

CHARLES JOHN LUDWIG GEBERT was one of Chicago's prominent and worthy citizens. He was born October 1, 1836, and passed beyond the border February 14, 1885, being a son of George and Dorothea (Rohlk) Gebert, proper mention of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. He came to Chicago in 1856, and was at home until the time of his marriage. He was employed by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in its shops, until 1858. He was in charge of a matching machine, and proved himself one who would do well, whatever he undertook to do. He was interested in the service of the same company until the time of his death.

February 25, 1866, Mr. Gebert was married to Miss Augusta Ernestina Charlotta, daughter of Christian and Charlotte (Schade) Frank. Mrs. Gebert was born December 19, 1844, near the city of Landsberg, Prussia. Her father was born February 2, 1804, in Rehfeld, Prussia. He died October 5, 1865, and his wife, who was born July 5, 1803, survived him until April 15, 1893, passing away at Champaign, Illinois. She, with her daughter, Ottilie, came to Illinois in 1868, and made their home among her children. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Gebert was Christian Frank, and her maternal grandfather was Ludwig Schade.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Frank were the parents of the following children: Franz, who was killed by a railroad train, at Champaign; Ferdinand, now residing in Germany; Julius, deceased, Wilhelmina, Pauline, deceased, Christian, Fredericka, Augusta and Ottilie. The children of Mr. and

Mrs. Gebert are nine in number. Ottilie Pauline Elizabeth, born March 2, 1867, married Henry Schroeder, September 25, 1890, and resides at No. 617 Fifty-third Street. He is assistant manager of the Chicago office of the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company. Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder are the parents of four children, Frederick Henry, born July 20, 1891; Henry, March 8, 1893; Bertha Augusta, November 18, 1894; and Grace Elizabeth, February 15, 1897.

Carl Frederick Christian, another of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Gebert, was born May 9, 1869, and died February 2, 1872. Frederick Carl Ferdinand, born June 14, 1871, died February 2, 1890. Paul Carl Julius, born December 27, 1873, died December 16, 1875. Walter Paul, born April 15, 1876, died April 30, 1877. Augusta Bertha Marie, born April 17, 1878, is next in order of birth of her father's family. Arthur Walter Paul was born September 28, 1880, and Julius Albert Frederick, who was born January 9, 1883, died February 13, 1884. Walter Carl, who was born August 17, 1885, was the youngest of this family.

Mr. Gebert was of a nature that is bound to succeed, and having obtained considerable of this world's goods, he purchased lots at Nos. 4731 and 4733 State Street, in 1868, and at No. 2950 South Park Avenue, in 1864. This property is still in possession of the family. Mr. Gebert built at No. 4733 State Street in 1874, and his widow built the adjoining house in 1887. Mrs. Gebert also built a flat building at No. 4733 State Street in 1893, which contains two stores and six flats, being four stories high. Mrs. Gebert is a true type of the gentlewoman, and was a faithful and loving helpmate to her worthy husband, mourning his loss greatly at the time of his death and ever cherishing tender memories of him. He was a consistent member of the Evangelical German Church, and a stanch Republican in political principle.

# ORRISON C. TAFT.

ORRISON CHARLES TAFT, one of Chicago's most worthy citizens, was born September 7, 1844, at Milford, Massachusetts. His parents were Harvey Flag and Prudence Daniels (Adams) Taft. He began to learn the trade of a shoemaker at the age of eight years and at the age of sixteen years left school. He enlisted in Company B, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, September 18, 1861. June 3, 1864, he was wounded at Cold Harbor, Virginia, by a shell, and December 22, 1864, was discharged for inability, having participated in all experiences and engagements that his company had been through.

He returned to Milford and for five years conducted a shoe shop at that place, before coming to Chicago. He arrived in the last-mentioned city February 15, 1873, and located at the corner of Sixtieth and State Streets. After a short time spent in the shoe factory of C. M. Henderson & Company, he was clerk for Ephling & Barney Brothers three years, and subsequently drove a team for Julius Carr, proprietor of wood and coal yards. He then established a general repair shop at his present residence on State Street, which has occupied his full attention since that time.

Mr. Taft was first married December 29, 1863, to Miss Vesta Ann Barton, daughter of John and Vesta Bonnie Barton. Mrs. Taft was born December 15, 1843, in Wrenthon, Massachusetts, and died January 23, 1881. She had four chil-

dren. Frederick Arnold, the oldest, lives in Chicago, and is a switchman on the Fort Wayne Railroad. He has never married. May Bell, the next in order of birth, lives in Evanston. Charles Robert lives at the corner of Fifty-fifth and Wright Streets, and Jennie Mary also resides in Evanston.

For his second wife Mr. Taft married, November 28, 1883, Miss Mary Ellen Ryan, a daughter of William and Margaret (Dougherty) Ryan. Mrs. Taft was born December 25, 1851. Mr. Taft has never sought public office, but is a stanch upholder of the principles of the Republican party. He is a man of strong ideas and characteristics, and his influence is ever for good and for the benefit of his fellow-men.

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# WILLIAM HECKLER.

WILLIAM HECKLER. Among the most energetic and successful business men of Chicago at the present time many were born of parents from the country of the Rhine. They invariably possess a pertinacity and power that is admirable and hard to imitate. William Heckler was born January 22, 1852, and at the time of his birth his parents, William and Katharine (Loyen) Heckler, resided at the corner of State and Fourteenth Streets in Chicago, where the Santa Fe freight depot now stands.

William Heckler, Senior, was the only child of his parents, and was born October 10, 1821, at Wittenburg, Germany. He died in March, 1891, and his remains were interred in Mount Olivet Cemetery. He was a contractor in his native land, and reached Chicago in 1847. For a short time he was employed by others, but later began contracting for his own interests, achieving financial success by the change. A large number of the many houses which he held contracts for are located on the South Side. He was a very fine mechanic, and among the buildings he erected was the Brand Brewery.

In 1856 he was induced by the cholera scare to remove to Blue Island, where he afterward retained his home, at the corner of York Street and Western Avenue. In 1848 he was married to Miss Loyen, a native of Trier, Germany. Mrs. Heckler was born August 25, 1824, and died February 23, 1884, her remains being interred at Mount Olivet Cemetery. William is the eldest of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Heckler. Charles, the next in order of birth, resides on the old homestead in Blue Island. Wilhelmina, Josephine, Herman, Otiplie, who died at the age of twenty-two years; Alfred, who lives at No. 108 Forty-fifth Place, and Frances followed, and next in order were: Wenzel, an engineer in Blue Island; Henry, a cigar manufacturer, at Blue Island; Gregory, a grocer, in Palos Springs, Cook County.

Having spent the first twelve years of his life in seeking a rudimentary education in the schools of the day, William Heckler, the subject of this sketch, was prepared by his father to enter the great and complicated school of business and experience. He learned the trade of a carpenter with his father, and remained under the supervision of the paternal eye until he reached the age of twenty years. For two years he was employed by a contractor, Mr. Ramsey, subsequent to which period he spent the same length of time at Blue Island, contracting on his own responsibility. In Rock Island he became foreman of the employes of E. Ralston, an extensive contractor, with whom he remained seventeen years.

This extremely long period spent in furthering

the interests of one man, prove the power of endurance and force of character of Mr. Heckler, also denoting with what respect and confidence he was regarded by his employer. He returned to Blue Island, after this extended time in another locality, and was one of the chief contractors of the town for two years. Susbsequent to that time he located in Chicago and is employed here as a journeyman at the present time.

Mr. Heckler was married April 19, 1881, to Miss Margaret Fickenscher, a daughter of Erhardt and Mary (Swicker) Fickenscher. Mrs. Heckler was born May 28, 1858, at Rock Island. Their children were as follows: Herman Erhardt, born January 30, 1882; Emil, born February 23, 1884, and died at the age of three weeks; George Washington, born February 22, 1885; Elma, January 8, 1889, and Edward William, December 8, 1887.

Mr. Heckler is in favor of silver as a medium of exchange, and his arguments in its favor are very strong. He is descended from a line of Roman Catholics and is not delinquent to the church of his fathers. His name is one respected in all circles, and his influence is used in all circumstances for the right.

# ALONZO BRYAN.

ALONZO BRYAN, who has passed through a varied career and has finally entered into a profitable business in Chicago, was born in Washington, Pennsylvania, a son of Benjamin Bryan, who was born in the same state as his son.

Alonzo Bryan lived eighteen years in the city of his birth, and attended school at Pittsburg. He then became employed in a physician's office and was subsequently in the St. Charles Hotel four years. He spent three years in the Monongahela House and reached Chicago August 9, 1868. He went to work at the Sherman House, and was waiter one week at this establishment. After two years in the Richmond House he entered the employ of Mr. Green, who has kept a restaurant on Clark Street, opposite the Court House, many years. Mr. Bryan was but six months in this service, and was one year at the old Palmer House, at the corner of Quincy and State Streets.

He was one season at the Cataract House, at Niagara Falls, and returned at the end of the season to the Palmer House, Chicago, which was in 1871. He was subsequently one year in the old Palmer House and later accepted a position as porter for the Pullman Palace Car Company, which he occupied two years. After a few months at Woodman's bakery, on Washington Street, he was two years in the Brevoort House. He was head waiter two years in the Ocean Oyster House, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and fifteen months porter on a sleeper of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. He spent four seasons at the summer resort of Waukesha, Wisconsin, and returned to the Palmer House for six months.

Having been economical and prudent at all times he was then able to go into partnership at that time with John B. Johnson and J. Whiting, the firm name being Johnson, Bryan & Whiting, located at No. 311 South Clark Street. This was in 1882, and the business that of saloon and billiard hall. The business thrived and Johnson purchased Whiting's interest and continued with Mr. Bryan until 1892, when the latter purchased his partner's interest and has since continued alone.

Since the spring of 1890 Mr. Bryan has resided at No. 5622 Dearborn Street, which is property that he owns. He was married in the fall of 1879, to Miss Emma Pash and their children are named: Alonzo, Junior, Anna Elizabeth, William Henry and Walter James. Mr. Bryan was made a Mason in John Jones Lodge in 1884. He is independent in political ideas, voting for the man best suited for the office, rather than for party. He was reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is true to the teachings of his fathers.

# FREDERICK C. GEBERT.

FREDERICK CHRISTIAN GEBERT, one of Chicago's retired business men, is a prominent land-owner in the city, and takes an admirable interest in the welfare of his fellow-citizens. He comes of a stanch old race, born in Germany, and is a typical representative of the sturdiness and strength of character of his people. He was born February 19, 1848, in New Caliss, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany. His parents were George and Dorothea Elizabeth (Rohlk) Gebert. His maternal grandfather was John Johachim Rohlk, who married Katharine Louise Rohr.

George Gebert died in 1849, having reached the age of forty-nine years. He crossed the Atlantic Ocean three times in a whaling vessel, and subsequently sailed in local German waters, and commanded small boats. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Akoff. His second wife was the mother of the man whose name heads this article. Dorothea E. Rohlk was born September 1, 1811, at New Caliss, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany. She died April 18, 1891, and her remains were interred in Oakwoods Cemetery.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. George Gebert were six in number. Mary Elizabeth, born September 4, 1828, died April 4, 1875, her remains being buried in Oakwoods Cemetery. She left a husband, Henry Salto, to mourn her loss. George Charles, the next in order of birth, was born October 4, 1831, and died September 14, 1898. He emigrated from his native land in 1856, arriving in Chicago in the spring of that year, and resided here until his death. Henry John is spoken of on another page of this work. Frederick Christian is the youngest of his father's family.

Frederick Christian Gebert reached Chicago June 28, 1857, and attended school in this city until he was seventeen years of age. He was employed in the flour and feed business by his brother, John, subsequently, for a period of fourteen years. October 1, 1879, he established a feed store at No. 3031 State Street, which he conducted eighteen months. He was later occupied in a seed store, under the conduct of Wallace & Kingman. He was successively with the American Seed Company and Albert Dickinson Seed Company until April, 1891, when he retired from active business life, to enjoy a well-earned rest and the comforts of a very pleasant home.

He married, June 14, 1888, Miss Mada Marie, daughter of John and Christina (Hasenmeyer) Krohn. She was born in Peotone, Illinois, November 18, 1859. Her father, John Krohn, was born November 17, 1825, in the village of Little Zein, Mecklenberg-Schwerin, Germany, and emigrated to Lombard, Du Page County, in 1857.

He later removed to Peotone, Illinois, where he was one of the earliest settlers, and where he still resides. He occupied the position of coachman in his native land.

Mrs. John Krohn was born January 27, 1836, in Wenn, Hanover, Germany. Her children are accounted for as follows: Mrs. Gebert is the oldest; Mary, born May 4, 1861, died at the age of eighteen months; Henry John, born July 18, 1865, resides at No. 7257 Lexington Avenue, Chicago; Federick, born February 25, 1867, makes his home with Mr. Gebert; and Dena, born June 16, 1868, resides at home with her parents. The grandfather of Mrs. Gebert, Joseph Krohn, married Miss Marie Miller, and her children are accounted for as follows: Joseph, born in 1822, never married; John and Christian are deceased, as are also Christopher and Frederick; Marie and two younger, whose names are not recorded.

Mr. Gebert has been very successful as a business man, and in 1867 built a house at the corner of Twenty-ninth Place and South Park Avenue. In January, 1872, he moved his house to No. 3036 Vernon Avenue and has resided at this location since that time. In 1891 he built a flat building at Nos. 114-116 Thirty-first Street, which is four stories in height, of brick, and contains six flats and two stores. In 1870 he erected a two-story brick building at No. 3031 State Street, which he has since disposed of. He owns a frame building located at No. 3034 Vernon Avenue.

Mr. Gebert is a descendant of Protestant people and has ever been true to the teachings of his fathers in regard to religion. He is not an office seeker, but upholds the Republican party at all opportunities. He is a man of influence and ability, and is well known and respected in the vicinity where he resides.

# CHARLES A. ORNBERG.

CHARLES A. ORNBERG is a native of Sjaland, Denmark, having been born at that place, January 17, 1854. He is the son of P. A. Ornberg and his wife, Catherine C. Bensen. Their family consisted of six children, four of whom were sons, and all grew to maturity. Charles was the fourth child and third son. His father was a prominent teacher and was employed in the schools of his native place. He passed away in 1897, at the age of seventy-eight years. The mother was the daughter of a priest and a member of a notable family. She died in 1881, and was sixty-seven years old at the time of her death.

Mr. Ornberg attended school in his native town until he reached the age of fifteen years, when he took an active part in caring for a farm owned by his father. He was nineteen years old when he began the practical study of farming, and at the end of two years he became manager of one of those hugh estates such as only exist in the old country and are quite different from what we style farms. This one contained between eighty and ninety thousand acres, and furnished employment to over eighty men. He held this position three years and then served in the army seventeen months, and was promoted to the rank of corporal.

He then sailed for the New World, reaching New York May 18, 1881, and came direct to Chicago. He was first employed in the lumber business for a short time, when he went to New

Mexico and was in the employ of the Santa Fe & Pacific Railroad. He remained here until the spring of 1882, when he returned to Chicago and was again in the employ of a lumber company.

At the end of the summer he went to New Orleans and was a sub-contractor on the levee, and at the end of two months started by boat for Vicksburg. In the night he was robbed of all his little savings, one hundred and eighty dollars. It was stolen by the negroes employed on the boat. This mishap did not daunt Mr. Ornberg. Landing at Vicksburg without any money, he was able to get work there and at the end of two months returned to Chicago. He then engaged in the teaming business, which he followed two years. He was variously employed until April 1, 1886, when he started in business for himself locating first at No. 273 Milwaukee Avenue. One year later he sold out and started afresh on West North Avenue. One year later he sold this place and returned to and bought the old place on Milwaukee Avenue. At the expiration of four years he again disposed of his business and purchased his present place at No. 468 West Erie Street.

He was married in Chicago, April 10, 1886, to Miss Carrie Hansen, a native of Schleswig, Denmark. They have four children, namely: Elna, Aage, Erig and Dagmar, all born in Chicago. Erig is a mute and is attending the Englewood School for Deaf and Dumb, where he will receive all the benefits that it is possible to bestow on those who are in a measure shut out from the ordinary advantages of school and business life. All the other children are at home.

Mr. Ornberg is connected with the following organizations: Singing Society Harmonien, Danish Veterans and the Danish Brotherhood. He has filled all the offices in the latter, from the lowest to president. He is highly esteemed by all his associates, whether business or social, and like most of his countrymen is an admirable citizen.

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# BERNARD KOTZ.

BERNARD KOTZ. Among our most worthy and influential citizens are those of Teutonic blood. They are hardy by nature and are equal to all the hardships which it is in the power of man to overcome. Persistent and persevering to an extreme, they succeed financially, invariably surmounting all difficulties. Bernard Kotz, born February 7, 1855, in Germany, spent his early years in the village of Brecht. His parents, Bertien and Mary (Ludes) Kotz, removed to the last-named village, when their son, Bernard, was but eighteen months of age.

In 1872 his mother and sister, Margaret, emigrated from their native land, and he came to America with them. For six months after his arrival he was employed on the farm of his cousin, John Ludes. He remained in the vicinity of Gross Point, Cook County, two years, engaged in farming and gardening. He then was occupied with section work for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, one year, and later with teaming six months. After spending six years in a tannery, four and one-half years with T. F. Wheeler, in Waukegan, a short time with Sharp & Clark, in Chicago, he was engaged five years in expressing, and a short time in firing a boiler for T. F. Wheeler, a former employer. He then entered the employ of the Chicago City Railroad Company and is among its force at the present time, being valued and honored by those to whose interests he is ever true.

July 26, 1882, he was married to Miss Barbara

Schucker, daughter of John and Katharine Schucker. Mrs. Kotz was born April 14, 1865, in Bavaria, Germany, and is a worthy helpmate and companion. In 1888 Mr. Kotz erected a residence at No. 6327 Evans Avenue, this being the first house in the block on the east side of the street. This was raised to height of two stories, above a high basement, in the year 1899, making of it a valuable and handsome residence property.

# GEORGE A. WOOD.

GEORGE ALBERT WOOD. Of the rising generation of prominent and highly-esteemed business men of the present time in the city of Chicago, how many are the result of excellent training and rearing of the teachings of their fathers in a business manner, and of their mothers in the way that they should go; and yet they are given the honor when the fathers and forefathers are forgotten. George Albert Wood was at one time well known among the business world of this city, but has retired from active life to give place to his sons, who do him credit in every sense of the word. He is to be honored and esteemed, as he truly is, for his part in the welfare of the world.

Born in Newark, New Jersey, January 13, 1827, he is the son of Calvin and Mary (Bond) Wood. He was left an orphan at the extremely youthful age of six years. Calvin Wood was born in America, but of English parentage. He was barber, musician and correspondent for a local paper. He died in 1833, at the age of forty-two years, in the prime of life. His wife died when her youngest child, the man whose name heads this article, was six months of age. She was the mother of three children: Jesse was married and resided in California; he died at the age of forty years, leaving one child. Henrietta married Eldon H. Sigler and resides in Brooklyn, New York; she is the mother of two children.

At the death of his mother, George A. Wood was adopted by Mrs. Hannah Norris, widow of John Norris, and lived with her until he was seventeen years of age. When he was ten years of age she removed from her home in Poughkeepsie, New York, where she had lived but six months, to New York City. George A. Wood started to learn the cigar business in Poughkeepsie and kept at it for some time. After eight years in New York City he removed to Burlington, Vermont, where he continued at his trade. At one time he conducted a prosperous retail shoe business in that city. He subsequently decided to locate in Chicago, and arrived in that city in the fall of 1856.

He launched into the commission business and opened an office on Dearborn Street. He was later one year a clerk in the service of Mr. Potter, on Raudolph Street. He then established a grocery store and meat market at the corner of Market and Madison Streets. October 20, 1864, he enlisted in Company A, Seventy-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, remaining with this regiment nine months, when he was transferred to Company G. After three months he was mustered out at Vicksburg. He was in the battles at Nashville, Jackson, Franklin and Mobile Bay.

Mr. Wood returned to Chicago and became an employe of Jameson & Morse, printers, located at Nos. 10-12 La Salle Street. He was thus occupied eight years, and four subsequent years was with Culver, Page, Hoyne & Company, re-

turning to the old employ, to be in that service five years. He then succumbed to the injuries received in the war, and for the past twelve years has been practically an invalid.

October 28, 1851, Mr. Wood was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth, daughter of George Washington Allen. Mrs. Wood was born July 13, 1829, in Burlington, Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Wood are the parents of seven children. Guilford Sigler, born in Burlington, Vermont, July 12, 1852, married Miss Carrie Stanton, and has a son and daughter, Chester Guilford, born in November, 1884, and Gladys Marie, in June, 1891. He is one of the most popular and well-known salesmen of the firm of W. H. Salisbury & Company, dealers in rubber goods and leather belting. Eveline Almina, born in Burlington, Vermont, May 21, 1854, is not married. George Allen, who was born in Burlington, Vermont, May 8, 1856, lives in Kansas City and is married. Leonard Jameson, born December 7, 1858, in Chicago, died September 3, 1859. Henrietta Sigler, born April 2, 1862, in Chicago, married J. H. Barnette, an electrotyper. She resides in Austin, and her children are: Fannie Eckler, Joseph H. and Dorothy. Emma Frances, born June 15, 1867, married Charles H. Morgan, a traveling salesman, and their one child is Eveline Wood. Lilian May married W. E. Wood, a man who is no blood relation to the family, and they reside at No. 3518 Ellis Avenue. He has charge of the Douglas Club House, and his children are: Douglas and George Washington.

Mr. Wood was very successful financially, and being an economical and energetic man, succeeded in building a residence for himself and family at No. 1201 Sixty-seventh Street, in 1891. He has since been located at this number. He never sought public office, but favors the Republican party with his vote and sanction. He is a highly respected man in the community where he resides, and has been recognized as an actor in the great business turmoil of Chicago who will never be forgotten.

# CHRISTIAN LARSEN.

CHRISTIAN LARSEN, a well-known and highly esteemed member of the Danish colony in Chicago, is a man in the prime of life, having been born August 17, 1848, at Saugland, Denmark. His father, Anselm Larsen, was a wagon-maker by trade, and died at about the age of forty. Of the four children born to his father, Christian is the youngest, and only two are yet living.

At the age of fourteen he quit school to begin the more hazardous, more exciting life of a sailor. His life aboard ship commenced in the capacity of a cook, a post more important than dignified. Within a year, however, he had learned enough of the mysteries of a sailor's craft to become an ordinary seaman. His first voyage to America was made in 1864, and it was in the autumn of that year that he first landed in Boston. At that port he shipped as one of the crew of a coasting vessel, the "America," and sailed with that craft for six months.

Tiring of short voyages which such a life necessitated he joined the crew of the United States man-of-war, "Canandaigua," as an able seaman, and sailed with that vessel under Admiral Farragut three years and four months, making all the principal ports of Europe. Returning to the United States he set out for Buffalo, to try navigating the Great Lakes. He sailed on these inland seas every summer until 1870, when his in-

born love of adventure impelled him to seek a new clime. In that year he sailed on the "Canandaigua" to Santiago, Cuba, where he remained for nearly two months, quite long enough to become acclimated, having nearly died of yellow fever under the tropical sun.

In the spring of 1871 he came back to Chicago, and once more tempted the waters of Lake Michigan. For nearly eight seasons he led this adventurous, fascinating life, and in 1878 he married Miss Gorten Rolsen, a maiden from Norway. Thereupon, for some reason (perhaps remembrance of the young wife, perhaps because he had tired of roving and adventure) he determined to settle down. Accordingly, he located himself at No. 322 West Ohio Street, where he still makes his home. His first venture in business as a landsman was the purchase of a milk route. In 1887 he established himself in the grocery trade, and has continued in that line of business ever since, building up a prosperous clientage through industry and integrity. The same year in which he embarked in this new venture he built a small store, and ten years later, in 1897, he erected his present handsome three-story, stone-front flat building. In addition to this fine property he also owns a three-story frame building at No. 370 West Erie Street. It would not be surprising if, deep down in his heart, he rejoiced over the success which he knows that he owes to his own enterprise.

Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Larsen, and all on the spot to which he first led his bride, twenty years ago. They are named: Fred, Julius, Mamie, Harry, Gertie and Christian.

Mr. Larsen is a prominent member of the Society Dania, and of the Danish Brotherhood, having held office in the latter organization.

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# PETER BUHL.

PETER BUHL. This well-known member of the Danish-American colony is a striking illustration of the success which may be achieved through perseverance and well-directed effort. He conducts a well-stocked establishment at No. 909 Milwaukee Avenue, where he deals in oils, paints, glass and wall paper, doing a prosperous business and enjoying the esteem of a wide circle of acquaintances.

He was born in Fredericia, Denmark, May 3, 1865. His father, Frederik Buhl, was a hotelkeeper in his native town, where he died, at the age of threescore years. His mother's name before marriage was Christine Hansen. She bore her husband eight children (seven of whom grew up) and died at the ripe old age of seventy-two years.

Of this large family Peter was the youngest. He attended the Latin school in his own town until he reached his fourteenth year, when his parents sent him to Copenhagen, to pursue his studies at a military academy, an institution analogous to our own academy at West Point, from which institution he was duly graduated. On leaving the academy he was assigned to the Fifth Regiment at Nyborg. At the end of eighteen months he took an examination, passing third in a class of seventy-four, and was made a second lieutenant, and transferred to the Seventh Regiment, doing duty with that body of troops for one year. Having won a reputation for military qualities, and being endowed with mental abilities of a high order, he was sent to the military high school. This appointment was a rare distinction, having been given solely because of merit and being one of twenty which were made by the government out of the entire army. What

his career might have been cannot be told, had it not been that ill health compelled him to resign from the school at the end of eighteeen months. For half a year afterwards he once more served in the Fifth, and then left the army. He then accepted a position as instructor in the Frederiksberg Latin and Real School, at the same time attending a technical school for one term. During the same period he gave instruction in several Copenhagen institutions. Later he spent two and one-half years in Germany, as a decorator, and then came to America.

Chicago was his first halting place. Here he readily found employment as a sign painter and decorator, sometimes working for day wages, as a journeyman, and sometimes being paid by the piece. In 1893 he first opened a shop of his own at the same location where he is to-day. At first he confined himself to sign-painting and work on contract, carrying no stock for sale. Gradually, however, his business expanded, and he began to deal in the accessories of his trade. At present he has one of the best equipped establishments in that section of the city, and is able to point with pride to the success which has crowned his own unaided efforts.

He was married in November, 1892, to Miss Agnes Rasmussen. Mrs. Buhl was born in Denmark. She has no children. Mr. Buhl is president of the Danish Veterans, and a member of the Singing Society Harmonien. From 1891 to 1897 he was teacher of the Danish Turners, an organization which disbanded in the last-mentioned year.

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# WILLIAM G. FISCHER.

WILLIAM G. FISCHER is one of eight children born to Christian and Melusine Fischer, of Schmidburg, in the province of Brandenberg, Germany. Both his parents died in the Fatherland, and sleep beneath the shadow of the hills they loved so well. All their children emigrated to America, but William is the only one living in Chicago. They were named, respectively: Christian, August, Charles, Hannah, Gus, Ernestina, William and Minnie. Three of these, Christian, Hannah and Minnie, are deceased.

Mr. Fischer was born August 15, 1841, and in boyhood received the ordinary education given by the parish schools of his native place. After coming to Chicago he attended night school, with a view to acquiring a better knowledge of the English language and greater fluency in its use. For a time after settling here he worked as a laborer in mills, but in September, 1861, while on a visit to his brother in Wisconsin, he enlisted in the Union army, joining Company B, of the Ninth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers. He was made a corporal, and during the last two years of his service acted as bugler. He was a gallant soldier, and participated in all the battles, skirmishes and sieges in which his regiment was engaged, some of the most noteworthy being Pea Ridge, Cowskin Prairie, Vicksburg and Sabine River. He was thrice wounded but never seriously. In November, 1864, he was honorably discharged at Milwaukee and returned to Chicago.

From that time until 1882 he continued working in and around machine shops, and in the last-mentioned year he was appointed a letter-carrier

in the city postoffice. This position he held until 1898, when he resigned. Since then he has enjoyed a well-earned rest.

His first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln, in 1864, and he has always continued to support the policy and candidates of the Republican party.

He has been twice married. His first wife was Melusine Kruse, who was born at Addison, Du Page County, Illinois. Their marriage was solemnized August 24, 1866, and was blessed with twelve children, of whom five are yet living: Ernst, Emma, Paul, Martha and Frank. Mrs. Fischer died January 9, 1887. Three years later (April 11, 1890) he led to the altar Mrs. Katherine Luehr, the widow of Henry Luehr. Of the issue of this marriage three are living, Henry Emil and Adolph.

Mr. and Mrs. Fischer are consistent and esteemed members of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, and are respected and loved by a large circle of friends who know and appreciate their unostentatious virtues and their genuine worth.

# ANDREW C. WILSON.

ANDREW CHRISTENSON WILSON is the second son and third child of John F. N. Wilson, a noted educator in Bedehanus, Schleswig, Denmark, where he was a teacher twenty-eight years. He died there in 1898, at the ripe age of sixty-eight years. His mother was Bolette Andersen, whose family, father and son, had lived upon the same ground three centuries. She was born in 1830, and died in 1888. All their eight children are still living. Four of them have made homes in America, and three reside in Chicago, Andrew C., Julius P. C. and John F. N.

The subject of this brief sketch was born in Bedehanus, by Tondern, Schleswig, Denmark, February 19, 1861. He attended his father's school during boyhood, and, after acquiring the rudiments of a sound education, served an apprenticeship of three and one-half years at the baker's trade with one master, and a little over one year with another. In 1881, having reached the age of twenty years, he came to America, never ceasing his journey westward until reaching Aurora, Hamilton County, Nebraska. He remained there a year, and then came to Chicago.

After reaching this city he worked at his trade, and then embarked in the grocery business, as a trader on his own account, at No. 34 West Ohio Street. For twelve years (1883 to 1895), he continued there in this line of merchandising, winning the favor of his patrons through his correct business methods and his unquestioned integrity. In 1895 he erected a handsome three-story building at the corner of Maplewood Avenue and Hirsch Street, on the first floor of which he conducts his flourishing business.

Mr. Wilson's success is but one of the many triumphs which numbers of his countrymen have won in Chicago over adverse circumstances. Coming, poor, to a strange land, he has hewed out his own pathway to fortune by the force of his own moral and mental powers.

In 1884 he was united in marriage to Miss Christine Schmidt, a native of Denmark, who had come to this country about a year before her marriage. Their union has been blessed with two children, Anna Maria and John Andrew. In religious faith the family adheres to the Lutheran Church. Mr. Wilson is a stanch Republican in political principle.

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PHILIPP STEINMUELLER

(From Photo by W. J. Root).

# PHILIPP STEINMUELLER.

PHILIPP STEINMUELLER, who is deputy factory inspector for the state of Illinois, is a pioneer of 1852, and a man of prominence. He was born September 10, 1832, in the village of Heuchelheim, near Giessen, Hessen-Darmsdat, Germany, and is a son of Philipp and Katharine Steinmueller, natives of the same locality.

Philipp Steinmueller, senior, was the father of five daughters and three sons, namely: Jacob, of No. 225 Dayton Street; Philipp; Katharine, wife of Jacob Kroeck, of No. 223 Dayton Street; Mary, who returned to Germany and died there; Elizabeth, deceased, widow of Louis Rinn; Anna Margarita, widow of Louis Kroeck and lives in Chicago; Louis, of No. 343 Hudson Avenue; and Anna, now Mrs. Bauman, of Decatur, Illinois. The father died in 1887, at the age of eighty-six years and six months and the mother in 1883, at the age of seventy-seven years and six months.

Philipp Steinmueller, junior, of this notice after being educated in the public schools of his native village, worked with his father at the mason's trade until he emigrated. On April 27, 1852, he left his home and went to Meinz, on the Rhine, from there to Rotterdam, from which place he traveled to Hull and on to Liverpool, England. There he took passage for America, on the sailing ship "Argo," May 6, landing in New York June 17. Two days later he purchased tickets to Chicago. On reaching Buffalo he was refused passage further and he was forced to pay for his transportation the second time. He reached Chicago June 30. He had a relation living in Evanston and he walked to his home.

He found employment with Michael Weber, near Rose Hill. When he arrived in Chicago he had three cents in his possession and was four dollars in debt. He at first worked for six dollars per month, later being allowed nine dollars per month. In the fall of the year that he came to Chicago he worked for Page & Warner and carried mortar to build the first court house. Having a knowledge of plastering he was soon promoted to a better position and his wages increased. After working for wages a few years he began, in 1857, to conduct a business on his own account. He continued in this capacity until 1860. In 1862 he was employed in the postoffice until 1867. He resigned in 1868 and accepted a position on the Board of Public Works, which he occupied two years. In 1869 he returned to the postoffice and remained one year. He subsequently purchased a business on the South Side and was burned out in 1871, when he lost his residence on Goethe Street. He erected a building on Lincoln Street, which he later sold, and started a catering establishment and grocery store on Sedgwick Street. In 1873 he sold this and entered the Recorder's office and was employed there during 1875 and 1876.

Mr. Steinmueller then purchased a grocery store and after six months again sold out. He spent two years in Texas, returning in 1878. He established a restaurant and catering establishment at No. 8 South Clark Street and six months later sold out and removed to No. 45 North Clark Street. He remained at this location until 1885. He retired for one year, when he resumed his former business at the corner of Wells Street

and Chicago Avenue. He continued there until May 1, 1891. The summer of this year he visited Europe with his wife, returning for a short time to his native place and thoroughly enjoying the trip. On the election of Governor Tanner he was appointed to his present position, receiving his commission May 10, 1897. He has taken a lively interest in the affairs of the Republican party and at one time was supervisor of the North Town. He has also attended many state conventions.

Mr. Steinmueller is a member of Lessing Lodge No. 557, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He is also connected with Corinthian Chapter No. 69, Royal Arch Masons. He was married September 13, 1875, to Miss Erstina Bernhart. They have no children. Mrs. Steinmueller's niece, Miss Martha Grebe, has been a member of the household since she was seven years of age and receives the same kindly treatment that she would if their own daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Steinmueller are members of the congregation of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, located near their home.

# THOMAS A. NOBLE, M. D.

THOMAS A. NOBLE, M. D., was born near Toronto, Canada, and reared in the village of Maple, Ontario. He received the common and high school education of his home. His father was a merchant, but the son early decided to enter upon the medical profession, and graduated from the Toronto University of Medicine with the class of 1888, receiving the medical degree. Not satisfied, he determined to supplement this course with further studies in that celebrated institution, the medical department of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, where he completed the post-graduate course.

His first field of practice was as assistant to a physician at New Cumnock, Ayrshire, Scotland. The practice here was that in and about a large coal mining community, and cases in the mines afforded him an extensive surgical practice, in addition to his general practice. January 1, 1892, he located at Harvey, thinking only that he would remain during the World's Fair. A handsome practice at once came to him and by the close of the Fair his business had assumed such proportions that he felt the sacrifice would be too great if he removed to other regions. In every respect his relations to the people of Harvey have been so pleasant and so many warm friends have been made that the ties of both business and friendship are constantly growing stronger.

Dr. Noble stands high in the esteem of those of the medical profession and is a member of the Association of Railway Surgeons. He is the local surgeon of both the Grand Trunk and the Illinois Central Railroads. While enjoying a wide and lucrative practice, the doctor is closely identified with the people in many social and public respects, being interested in every move that tends to the advancement of the community. He is a Republican, though not identified with official position, preferring to refrain from acquiring a reputation as a politician.

He is a Free Mason, a Knight of Pythias, a member of the Royal Arcanum, Royal League, Home Forum Benefit Order and Fraternal Tribunes. No man stands higher in the estimation of the citizens, every one according him the palm of being a royal good fellow. A close student of his profession, he keeps abreast of modern investigation and medical thought, and while he

is not given to display of knowledge, his diagnosis of cases is generally accepted by his medical brethren, with all of whom he is courteous and for whom he has but words of commendation. Dr. Noble has not as yet taken to himself a permanent companion, but it is not for lack of mutual admiration between himself and the opposite sex.

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# AUGUST STEINER.

AUGUST STEINER. The world owes a great debt of gratitude to its few men whose application to the development of an idea, under the most adverse circumstances, has finally contributed to the material progress, thus adding to the sum of human happiness and enlarging the wealth of the world. Such a man is he whose life we are attempting to review. Naturally of a mechanical turn of mind, at an early age he began to develop that faculty and served a regular training in the shops of his native country Wurtemberg, Germany, where he was born April 15, 1832.

In 1854 he came to America, settling in Thornton Station, now Homewood. He found employment in Scovell's Locomotive Works at Chicago, and for some years worked in similar shops through various western states and territories. In 1859 he started at Homewood, a blacksmith, wagon, and plow shop, and soon built up a large and lucrative business. His plows proved so satisfactory to the farmers that their manufacture grew to be an important industry, and they were widely and favorably known.

In 1880 he purchased the flouring mill at Homewood, which he overhauled, converting it into a modern roller-process mill, of seventy-five barrel capacity. He continues to operate this property, but at the same time his inventive brain has been busy along other lines. A practical farmer, he well knew the labor involved in the harvesting of the immense corn crop of this country and knew that no one machine would contribute so much to the saving of labor as one that would harvest the crop, dispensing with the slow and laborious process of hand husking. Accordingly, after repeated attempts and failures, he produced a small hand husking machine, which he had patented and which, intended to fasten to the side of a wagon, proved a success, but it went only part way. He was constantly experimenting, making, however, but slow progress, to produce a horse-power machine. Finally, after years of trial and experiment, involving great expense and disappointment, in 1891 he succeeded in more nearly realizing his ambition, and knew that final success was in his grasp. The invention, however, demanded many changes and further improvement, and it was five years before he produced the machine that he knew would do the intended work.

In 1897 he placed several machines on the market and these were eagerly bought by large farmers, who had looked and hoped for years for a machine that would perform this tedious and laborious farm work. Credentials from these enthusiastic farmers speak in no uncertain terms of the success achieved and testify to the value of the machine and the great boon that has been conferred upon the agriculturist. The machine takes up a row of corn, strips off the ear, which is then denuded of the husk and elevated to a wagon which is alongside. The stalks are left in the field and in much better condition for food for the stock than when the corn is husked by hand.

The machine has a capacity of twelve acres

per day, and facilities for its manufacture on a large scale are completed and it will come into extensive use on the large corn growing farms of the West. Mr. Steiner has not been alone in experimenting along this line. Many inventors have turned their genius in this direction and several large manufacturers of harvesting machinery have used sometimes questionable efforts to secure the principle used by Mr. Steiner, and have even infringed upon his patents in their anxiety to place a machine on the market. While the above mechanism is the crowning piece of Mr. Steiner's inventive faculties, he has produced other valuable patents, one being the machine for tying wire used in bailing, boxing and so forth. This he sold to his profit, to the Washburn-Moen Company, who have put it into extensive use.

A careful investor and manager of business interest, Mr. Steiner has accumulated a handsome property and owns valuable farm lands, some of which he operates. In many respects he stands as one of the influential and progressive citizens of Homewood. He is not an aspirant for public honor, though his friends have often sought his services in connection with direction of the schools, trustee of the township or highway commissioner.

In 1861 Mr. Steiner was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Knapwurst, also of German birth. Their family consisted of: August, junior, who died May 15, 1894, at the age of twenty-eight, Carl, Henry, Eliza and Minnie. Reared in the church of his fathers, the German Lutheran, Mr. Steiner has ever taken a warm and active interest in it, as well as in all those elements of social and religious development that tend to advancement of individual and public progress.

# CHARLES M. BOBERG.

CHARLES MAGNUS BOBERG, who is among the retired business men and the most prominent of his race in the city of Chicago, was born April 22, 1831, in Stockholm, Sweden. He is a son of Hendrich and Anna Louise (Ponsbach) Boberg.

Hendrich Boberg died in 1835, at the age of thirty-six years. His worthy wife and helpmate died June 14, 1878, having been born October 18, 1807. Her children were named: Hilda Louise, Emma Johanna Theresa, Charles Magnus, Anna Marie and Edward Henry. The last-named of these came to America during the Civil War. He enlisted and was killed in battle, fighting for the country in which he had lived such a short time, and of which he knew comparatively nothing. How many men of the present day would be willing to do as much?

Charles M. Boberg reached New York January 4, 1870, and began to work at his trades, those of carpenter and painter. In May, 1880, he removed to Chicago, subsequently again removing to northern Michigan, where he engaged in the lumber business. In 1886 he returned to Chicago and since that time has been practically retired. In 1887 he erected his present residence, at No. 1145 Sixty-sixth Street, living quietly and at peace with the world.

Mr. Boberg was married February 24, 1886, to Miss Anna Nelson, daughter of Nels and Anna (Hansen) Anderson. Mrs. Boberg was born November 22, 1841, in Skona, Sweden. She makes an admirable helpmate and is beloved by her worthy husband, who is one of the most highly honored of the citizens of that portion of the city and is a man with whom anyone may be

proud to be connected. He is a Republican as to his political views and is valuable to the party, as his influence is great among those who know him, being a man of stability and strength of principle. He cherishes the faith of the Lutheran Church, as does his wife, and he is a supporter of Swedish societies of that sect in the city of Chicago.

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# COL. CHARLES E. SHELHAMER.

COL. CHARLES EDMUND SHELHAMER is a highly respected citizen and a well-known and active worker in Grand Army circles. He had the blood that made a soldier during the perilous days of our Civil War. When a lad in years and with beardless face he volunteered his services in response to the country's call, and with the bravery of a man of mature years went forth in defense of his flag, to help uphold the honor of his land. He is a native of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, and was born June 30, 1848. He passed his boyhood there, and at the age of seven years, in 1855, his parents removed to Chicago, which city was then a small prairie town with only a few thousand people. In the public schools he was instructed in the elementary branches, which was all the education he was ever able to acquire. He was patriotic to a large degree and his boyish dream and ambition was to be a soldier.

In January, 1864, he enlisted in Company E, Seventy-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was taken to Camp Yates, where for six weeks he acted as assistant hospital steward and then joined his regiment in the field, then attached to the Second Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, and was subsequently transferred to the Fourth Army Corps, which was commanded by General Thomas, the "Rock of Chickamauga." Although entering the war at a comparatively late period, he participated in as many engagements as many others who saw three or more years of service. In all he participated in sixteen engagements, and at Island No. 10 received his baptismal fire. At the time of the occurrence he was on a boat en route for the location of his regiment. Among other engagements in which he took part may be mentioned Jackson, Mississippi; Corinth, Jeff Davis Plantation, Columbia, Spring Hill, and Franklin, Tennessee. In the last-named engagement he received a wound in the head and was reported missing, but turned up after thirty-six hours, in time to share in the decisive and bloody battle of Nashville. His regiment was subsequently sent to New Orleans and in the campaigning that followed he fought at Smith's Point, Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and Mobile, and the many sharp encounters that were fought between the last-mentioned place and Montgomery, Alabama. His regiment was at the close of the war sent to Vicksburg, Mississippi, where it was mustered out of service. His ambition to be a soldier had been thoroughly gratified and he had proven faithful at all times.

Upon his return to civil life he settled in Chicago, where for a number of years he carried on a grocery and market business. He has also been active in other lines of employment. Mr. Shelhamer is a charter member of Gen. Silas Casey Post No. 555, Grand Army of the Republic, in the organization of which he took an active part. In the offices of the post he has creditably filled the positions of senior vice commander, adjutant and quartermaster. He is active in all Grand Army work, being a potent factor in pushing any enterprise calculated

to bring the organization to the highest state of efficiency. In 1898 he was appointed colonel on the staff of State Commander General Shimpff.

He is a member in good standing in Myrtle Lodge No. 1, Knights of Pythias. He is a stanch Republican and takes an active part in local affairs. He was married in Chicago in 1871 to Miss Elizabeth Milligan, who is the mother of two children, Helen and Agnes, two charming young ladies of culture and pleasant personalities. Mrs. Shelhamer vies with her husband in furthering the usefulness of the Grand Army organizations. She is president of the Silas Casey Relief Corps, being one of its active charter members. Altogether she has served as president of this lodge four years and has also filled many minor offices of the corps, which now boasts sixty-seven members in good standing. The corps is among the best in the city, having made for itself under the administration of its cheerful workers a reputation more than local. In this connection it may with appropriateness be stated that to Mrs. Adam Hutchinson belongs much of the honor of bringing of the corps to its present state of perfection. Her husband was a gallant soldier in the Civil War and is one of the seventeen men who tunneled beneath the walls of Libby Prison and escaped.

Mr. Shelhamer is a son of Abraham W. and Margaret (Eyre) Shelhamer, natives of Pennsylvania, the former of French and the latter of English descent. His father was a member of the same regiment and company as himself, and they enlisted at the same time. His father became hospital steward at Camp Yates and later was sent to Vicksburg, Mississippi, where he died in one of the hospitals of that town, an hour or two after hearing of his son's wound, received at Franklin. He was a flouring mill operator at Kankakee, Illinois, and during much of the war period supplied flour on contract. Mrs. Shelhamer is a daughter of Edward and Helen (McCullough) Milligan, natives of Scotland and eminently worthy and respectable people. Upon coming to America they first settled in Geneva, New York, and in 1855 came to Chicago, where both died, she in 1856, while he survived his wife until 1892. Mr. Milligan had reached the age of eighty-three years at the time of his death. He was a man typical of the "Land of the Thistle," stanch in character, of rugged honesty and unyielding spirit.

Mrs. Shelhamer partakes of her father's characteristics. She is a pleasant and entertaining conversationalist, well informed and a model mistress in her home.

# FREDERICK J. O. TURN.

FREDERICK JONAS OLOF TURN. Many of the most sturdy and influential of our younger citizens to-day boast either Scandinavian birth or parentage. The Swedish-born of the citizens of Chicago help to make up the strongholds and do much for the promotion of the best interests of our people and the nation. They are a race who are dauntless and never-failing, and give up to nothing which can be conquered by man. Quiet and firm, as a rule they create little whirl, but are decisive in their actions to the end. Frederick J. O. Turn was born May 3, 1873, in the city of Westervik, Sweden, and his parents were John and Christina Josephina (San) Turn.

Mr. Turn reached Chicago in April, 1893, and has followed the occupation of stone-cutter, being very competent at his chosen trade. He

was married in the year 1897, to Maria Johanna Swenson. Mrs. Turn is a daughter of Olof and Johannah (Helsing) Swenson, and was born August 6, 1873, on a farm near the city of Kristinehamn, Sweden. Her father was a tiller of the soil, as was his father before him. Mr. and Mrs. Turn have one child, born June 10, 1898, and named Edna Holda Johanna.

Mr. Turn is still a young man and has not resided in Chicago many years, but is fast becoming accustomed to the ways of our people and moves among them in such a manner that none could ascertain his nationality without the necessary information from his own lips. He promises to become one of the prominent and influential movers among our citizens, as he shows a remarkable interest in the welfare of all those about him.

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# MOSES A. ARNOLD.

MOSES ANTHONY ARNOLD, who is among the prominent citizens of the portion of Chicago in which he resides, is also well known among Free Masons. He was born June 23, 1849, in Bedford County, Tennessee, and is a son of John and Marie (Blackwell) Arnold.

He was born in slavery and was owned first by Smith Arnold, and later was transferred to Wilson Arnold. After four years with the last-mentioned, he was taken by George Cunningham two years, later by James Sowell one year and then was owned by William McClain. After one year with Mr. McClain, the Civil War being in progress, he ran away and entered the Union lines at Duck River Station, Tennessee. He met a Union officer, Samuel Adams, who was first lieutenant of Company F, One Hundred Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and went with him to Nashville, as body servant. This was in the fall of the year 1862, and in the fall of the next year he went with his brother in business at Nashville. His brother, John Quincy Adams Arnold, had engaged in business before that time, and Moses A. Arnold was with him until 1865. It was here that he received his first wages and education. In 1864 he attended public school eight months and studied under an officer's wife, later attending night school in Chicago.

In 1865 Mr. Arnold removed to Chicago and after a few days in this city went to Huntley, Illinois, where he worked for Sam Adams as a shepherd. He returned to Chicago and was employed by John Adams, who had a market on Lake Street, corner of Clinton Street, from October, 1865, until March, 1866. March 26, 1866, he went into the Sherman House as waiter and remained thus occupied until 1870. He then went back to Tennessee to look for his parents and, after finding them, placed them in a home and returned to Chicago. He was again employed at the Sherman House and remained until the Grand Pacific Hotel was opened, May 1, 1873, continuing there until May 1, 1895. He was laundryman twenty-two years at the Grand Pacific and for nine years carver. He is now special police and watchman at the colored people's Baptist Church, which is at the corner of Twenty-seventh and Dearborn Streets.

In 1887 Mr. Arnold built a residence at No. 6730 Champlain Avenue, where he has since lived. He was married May 24, 1874, to Miss Mary Lane. She was born at Kamy Springs,

Marshall County, Tennessee, and her children are as follows: Marie Dehlah, who died at the age of thirteen years and five months; Emily; John and Eler Frank. The last-named died young. Mrs. Mary (Lane) Arnold had one child by her first marriage, which was to Harry G. Hudson (for further mention of whom see biography of Harry G. Hudson). Mrs. Arnold died June 20, 1893.

Mr. Arnold was married the second time, June 10, 1894, to Mary Payne, who was born in March, 1859, in Nashville, Tennessee. Moses A. Arnold was made a Master Mason in Mt. Hebron Lodge No. 29, and is connected with St. Luke's Chapter No. 5. He has taken the thirty-third degree in Masonry, and is connected with St. George Commandery No. 4, and the Arabic Mystic Shrine. In masonry he served as tyler eighteen months in the lodge of which he is a charter member and filled all the offices of the chapter. He was senior warden one year, treasurer the same length of time, and master two years. In the commandery he has served in all offices except Generalissimo and Captain General. In Scottish Rite masonry he was Hospitater in second and fourteenth degree.

Mr. Arnold has been a member of the colored Baptist Church since 1866 and has been deacon since 1874. He was chairman of the board ten years and trustee one year, being treasurer for the same length of time. He is interested in the affairs of the Republican party, and uses his influence in behalf of the same, but never seeks public favor in the form of any office. Mr. Arnold's father came to live with him and died here in April, 1894, at the age of eighty-three years. His mother died in Shelbyville, Tennessee, in 1875, at the age of about seventy-five years.

The maternal grandfather of Mr. Arnold was Andrew Fogaman, who was born in Maryland, a free man. He served as teamster in the War of 1812 and in the Mexican War, and died at the age of one hundred eight years, his remains being interred at Bellbuckle, Tennessee. His wife, Hannah Fogaman, was also born a free woman, but was kidnapped and taken South into slavery. Her husband followed her and remained with her until her death, and her body was interred at Sinking Creek, Tennessee.

The father of Mr. Arnold was born in Virginia and his ten children were as follows: Hannah, Caroline, Renna, Harriet, Andrew, Jacob, Moses and three others. Mr. Arnold, of this sketch, was the youngest of his father's family. He is well known among his friends and acquaintances as an honorable and upright man, a follower in the path of right and one who will win respect and recognition to the end of his days. He is beloved by his brethren in the church and in his family his word is law and his name shown deference.

# AUGUST GUSTAFSON.

AUGUST GUSTAFSON, who is one of Chicago's worthy and prominent citizens, was born July 4, 1860, in the village of Sjokumla, Osterjutland, Sweden. He is one of that nation of hardy constitutions, stanch minds and sterling characters, which make the man fitted for the moral and physical battles of life. His parents were Gustav and Gustava (Anderson) Anderson, and the children of the family of Gustav Anderson's parents were named: Pryts, Oak, Brodd and Gustav.

Gustav Anderson was born October 25, 1827, in Sweden. He was a carpenter contractor. Mrs. Anderson was born October 11, 1825, and died

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CHARLES KOTZENBERG.

July 1, 1897. Her children are named: Carl John, Matilda, Edla, August, David (who died at the age of three years), David (who resides in Chicago), Joseph, who died at the age of three months; and Edla, who married Carl Magnuson and lives in Kansas City.

August Gustafson came to Chicago April 25, 1880, having learned the trade of carpenter in his native land. He was employed at his trade in the Rodling Stock Repair Shops, and remained but two months. He then became occupied a short time at house building for Mr. Magnuson, but subsequently entered the shops of the Garden City Type Company, serving two years. After spending a short time with a contractor, he returned to the employ of the last-mentioned company, being occupied in this capacity for five years. He is at the present time with R. & S. Sollitt, located at the corner of Dearborn and Madison Streets. Having been very successful and thrifty, he was able, in 1896, to erect a residence at No. 6608 Langley Avenue.

Mr. Gustafson was married August 23, 1883, to Louise, daughter of Andrew and Annie Louise (Swanson) Boberg. Mrs. Gustafson was born May 30, 1862, in Sweden, and came to America in 1882. Her children are as follows: Esther Louisa, born November 25, 1884; Elsie Matilda, May 1, 1886; and August Robert, July 25, 1887.

Mr. Gustafson joined Apollo Court No. 96, Independent Order of Foresters, in 1889. He is not a party man, in political questions, but votes for the man rather than to be prejudiced by party tenets. He is a man of high principles and strength of character, honored and respected by all who become acquainted with his straightforward manner.

# CHARLES KOTZENBERG.

CHARLES KOTZENBERG was for several years a conspicuous figure in the vicinity of the Union Stock Yards of Chicago and prominent among business men of that locality. He was born January 29, 1845, at Essen Amt Wittlage, near Osnabrueck, Prussia. He was a son of William Henry and Katharine Kotzenberg, both members of very old and prominent families. William H. Kotzenberg was a merchant, and both he and his wife died in the village where Charles was born. Of their family only Rudolph and Charles came to America, the former dying two years after his arrival, in 1885. Charles received a good education in his native place and studied pharmacy, graduating from the University of Osnabrueck.

In the spring of 1864 he came to the United States and remained a short time in New York, before going west. Later he went to Arcadia, Missouri, where he was employed in the high school as teacher of languages and music for about a year. He drifted to New Orleans, and being out of employment and money, he enlisted in the United States army. After the fire of 1871 he came to Chicago November 1, with the Eighth United States Infantry, as hospital steward. April 29, 1872, he married Miss Mary, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Oswald, very old pioneers of Chicago.

Accompanied by his young wife he started west, after his marriage, with the regiment, continuing to Utah. After spending a couple of months there they went to Fort Bridger, Wyoming Territory. His time of service expired May 8, 1874, and returning to Chicago, Mr. Kotzenberg established a small drug store at the Union

Stock Yards. Being a very enterprising and ambitious man, he succeeded in the business which he started, and soon became enabled to begin the manufacture of paints and oils and carried on a wholesale as well as retail trade. By strict attention to all the details of his business and fair and courteous treatment of his customers he accumulated a valuable property. In politics he was a Democrat and prominent in the party organization. In 1884 he was candidate for county commissioner, but suffered defeat with the rest of the party. He was three times elected assessor of the Town of Lake and faithfully discharged the duties of that office. He acquired the distinction of being the "people's assessor" and his work in that office was highly appreciated, as was attested by his re-election by large majorities. He was a generous wholesouled man, who had as many friends as acquaintances. In social and fraternal societies he took a lively interest. He was a charter member of Mizpah Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, a member of Chicago Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Apollo Commandery, Knights Templar, and of the Mystic Shrine, the Rising Star and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In 1890 he built the beautiful residence on the corner of Garfield Boulevard and Peoria Street, now occupied by his widow and family. He was a great lover of his home and family and in his domestic life was exceedingly happy. He died October 8, 1892. To Mr. and Mrs. Kotzenberg were born nine children, three of whom died in childhood. Those living are: William Joseph, a pharmacist, now a member of the First Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Katharine, wife of Walter C. Sanger, of Milwaukee; Mary H., wife of Tracy Holmes, of Chicago; Bertha, Charles G. and Thomas. Mrs. Kotzenberg and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church of Visitation, and are held in high esteem by those in the community in which they live.

# BASTIAN STEENBERGEN.

BASTIAN STEENBERGEN has been among the most active of citizens of the United States since the time he adopted it for his country. He was born in 1843, in the city of Dort, Holland, and his parents were John Arie and Mary (Van Ripe) Steenbergen. Arie Steenbergen, brother of the man whose name heads this article, was the first of his father's family to emigrate from his native land, and he located in Roseland, Illinois, and now lives at Harvey. In 1855 the remainder of the family, including the parents and four children, followed. The children were as follows: John, Nellie, Bastian and Peter. The last-named is constable at Kensington, and John also resides in that locality.

Bastian Steenbergen concluded, at the age of sixteen years, to strike out for himself, and he left the Steenbergen farm, near Riverdale, which was known as the Pullman Dairy Farm, at that age. He then started to follow the life of a sailor on the schooner "George F. Foster" under Captain Smith. He was second officer for some time on the schooner "Drayton," and the bark "Samuel B. Ward." In 1871 he left the lakes and began the occupation of butcher, at the Union Stock Yards, being employed successively by several firms. He is at present with Nelson Morris, having been with him since 1891.

Mr. Steenbergen built a residence at No. 6720 Cottage Grove Avenue in 1890, and has since resided at this location. He was married November 18, 1871, to Zwaana Vogel. Mrs. Steenber-

gen is a daughter of William and Petronella (Blokland) Vogel, and was born October 20, 1848, in Nodlos, Holland. She came to America in 1852. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Steenbergen are as follows: Mary, born July 28, 1872; Nellie May, May 21, 1874; John Arthur, July 28, 1880; and Grace, November 14, 1883. Mr. Steenbergen and his family are members of the Dutch Reformed Church, and he is a Republican in politics.

# THOMAS A. DILLON.

THOMAS ANDREW DILLON, one of the most successful and popular business men of Chicago, was taken from the midst of his family, friends and business associates by accidental drowning October 9, 1897. He was born January 28, 1853, in the city of Joliet, and was among the native sons of the city who have contributed much to her commercial and moral development. His father, John Dillon, was among the pioneers of Illinois, and was mayor of Joliet early in the history of that city.

The subject of this sketch received his higher education at Notre Dame University, graduating from that institution at the early age of nineteen years. He early developed a talent for business, and began his career, after graduation, as bookkeeper for the Chicago firm of Durand & Company. On leaving this employment he acquired an interest in a distilling firm, which was then known as Kavanaugh, Oliver & Dillon. This connection continued until 1880, when Mr. Dillon withdrew to become associated with Andrew Riley, of Omaha, Nebraska, in the operation of an extensive distillery in that city. In 1891 he sold out this interest and returned to Chicago. Resuming an interest in his former business in this city, he was elected president of the firm of Kavanaugh & Company, which position he held at the time of his untimely demise.

Mr. Dillon was married in Omaha, November 26, 1884, to Miss Sadie A. Riley, daughter of Thomas J. Riley, of the wholesale distilling firm of Riley Brothers, of that city. Besides his widow, Mr. Dillon left two children—Mary Liguori and Thomas Andrew Dillon—to mourn an irreparable loss. These children are being carefully reared and educated by an intelligent and capable mother and will, no doubt, prove a credit to the name they bear.

Mr. Dillon suffered from ill health some time before his death and had visited the mineral springs at West Baden, Indiana, in hope of recovery through their medicinal virtues. Two days after his return, while walking alone on the breakwater at the foot of Ontario Street, during a high gale, he was accidentally swept from his footing and perished many hours before the fact became known. He was an exemplary gentleman, of large benevolence and wide popularity. His place in the circles which he graced and honored can never be filled. As a neighbor, associate, husband and father, he was deeply lamented, and his memory will ever be fondly cherished. He was a conspicuous member of the Notre Dame Alumni, the Chicago Athletic Club and of Holy Name Cathedral of the Roman Catholic Church, in all of which organizations his absence is deeply felt.

Thomas J. Riley was born in Honesdale, Wayne County, Pennsylvania, in which place his mother still resides, at the venerable age of eighty years. His ancestors were among the early settlers of eastern Pennsylvania. Mr. Riley became a resident of Omaha, Nebraska, in 1856,

was elected sheriff of Douglas County in 1862 and served in that important and responsible position eight consecutive years. In the early days of this frontier river town, the office of sheriff was no sinecure. His wife, Anna Theresa Riley (no relative), was born in Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland, and came to America with a brother in 1855, and was married to Thomas J. Riley at Omaha. They are the parents of seven children. The eldest son, Frank J. Riley, enlisted as a private in Company F, Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for service in the war with Spain and died in the service, of typhoid pneumonia, at Camp Cuba Libre, near Jacksonville, Florida, July 4, 1898. Thus perished in the flower of youth one who was willing to give his life for the liberty of others. It was a most noble sacrifice, and his name will ever be numbered among the heroes who promptly responded to the call for troops to compel Spain to liberate the oppressed Cubans from a bondage worse than serfdom. Whether the effort was successful or not, no prouder eulogy can be given to a soldier than the fact that he sacrificed his life to ensure liberty to others. Young Riley was buried with military honors at Jacksonville, and his body will ultimately be taken to Omaha and deposited in Calvary Cemetery.

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# ANDREW R. ZEIS.

ANDREW REINHARD ZEIS, now living retired, is an honored pioneer of Chicago. He was born July 29, 1833, in Kurssen, Hessen-Cassel, Germany, and is the youngest son of John Audrew and Margareta Zeis, who had four children, the first of whom, Andrew, died when he was but a small child. The oldest daughter married, but died in Middletown, New York, leaving no family. Falden died in Germany. John Andrew Zeis served in the German army and fought against Napoleon, dying in the army, when his son, Andrew R. of this sketch, was but thirteen years of age. Mrs. J. A. Zeis died in Chicago in 1870.

Andrew R. Zeis was thrown upon his own resources at a very early age and was forced to make his own way in the world. His education was limited, as he had to divide his time between work and obtaining knowledge. He served a regular apprenticeship at the trade of knifesmith, at which he worked while in the Fatherland. May 10, 1851, with his mother and sister and mother-in-law he sailed from Bremen, and after fifty-two days landed in New York, where his sister and her husband remained. Andrew R. and his mother traveled on to Milwaukee, arriving at that city July 14. His first occupation was on a farm twenty-one miles from that city, to which place he walked, in search of work.

He was employed at this location two and one-half months at six dollars and one-half per month. He then returned to Milwaukee and secured a position with a blacksmith at four dollars per month. He came to Chicago October 14, 1851, and his first employment was with a blacksmith on Randolph Street, where the Sherman House now stands. He worked until February, 1852, receiving for his services his board and three dollars in counterfeit money. For two weeks after he carried water for his board. He then secured a position in the reaper works of Mr. McCormick, receiving seventy-five cents per day at the start. By 1856 he had saved some money and was induced to go to Minnesota to take up a land claim, but the venture proved a failure and he returned to Chicago after losing

his savings, and entered the employ of the Galena Railroad Company as blacksmith helper. He received a dollar and twelve and one-half cents per day at first and his salary was later raised to a dollar and twenty-five cents per day. After a year and one-half he returned to the employ of McCormick. In all, he worked for the last-named man nine years and he changed to the service of Green Brothers, then the Northwestern Manufacturing Company. He began his term of service with this concern receiving a salary of a dollar and one-half per day and his wages were increased, unsolicited by him, until at the end of five years, when he left the service, he was working for three dollars and a quarter per day. The fact just related is enough to show in what high appreciation his services were held by his employers.

In 1867 Mr. Zeis established a grocery and saloon business on his own account at No. 386 North Avenue and prospered at this location until the fire of 1871, when his property was destroyed and he received only thirty-five dollars insurance from the North Side Mutual Insurance Company. He rebuilt after the fire, and continued until 1881, when he sold out. He was subsequently in occupancy of a position in the postoffice for four years and four months. In 1884 he built his present pleasant residence at No. 23 Lane Court and since this time he has lived retired. His first vote in this country was for John C. Fremont and he has since that time supported the Republican party in national affairs, but in local affairs selects the man who is in his opinion best fitted to serve the interests of the people in general.

March 18, 1858, he was married to Miss Wilhelmina Kuppen, a native of Germany, who came to Chicago in June, 1857. They were married by Dr. Hartman, pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church. Mr. and Mrs. Zeis became the parents of eight children, only one of whom is now living, Frank, who is on the police force.

The members of the family are connected with the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and their assistance is valued to the highest degree by the others of the congregation.

# PETER BRUST.

PETER BRUST, who was, at the time of his decease, one of the most industrious and energetic of the citizens of Chicago, was born March 8, 1833, in the village of Ermenach, Prussia. He was a son of Mathias and Anna Marie (Meurer) Brust, and died September 8, 1893, his remains being interred in Graceland Cemetery. Jacob Brust, an older member of the family, emigrated two years before his brother, Peter, and now resides in New Ulm, Minnesota.

Peter Brust emigrated from his native land in 1852. He had become proficient in the trade of harnessmaking in his young manhood, but followed this occupation but little after reaching America. He was employed for a short time in Chicago by a Mr. Valentine, and by the same man in Clinton, Illinois. He removed to Elgin, Illinois, subsequently, being seven years in the employ of this man. After this period he served the interests of B. Shipman, a white lead manufacturer, until the time of his demise, a period of twenty-nine years, in Chicago. He started as engineer and was made foreman shortly afterward, continuing in this capacity until his death. This length of time spent in one position and following out one line of work proves the in-

tegrity and perseverance of the man, and his example is one that may profitably be followed by the youth of to-day.

Mr. Brust was married October 16, 1854, to Miss Anna Elizabeth Brach, daughter of John Peter and Susanna Elizabeth (Bertgess) Brach. Mrs. Brust was born February 3, 1830, in the village of Letzbeuren, Prussia. Her father died in 1837, at the age of fifty-four years. He was twice married, Mrs. Brust being a child of the second marriage. The children of Mr. Brach by his first wife were named: Julia, Mary Elizabeth, Jacob, Nicholas and Susanna Marie. Mary was married to Peter Gölzer and Susanna to Jacob Fritsch, and both sisters reside in Brazil. Jacob immigrated to America and died in Nebraska in the fall of the year 1891. The others remained in Germany. The children of Mr. Brach by his second wife were named as follows: Susanna, Emma, Peter, Anna E., Mary and Michael. Peter is the subject of a biography in this volume. Mary married Rudolph Bowman, a wagon maker, and lives in Racine, Wisconsin. Their children are: Emma, Clara, Albert and Charles. Michael married Miss Katherine Thomas, while in Germany, and the children born of this marriage are Louisa and Arthur. By his second wife, Annie Nelson, Michael Brach became the parent of two children, Leo and Ellis, by name. He is proprietor of a gentlemen's furnishing store in Racine. Mrs. Peter Brust came to America alone in 1851, and traveled directly to Kenosha, Wisconsin, but two years later removed to Chicago. Her elder sisters died in their native land.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Brust are accounted for as follows: Charles resides in Woodlawn, on Sixty-third Street, near Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago; Frank lives at No. 6125 Ellis Avenue; Louisa, who is an instructor in the Raymond school, lives at home; Ellen married H. R. Orriny, further mention of whom appears in this volume; Katy died at the age of eighteen months; Mollie married Benjamin Stitcher and lives on Fullerton Avenue; Elizabeth died at the age of fourteen months; William died when one year old, and Edward lives at home.

Mr. Brust was a valuable and influential member of the German Lutheran Church. Although he never sought public office he was a strong upholder of the principles of the Democratic party.

# JOHN WELANDER.

JOHN WELANDER, who was born of the land and nation of health and strength, is a true representative of his native country, and still has a worthy regard for the land of his birth and childhood days. He was born November 1, 1869, in the factory town, Kungskogen, Vermland, Sweden. His parents were Eric and Carrie (Olson) Welander and his father emigrated from his native land in early days, intending to locate in America. His fate is still one of wonder, as he was never afterward heard from.

John Welander was the first of his father's family to emigrate to the United States. He reached New Jersey June 20, 1883, and went directly to Duluth, Minnesota, where he was employed in a saw mill one year. He then went to Ontario, Canada, and for two years worked on the completion of the water works, in that city. He returned to Duluth for one year, subsequent to which time he remained two years in Ontario. In July, 1888, he located in Chicago, his first work being in the Goose Island stone quarries. He was derrick man two years. He then opened a grocery and milk depot at No. 150 Milton

Avenue, which business he retained eighteen months. He was later employed at the depot of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad one year, and has since been repairer for this company. He is a valued and trusted employe and seeks to give satisfaction to those he is in the service of.

Mr. Welander was married July 5, 1890, to Miss Sophia, daughter of Eric and Margareta (Swanson) Ericson. Mrs. Welander was born May 15, 1865, in the factory town of Longbanhyttan, Vermland, Sweden. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Welander is Elmer John Leonard, who was born September 28, 1891. Mr. Welander is not a seeker after public honors or recognition in the form of public office, but strongly upholds the rights and principles of the Republican party.

# NICHOLAS SINGLER.

NICHOLAS SINGLER was a well-known florist of the city of Chicago, who was engaged in this business a quarter of a century, and during that time demonstrated his knowledge and ability to the tastes of all lovers of flowers in the western metropolis. He was born May 23, 1846, in Altdorf, Amt (County) of Attenheim, Baden, Germany, and was a son of John Baptist and Ursula Singler, who were descended from old Baden families. The family, including Nicholas, who was eight years of age at this time, immigrated to the United States in 1859 and settled in Chicago, Illinois. At this location the parents died. For many years the father was a vegetable gardener in Englewood. The mother died in 1872, in the last-named section, and the father in April, on the Wednesday previous to Easter Sunday, in 1897, at the home of his son, Nicholas.

Nicholas Singler was educated in the public school of Englewood, in which village he thoroughly learned the trade of a carpenter. He worked in shops where cars were manufactured until he became established in the florist's business, and was successful from the start. His wife was of great assistance to him, being an economical and careful manager. He began with two greenhouses, occupying fifty feet of ground, and continued at the carpenter's trade until the increase in his business demanded his whole attention.

In September, 1875, he removed to Morgan Park, where he had previously purchased three double lots, and to which he added more as time progressed. He removed the material of his old greenhouses, with which he helped to construct the new buildings, and he owes somewhat of his rapid success to his ability as a carpenter. He was very industrious and watched his plants grow, careful that on long winter nights they were not subjected to frost. He even sat up, to better attend the fires and keep his treasures from freezing. The family is continuing the business established by the father and prospering.

Mr. Singler chose for his wife and helpmate Miss Josephine, daughter of Londoline and Sabina (Kemph) Segar, natives of Baden, Germany. Mrs. Singler was born in the same village as her husband and came to America in April, 1865, and located in New York for one year. After residing in Pennsylvania four years, she came to Chicago in May, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Singler were blessed with nine children, all of whom are living at home, with her mother. They were

named as follows: Joseph Albert, Lucy Sylva, Henry Kobert, Sophia Margaret, Elizabeth Lauretta, Frank Aloysius, Edward, Charles and Rosalie.

All members of the family are connected with St. Margaret's Roman Catholic Church of Washington Heights. Mr. Singler was a kind husband and father, and was honored and respected, for his dealings with his fellow-men were above reproach. His life is well worthy of emulation by the generation of the day, and he was alike beloved by friend and neighbor. He was never a seeker for public office, believing he could better serve his country as a private citizen.

A short time previous to his death, which occurred August 20, 1893, Mr. Singler joined the Independent Order of Foresters, and was held in high esteem by every member of the order.

# MATTHIAS THEOBALD.

MATTHIAS THEOBALD. Many of the most enterprising and eminent of the citizens of the United States are foreign born and bred and owe much of their success to the severe teachings and stern rearing of their fathers. They are often possessed with a stubborn will power and steadfastness found only in those taught to face hardships that are not to be met with in this land of ours. The German-born citizens who have made fame and fortunes for themselves are a good example for the youth of the United States, and their constitutions are to be envied them. Matthias Theobald is a typical German-American and is among the foremost and active of the young men of Chicago. He was born February 22, 1857, in the village of St. Barb, Alsace, Germany, and his parents were Johann and Mary (Cornelius) Theobald.

Mr. Theobald was the first of his father's family to emigrate from his native land and came to America May 15, 1880. He came by way of New York and Philadelphia to Chicago. He had learned the trade of a carpenter in the land of his nativity and his first work in this country was done for Julius Miller, after which he worked for a short time on the Keeley Brewery and subsequently on the South Side for Mr. Rosenthal. He has continued to be employed by different men since that time and is at present in the service of John Bernreiter, of Burnside.

He was at Pullman thirteen months, occupied on buildings in that locality, and has built a number of residences on contract. In 1892 he erected a residence for his own use at No. 7439 Langley Avenue, having previously built one at Parkside, which he sold.

Johann Theobald died in 1869, at the age of fifty years, having been a stone cutter. His wife died in 1867, at the age of forty-eight years. Her children are accounted for as follows: George, deceased; Nicholas; John, deceased; Jacob; Mathias; Katharine; Peter; Martin, in Harrison, New Jersey; Anton, John and Michael in New Jersey, also.

Mathias Theobald was married October 23, 1883, to Miss Caroline, daughter of Joseph and Caroline (Reis) Walker. Mrs. Theobald was born April 8, 1855, in Baden, Germany, and came to America in April, 1882. The members of the family are connected with the Roman Catholic Church and Mr. Theobald belongs to the Carpenter's Union. He has never taken any active part in politics, but votes the Democratic ticket at every opportunity.

# CHARLES W. WILLARD.

CHARLES WRIGHT WILLARD was born January 31, 1826, in Deerfield, Worcester County, Massachusetts, and is a son of Hezekiah and Sultana (Fisk) Willard. He is a direct descendant of Maj. Simon Willard, who was born at Horsmonden, England, in 1605. A genealogy of the Willard family, a copy of which is in possession of the subject of this sketch, was compiled by Joseph Willard in 1858. David Willard, grandfather of C. W. Willard, married Rebecca Pratt, a native of Winchester, New Hampshire, and had the following children: Hezekiah, Amos, Rebecca, Thirsa, Seraph and Olive.

Hezekiah Willard, father of Charles W. Willard, was born September 30, 1803, in Winchester, New Hampshire. Sultana Fisk, his wife, was born December 21, 1792, in South Deerfield, Massachusetts, and was of Scotch descent. Their children were: Amos Fisk, Charles Wright, Hezekiah Oscar and John Peters.

The business life of Charles W. Willard began at the age of sixteen years, in Alstead, New Hampshire. From there he went to Nashua, in the same state, and worked as a blacksmith two years. Going thence to Dorchester, Massachusetts, he there learned the trade of steam forger, having as companion, his brother, John P. Willard. Together they went to Bridgewater, Massachusetts, where they worked the hammer which turned out the armor for the first monitor, the old Roanoke, comprising one hundred and sixty tons of armor plate. They subsequently duplicated this order for twenty-three gunboats, and also filled various other government orders.

In 1862 they came to Chicago and engaged in business with the firm of Pynchon, Willard & Company. They established a forge at Archer Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, which was known as the Chicago Steam Forge Works. Mr. John Pynchon was the recognized head of the concern, and had its financial management until he was bought out by Charles W. Willard. They started with one hammer, and by the help of inventions perfected by the Willard brothers, and which are protected by patents, the volume of business was increased until it employed ten hammers. The first of these patents covered an improved valve-gear, and the next invention, which proved the more valuable of the two, was an iron-helve hammer. In course of time Mr. C. W. Willard bought out all his partners, the first one to sell being Mr. James W. Maxwell, who left the firm in 1868, the next being Mr. Willard's brother, and the last Mr. Pynchon.

In 1878 a charter covering the business was secured, with the title of Willard Sons & Bell Company. The plant was moved to South Chicago and located on the Calumet River, fronting on Ninety-eighth Street, in 1882, at which time its capacity was quadrupled. The product consists chiefly of car and locomotive axles, and includes all kinds of forgings for railroad work. Since the World's Fair, Mr. Willard's sons, Frank and Lemuel, have assumed the practical management of the business, thus giving the father a much-needed rest after a long life of useful activity. The two brothers, Charles W. and John P. Willard, are now enjoying a competency,

which they have earned by a life of hard labor and honest endeavor.

September 28, 1846, Charles W. Willard was married to Miss Martha Ann Babcock, a daughter of Lemuel E. and Sarah Emmeline (Buell) Babcock. Martha A. Babcock was born October 22, 1832, in Windsor, Vermont, and died September 20, 1883, at South Chicago. She was the mother of eight children. The eldest of these, Charles Edward Willard, was born May 22, 1849, at Dorchester, Massachusetts. He married Ellen, daughter of Charles E. Felton, of Chicago, and has one child, named George Gale. Martha Emma Willard, born April 12, 1851, at Dorchester, Massachusetts, married Kossuth H. Bell, March 11, 1879, and has five children.

Frank Eugene, third child of C. W. Willard, was born November 10, 1854, in East Boston, Massachusetts. In March, 1885, he married Anna, daughter of John Moran, of Cleveland, Ohio. Their children are: Frank Valentine, born February 14, 1894; Dorothy, April 26, 1895; and Gladys, March 22, 1896. After graduating from the Chicago High School in 1870, Mr. Willard was employed six years at the forge. He then went into the offices of the Chicago Steam Forge Works, and since July 1, 1889, he has had entire charge of these offices.

Freddy C., the fourth child of C. W. Willard, born February 17, 1855, in Dorchester, Massachusetts, died July 30, 1857. Harriet Emmeline, next, was born May 30, 1859, in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and died in Chicago May 1, 1877, having just graduated from the Chicago High School.

Lemuel Clifton Willard was born October 17, 1862, in Bridgewater, Massachusetts. December 12, 1885, he was married to Miss Ellen, daughter of Anton Kahl, of Chicago. Their children are: Ella Martha, born May 2, 1887; Harriet Emmeline, December 12, 1893; and Wright Clifton, September 6, 1896. At the age of sixteen years he left school, and entered his father's employ. In 1888 he took charge of the mechanical portion of work of the establishment, and has continued in this position ever since.

The last two children of C. W. Willard and wife were twins, Willie and Winnie, born in Chicago, October 10, 1865. The former died on the following day, and the latter September 30, 1867.

November 19, 1888, Charles W. Willard was married the second time, the bride being a sister of his first wife, and the widow of his younger brother, H. O. Willard. Hezekiah Oscar Willard was born February 13, 1827, in Winchester, New Hampshire, and died March 22, 1886, at Alstead, in the same state. January 28, 1846, he was married to Sarah Emmeline Babcock, and they became the parents of nine children.

Mr. Charles W. Willard was made a Mason, at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1861, becoming a member of Bridgewater Lodge of that city. He is a steadfast Republican in political principle, but has never aspired to political offices or honors.

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# CARL F. SODERBERG.

CARL FREDERICK SODERBERG, who is one of Chicago's representative citizens, is one of the sturdy, hardy constitutioned natives of Sweden, and though true to the memory of his native land, he is loyal to the interests of his adopted country. Born in the city of Hedemora, province of Dalarne, Sweden, September 1, 1838, he is a son of Andrew and Annie (Ersdotter) Soderberg.

His father died in 1849, at the age of fifty-three

years. He was a dyer and learned his trade in Turkey. He conducted a very large business and his son inherited the same. Mrs. Andrew Soderberg was born in 1800, and died in the year 1884. Her children were: Karin, who is married, as is also Andretta, Carl Frederick and two sisters who are still residents of their native land.

Carl Frederick Soderberg conducted the business of dyeing, inherited from his father, while he remained in his native land. He is the only one of the family who came to America, and reached Chicago May 17, 1880, and was employed by the South Park Board for some time. He has spent two years in the service of John Berg & Brother, located at the corner of Fiftieth Street and Fifth Avenue. During the interval between the date of his leaving the service of the South Park Board and entering the employment of John Berg & Brother, he was fourteen years in the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company's shops.

March 6, 1866, he was married to Miss Augusta Hockert. Mrs. Soderberg was born January 18, 1840, in Jefle, Jestrikland, Sweden.

Her children are: Gustav Frederick Julius, born December 10, 1867, and died August 9, 1869; Axel Frederick, born November 13, 1870, and died April 19, 1872; Anna Rosa Euphrosene, born May 28, 1874, and is now the wife of Carl Hammor, and resides in Pullman. Mr. Soderberg resides at No. 5424 Wentworth Avenue. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is honored and respected by all other members of the congregation. In political principle he is a Republican.

# EDWARD REEHOFF.

EDWARD REEHOFF was born at Copenhagen October 26, 1860, the son of Edward and Johanna (Jensen) Reehoff, of that city. His father was a merchant and died in 1878; his mother still lives in that city, where she has passed through the joys and sorrows of her life, and where her five sons and five daughters were born. Not one of these ten children has passed away, and all but Edward are still living in the old country. He is the second son and the third child in order of birth.

He was naturally of a studious disposition, and his parents, recognizing this circumstance, as well as his native mental ability, gave him educational opportunities above the ordinary. He received diplomas from two schools; yet at the age of fourteen found himself confronted with the stern realities of life. Not so stern for him, perhaps, as they may have been for lads of his acquaintance, for he entered the employ of his uncle, a wine merchant, who undertook to teach him the business. This connection lasted for twelve years. The young man, however, was ambitious. Life in Copenhagen would always be the same. Others had succeeded in the New World; why not he? So in 1886 he emigrated to America. From New York he went to Bay City, Michigan, where he remained for six months. Then he started out for the lumber camps, where his education and his physical strength stood him in equally good stead. He could keep books or chop wood with like facility, and he led the life of a lumberman for two years. Tiring of his surroundings he came to Chicago. For a time his occupations were varied. He was bookkeeper and barkeeper, a waiter in a restau-

rant, and, in short, a man of general utility. Finally he determined to make a new departure. He learned to pack cigars. After three years of hard work in this line he was able to buy out the Jacobson cigar factory, at No. 192 Grand Avenue. Under his practical skill and sound judgment the business assumed constantly increasing proportions. May 1, 1897, he moved his factory to No. 843 West Division Street, where he still carries on his business. His success has been pronounced as it is deserved. His sales (1899) aggregate more than half a million per year, and are chiefly of a good quality. The "Pride" and the "Perfection" are his leading brands. He may well be proud of the first and plume himself on the perfection of the second.

In 1893 he took to himself a wife, a Danish lady, Miss Sophia Jacobsen. Five children were born to them, four of whom are yet living: Edward, Ellen, George and Valborg.

Mr. Reehoff takes little interest in politics, being thoroughly independent in the exercise of his franchise. He is, however, an active member of several societies — Denmark Lodge No. 112, Knights of Pythias; of the Society Dania; and the singing society, Harmonica.

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# ANDREW JOHNSEN.

ANDREW JOHNSEN, who conducts a flourishing business as a butcher at No. 658 North Campbell Avenue, is a native of Denmark, having been born at Veiby, in that kingdom, September 15, 1852. The death of his father left him an orphan at the tender age of seven months, and he was cared for and reared in the family of Lars Jensen. At the age of fourteen years he had completed the ordinary curriculum of the common school, and it was thought best that he should go to work. For nearly a year after leaving school he worked as an errand boy in a news store, but his adventurous inclinations could not be thus easily tamed. Accordingly he shipped "before the mast." The life, although hard, suited him so well that he followed it twenty-five years—for five years as second mate—sailing over nearly the entire globe, visiting not only the ports of England, France and the Mediterranean, but also those of the East and West Indies, as well as of Africa and Oceanica, and doubling Cape Horn.

He came to Chicago, after a brief visit to Denmark, in 1882. For a short time he sailed the lakes, and on becoming a landsman found employment with the leading wholesale firm of Headstrom & Company, dealers in coal, as foreman. His chief duties were the responsible ones which attach to the loading and unloading of coal, and for four years he discharged them with the same fidelity with which he has met all the other obligations of life.

He left Headstrom & Company to engage in business for himself. He opened a meat market at the corner of North Halsted and Ohio Streets, which he continued to conduct about seven years, building up a large and profitable trade. In 1894 he erected the four-story building at the corner of North Campbell and Potomac Avenues. His shop occupies the lower floor, the upper stories being arranged as flats.

Miss Getta Haavaldsen became the wife of Mr. Johnsen in 1886. She first saw the light of day in Norway. They have one daughter, Bertha.

Mr. Johnsen is a strong Republican in politics.

He was initiated into the Masonic order at the little town of Ardrossen, Scotland, and is an active member of Denmark Lodge, Knights of Pythias, in which he has attained the dignity of Past Chancellor. He is also a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

# PETER F. ROFINOT.

PETER FRANCOIS ROFINOT, who comes of a very old and respected family, is one of Chicago's retired citizens, having gained enough of this world's goods to satisfy his personal demands during the remainder of his life. He was born January 14, 1815, in the village of Dambelin, France, a son of John Francois and Josette (Contin) Rofinot. The people of France are well known to be a race of happy, graceful, refined people, genteel and proud to a fault, and, though gay and dashing, are probably the most harmonious and contented of the human race.

The Rofinots were in Napoleon Bonaparte's army, and the name is traced back many generations. The grandfather of the man whose name heads this article, Claude Rofinot, died in 1832, at the age of eighty-eight years. He married for his first wife Cecile Guenot, and her children were: Francis, John and Ceretine. By his second wife he became the father of one child, Thomas. None of this family ever emigrated from their native land. Claude Rofinot was a contractor, with immense business interests, and his son, John Francois, inherited these interests. The maternal grandfather of Peter Francois Rofinot was Philip Contin, who had eleven children, Josette being the youngest. Mr. Contin was of a very aristocratic family, and owned and cultivated extensive lands.

John Francois Rofinot and his eleven children emigrated from their native land in 1834, and reached New York June 30 of that year, having spent seventy-two days on the trip. After arriving in America they immediately located in Crogan, Lewis County, New York. All of the children settled there except Virginia, Julia, Josephine and Peter Francois, who stayed in New York City. J. F. Rofinot purchased two hundred acres of land in Lewis County, and after conducting a farm for some time retired from active life. He remained at his residence there until his death, which occurred in 1887, having reached the age of ninety-four years. He was a contractor and builder in his native land, his business being mostly with public buildings, schoolhouses and bridges. He was a large man, weighing about one hundred and seventy pounds, and had a fine education.

The mother of Peter F. Rofinot died at the age of sixty-five years, in 1866. She was also born in Dambelin, France, and her children were named as follows: Eugene F., Virginia, Julia, Josephine, Peter F., Augustus, Rosalie, Felicita, Joseph, Victor and Adel. Victor is the only one living except the subject of this biography, and all of the children were born in the same house in Dambelin, France. There were twelve in all, but the first-born died in infancy.

Peter Francois Rofinot was in New York three months and then went to Crogan, New York, and built a sawmill. After a short time he disposed of it and went to the scene of the digging of the Erie Canal. He was here employed as stone cutter, and after three months was made foreman. He remained in this capacity until he came to Chicago, reaching that city September 14, 1840. He was subsequently made foreman of work on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, occu-

pying that position until December, 1841. In June, 1842, he turned his attention to the carpenter's trade, and continued at the same until August. He made a trip to Torold, Canada, but returned to Chicago in 1845. He purchased an interest in a stone quarry, with Robert Cunningham for partner, at Joliet, and brought stone to Chicago, a distance of forty miles, by team, and sold it for five dollars per ton.

After two years he established a cut stone and marble store in Chicago, on the alley between Washington and Madison Streets, near Clark Street. He continued the business until the canal opened, when he sold out. He moved his building to Fifth Avenue, between Polk and Harrison Streets, opening a stone yard there, and this became one of the most extensive enterprises in the west of its kind. He admitted a partner, James K. Polk, and closed out the business after eighteen months, losing about three hundred thousand dollars in the deal. The company was organized as the Great Western Stone Company. Mr. Rofinot then retired from active business, this being at the time of the great crisis of 1857.

Peter F. Rofinot was married, November 10, 1841, to Mrs. Delphine Mueller, née Choulet, who was born June 20, 1819, in Paris, France. She has a son, Alexander Choulet. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Rofinot were nine in number. Amelia Adele, born September 6, 1842, married Joseph Menard July 3, 1862; he resides in McCook, Red Willow County, Nebraska, with his wife and children: Delphine, Ida, Josephine and Aimee, and conducts a general store. John Francis was born July 19, 1844. Francis Peter, born June 30, 1846, died October 4, 1847. A biography of Victor Peter Francis appears elsewhere in this volume. Alfred Morris is spoken of on another page of this work also. Louise Amelia, born October 31, 1852, died July 13, 1853. Aglie Eugenie, born August 9, 1854, married George Frinier April 22, 1872; she resides at Redondo Beach, California, and her children are: Oliver, Robert, Genevieve and George. Joseph Augustus, born July 31, 1856, was married, October 6, 1886, to Annie Kelly; he is a painter by occupation, and resides at No. 1909 Indiana Avenue. Delphine Felicite, born February 2, 1859, died March 16, 1860.

Mr. Rofinot has always adhered to the Roman Catholic Church. He was three terms president of the French Benevolent Society, and is also a member of the French Pioneer Society. He was a Democrat until the organization of the Republican party, and served as South Town Supervisor one term.

# HENRY G. F. PAULY.

HENRY GEORGE FREDERICK PAULY. Nearly six decades have passed since this old resident of Chicago, hale and hearty, despite his years, first opened his eyes in the duchy of Schleswig-Holstein September 4, 1839. He is the oldest son (and third child) of Henry and Christina Pauly. His father lived to the age of sixty-five and died in the land of his nativity, where he had lead the life of a tailor and farmer.

After an early training in the common schools, Henry learned the trade of carpenter, serving an apprenticeship of seven years, and becoming a journeyman at the age of twenty-two. Then he enlisted in the military service, serving almost continuously from 1861 to 1864, when the war between Denmark and Germany came to an end. At the conclusion of the struggle, having received his discharge from the army, he went to Sonde-

verberg, where he remained, working at his trade and erecting buildings, among them the court house of the city. Before leaving there he superintended the erection of a national monument to the honor of the victor in the Danish-German war. He was in government employ, and showed admirable executive capacity in the handling of large numbers of men. During the Franco-Prussian War he again served as a soldier, fighting under the imperial standard of William I. In 1872 he came to America, settling in Chicago.

For two years after reaching this city he worked at his trade as a journeyman, but in 1874 started in business as a contractor. His first field of operations was in the northwestern part of the city, where for a time he had comparatively little competition. He put down several sidewalks, and for a time cultivated a patch of ground near the intersection of Harrison and Rockwell Streets. In 1876 he started a milk route, but disposed of this in 1880, to engage in the clothing business at Nos. 206-210 Monroe Street. After three years he again returned to the sale of milk, establishing himself at No. 994 North Rockwell Street. He prospered, and in 1894 determined to give up the sale of milk from wagons and to open a store for the sale of milk and groceries. This business he still conducts at the same location.

In 1870, after seeking his fortune in a strange land, he married Miss Julia Lund. They have reared a family of seven children, all of whom are living, while six are at home. Their names are: Sophia, Henry, George, Bertha (wife of Caspar Gundgraf, of Chicago), Willie, Charles and Harry.

Mr. Pauly was reared in the Lutheran Church, and adheres to the faith of his fathers. Since becoming a citizen he has supported the Democratic party. He has a wide circle of acquaintances, among whom his genialty and sterling worth have earned for him at once popularity and respect.

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# AXEL HOCKERT.

AXEL HOCKERT is a representative citizen, being at the same time true to the memory of his native land and loyal to the country of his adoption. He was born December 19, 1838, in the town of Hammerby, in the province of Northland, Sweden, a son of Gustav and Marie (Hammarstrom) Hockert. For further mention of the ancestry of Axel Hockert than is here given, refer to the biography of Francis Hooker.

The paternal grandfather of the man whose name heads this article, Gustav Hooker, was born in Finland, in the city of Tawastelus. He removed to Sweden when about sixteen years of age. He was an expert gardener and handed down his taste for this art to the generations to follow. He died at the age of eighty years, leaving two children: Gustav, father of the subject of this biography, and Johanna, who married Mr. Burg.

The maternal grandfather of Axel Hockert, Nicholas Hammarstrom, was born in Sweden. He was a gardener, and his only child became Mrs. Gustav Hockert. This last-named gentleman, father of Axel Hockert, was born in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1802. He studied medicine, and died in September, 1874. He followed the profession for some time. His life partner was born in 1804, in Westmanland, Sweden, in the town of Skattmansa, and she died in April, 1871. Her children were six in number. Francis, the oldest of this family, is spoken of on another page of this work. Ferdinand is married and

has a family of children in Sweden. Matilda married Carl Osthund, and her children were named: August, Edla, Lottie, Augusta, Lena, Emma, Louisa and Julius. Axel is the next in order of birth. Augusta located in America in 1880, and married Carl Soderberg. They reside at No. 5242 La Salle Street. Clara emigrated from her native land with her sister, Augusta. She married Claus Swanson, and resides at No. 656 Stephenson Street, Pullman.

Axel Hockert learned the trade of gardener in the land of his nativity, in the town of Gefle. He followed this occupation five years, until he was twenty years of age. He began teaching public school at the age of thirty years and took a diploma from a seminary at the town of Hedermora, which was a three-years' course certificate. He instructed ten years and then returned to the occupation of gardening, which he followed until the time he emigrated from Sweden. He reached Chicago May 15, 1880, and was employed as cabinet-maker, in which he was very successful and in which he is still interested.

Mr. Hockert was enabled, in 1887, to erect a residence at No. 6713 Rhodes Avenue, where he has since been located. He was married June 24, 1866, to Miss Johanna Lof, daughter of Andrew and Katharine (Johnsen) Lof. Mrs. Hockert was born May 18, 1841, in the town of Hofors, Sweden. Her only child, Marie Johanna, resides at home with her parents. Mr. Hockert was reared a Lutheran and is true to the teaching of his father's people. He is independent in political views and is very influential among the citizens of the portion of the city where he resides.

# HENRY T. WELLS.

HENRY TRIMBLE WELLS, one of the leaders of the colored population of the city of Chicago, is a man of taste and refinement. He is accomplished in numerous ways, being owner of one of the prettiest houses south of Sixty-third Street, on Evans Avenue. He is to be admired greatly because he has achieved success and his present position through hardest work, and comparatively without the aid of others, his own exertions being his sole reliance. In whatever he undertakes he shows the possession of taste, and this was especially exhibited in the designing of his own house.

Henry Trimble Wells, born February 22, 1858, is a son of Razobus and Ann Wells, who resided in Paris, Kentucky, at the time of his birth. He lived in the place of his birth until 1869, when he embarked on the sea of life on his own resources. He went through public school and attended high school one year, the latter being in Cincinnati. From the age of fourteen he was employed five years on a steam boat. Subsequently, and until August, 1877, he waited on table in hotels in Cincinnati. He removed to Chicago and was occupied at the same vocation in the Grand Pacific Hotel during 1877-78-79. He later worked in the Arcadian Club House, located at No. 119 Dearborn Street, which he left for a short time to become a steward in the Lacine Club, at No. 103 Adams Street, returning again to the Arcadian. For the past six years he has been steward in the Hoffman Club, whose building he helped to fit up in 1891. This club house is located at No. 114 Monroe Street.

October 30, 1889, Mr. Wells was married to Miss Mary F. Herndon, a native of Kansas City. She is a daughter of Harry and Margaret Herndon. In the Grand United Order of Odd Fel-

lows he is a member of Hutchinson Lodge No. 362. He has been through the chairs and is one of the most prominent and respected of his brothers. He favors the Republican party with his vote and arguments in politics.

Added to the accomplishments already mentioned, Mr. Wells possessess a thorough knowledge of the details of law. He received a diploma from the Sprague Correspondence School of Law September 10, 1896. He also holds a diploma from the Chicago Correspondence School of Law, dated 1898, and is now taking a post-graduate course. In 1891 Mr. Wells erected a residence at No. 6459 Evans Avenue, where he has since made his home. His is the first house in the block and the tenth in the subdivision.

# JOHANN H. VEITH.

JOHANN HEREN VEITH, who is a representative citizen of Chicago, was born of a very old and respected German family. He comes of a race of energetic men, of strong, muscular constitutions and force of character. Being typical of this nation, he has all the qualities which assist a man to success and a good name. Born October 11, 1834, in the village of Aardoffost, Frieslaud, Germany, he is a son of Behrend Heronomus Thaden and Etta (Thaden) Veith.

His paternal grandfather, Thade Johnsen, was the father of Thade and two daughters. He was a tiller of the soil and also a weaver by occupation. The maternal grandfather of Johann H. Veith was an agriculturist, and his children were: John, Nuka, Thade, Wipka, and some others, the whole number being twelve.

The father of the man whose name heads this article was a tiller of the soil and died about 1860, at the age of seventy-one years. His worthy life companion preceded her husband, and he married for his second wife the mother of J. H. Veith. She also died before he, and was at the age of forty-three years when this unhappy event occurred. Her children are accounted for as follows: Thade still resides in the Fatherland. Gesina married Wilhelm Dierks and resides in Nebraska. Johann Heren is the next in order of birth. Onke is a tailor in Berlin, Germany. Marie is also in the land of her nativity. The first wife of Mr. B. H. T. Veith was named Tompke and her children were Frederick and Etta.

Johann H. Veith left Germany in 1858, and located in London, England, where he was occupied at his trade, that of a tailor, for some time. In 1861 he removed to Montreal, Canada, and in 1862 located in New York. He remained in that city until he came to Illinois, in 1868. Since that time he has been a citizen of Chicago. He erected a residence on Wentworth Avenue, where he lived after its completion until 1894, when he came to No. 6649 Champlain Avenue, which has since been his home. He has been in the service of various employers and in whatever he undertakes, or becomes interested, he is a decided success.

In December, 1858, Mr. Veith was married to Miss Henrietta Fredericka, daughter of Henry and Christiana Oppermann. Mrs. Veith was born August 19, 1832, in the town of Herzberg on the Harz, Hanover, Germany. Her father married at the age of twenty years. He was born in 1802, and died in the prime of life, in 1844. He was a gun-worker. His wife died in 1875, at the age of seventy-five years, surviving her husband thirty-four years. Her children were named:

Johanna, Charlotte, Minnie, Heinrich, Caroline, Henrietta, August, Augusta, Louise, Elizabeth, Ernst and Heinrich. The two who were named Heinrich are deceased. Caroline came to America and married Carl Kuster, a tiller of the soil, and resides in Alabama.

Mrs. Veith's maternal grandfather was the father of Christiana, Wilhelmina, Fredericka and Henrietta. Her paternal grandfather had the following children: Ludwig, Caroline, Henry and two daughters whose names are not now known.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Veith are, Minnie, deceased, and Etta. The latter is the wife of J. A. A. Schulenburg, a biography of whose life follows.

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# JOHN A. A. SCHULENBURG.

JOHN ANTON ANDREAS SCHULENBURG, who is one of the prominent and energetic business men in the section of Chicago where he is located, was born on the 14th of March, 1849, in the city of Quackennbrück, Hannover, Germany. He comes of a very old German family and his parents were Henry and Katharine (Uchtmann) Schulenburg. His paternal grandfather, Henry Schulenburg, was a tiller of the soil, and was the father of many children, nearly all of whom came to America and located in St. Louis, Missouri.

The maternal grandfather of John A. A. Schulenburg was the owner of many small farms, which brought him considerable wealth. His children are accounted for as follows: John H. was a merchant in Holland and is now deceased; Herman is also deceased; Deidrich is a crockery clerk, now in hospital at No. 127 West Polk Street, Chicago; Henry, who is located on West Harrison Street, is a dealer in hides and leather; he was a soldier in the Civil War. Katharine is the mother of the man whose name heads this article.

Henry Schulenburg located in America in 1867, bringing with him his wife and two children—Henry and Walaska. He owned a farm in his native land, that had passed down through many generations of owners by his name. He retired from active life on his arrival in America, and remained so until his death. His wife died in 1867, at the age of fifty-six years. Her children are three in number. John Anton Andreas is the eldest. Walaska married William Saul, a painter, who is a native of Chicago. They reside at No. 2225 Wentworth Avenue. Henry Schulenburg is a harness-maker, at No. 3144 State Street, and a residence at No. 3623 Forest Avenue.

J. A. A. Schulenburg was the first of his father's family to emigrate from his native land, and reached Chicago in July, 1866. He began life in this city as clerk for P. T. Tiedemann, on Milwaukee Avenue, near Erie Street, and continued in this employ three years. He spent the same length of time with F. Langbein, located at the corner of Thirteenth and State Streets. He subsequently established a dry-goods store at No. 630 State Street, next door to his old employer. He took for a partner Theodore Wilken, the firm becoming Schulenburg & Wilken. They continued in partnership two years and later closed out the business. For two years Mr. Schulenburg was clerk for Mr. Rothschild, at the corner of Twenty-ninth and State Streets, and for three years for Sachn Brothers, at the corner of North Avenue and Orchard Street. He later opened

another dry-goods store at No. 3108 Wentworth Avenue, the firm name being E. G. Schulenburg & Company, afterward moved to No. 6340 Cottage Grove Avenue.

Five years ago Veith & Schulenburg erected a residence at No. 6649 Champlain Avenue, which is a three-story, stone front building all occupied by them. August 30, 1876, Mr. Schulenburg married Miss Etta Gesina, daughter of John and Henrietta (Oppenmann) Veith. Mrs. Schulenburg was born January 24, 1859, in London, England. Her children are as follows: Heinrich Heren, born July 8, 1877, resides with his parents; Wilhelm Adam, born January 20, 1880, died May 8, 1880; and Henrietta Johanna Katharine, born August 13, 1885.

Mr. Schulenburg is a stanch Republican, as to political views, and at all favorable opportunities presents forcible arguments in favor of the party with which he is affiliated.

# JOHN C. GEBERT.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER GEBERT. It is proper and according to the laws of justice that the life history of a man of the character of John Christopher Gebert, should be registered with the same consideration as others of his contemporaries, in a book whose pages are entirely devoted to this purpose. He was born September 26, 1842, in Mecklenburg, Germany. His parents were George and Dorothea (Ruehl) Gebert.

George Gebert, brother of the man whose name heads this article, was the first of his father's family to emigrate from his native land. He arrived in the United States in 1850, and died in Chicago September 14, 1898. Charles Gebert, of whom extended mention appears elsewhere in this work, came to America in 1853. Mary Gebert, another of the family of George Gebert, Senior, married Henry Soltown.

Mrs. Gebert, mother of John C., came to America with her sons, John C., Henry (see biography headed by his name, in this work), and Fred (whose biography also appears in this work). Fred resides at the corner of Twenty-first Street and Wentworth Avenue, Chicago. Henry died and his widow resides at No. 2952 South Park Avenue.

John C. Gebert began life in America as a carpenter, being employed by Sennitz, on Milwaukee Avenue, two years. He began a business of teaming, starting with one team, which number, when he abandoned the occupation in 1864, had increased to four teams. His home was first on Thirtieth Street, between Cottage Grove and Calumet Avenues, but in 1864 he built a residence at No. 2710 Cottage Grove Avenue. He established a store on Cottage Grove Avenue and conducted business at this location until 1886. He retired at that time and has since enjoyed the fruits of his labor, having lived a happy, congenial existence.

September 23, 1865, Mr. Gebert was married to Miss Hannah Wilhelmina, daughter of Christian and Elizabeth Heckelman. George Frederick, the first born of the children of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Gebert, is spoken of in a biography which treats of his life, on another page of this work. Amelia Dorothea is the next in order of birth and she was born April 29, 1866. She married William Conroy and resides at No. 6332 Peoria Street, Chicago. The other children of Mr. and Mrs. Gebert are: Elizabeth Dorothea, born September 25, 1870; John, March 28, 1872, died at the age of one year and eleven months;

William Frederick, September 18, 1875; Caroline Christina Johanna, January 15, 1878; Lillian Wilhelmina Elizabeth, March 29, 1880; Frederick Christian, October 7, 1882; Edward, January 23, 1885; Ham Ralph, July 22, 1887; and Louise Selina, July 9, 1890, died November 20, 1894.

Mr. Gebert has served in all offices of Lincoln Lodge No. 140, Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a Republican and follows the teachings of his fathers, in adhering to the belief of the Lutheran Church. He is a man of high honor, strict integrity, and is beloved and esteemed by all who come in contact with his genial nature.

# DUNCAN McKICHAN.

DUNCAN McKICHAN, who is one of the valued and honored citizens of the portion of Chicago in which he resides, is a native of Scotland, and his nature is typical of the sturdy and energetic Scotchman. Born October 11, 1848, in Glasgow, he is a son of Peter and Ann (McDougal) McKichan. The family is an old and highly-respected one and his Christian name is one which many of his surname have borne. His paternal grandfather was Duncan McKichan, whose family included three sons, John, Peter and Malcolm, and several daughters. One of the last-named is Ann, and she still resides in the land of her birth, at the age of one hundred and six years.

The maternal grandfather of Duncan McKichan, the subject of this article, was Alexander McDougal, who was the father of a small family. Peter McKichan and four children—Duncan, Catherine, Jennie and Mary, emigrated to Canada in May, 1849, and purchased one hundred acres of land in Lager Township, eighteen miles west of London, Ontario. In 1870 he sold this property and with Peter, John and Hugh, removed to Bad Axe, Michigan. At this time Mr. McKichan retired from active labor. He died February 10, 1896, at the age of ninety-six years, and his remains were interred at Bad Axe. He was a carpenter by trade, and practiced this in his birthplace, Greenock, Scotland, and also in Glasgow, where he worked for fourteen years for one McPherson. After his arrival in Canada he was in the service of a cousin of his former employer, bearing the same name, in London for a period of six years.

Mrs. Peter McKichan, mother of the man whose name heads this article, died January 12, 1896, at the age of eighty-six years. Her remains were interred at Bad Axe, Michigan. She was born in the same part of Scotland as her husband, and her children were ten in number. The first, Sarah Ann, died at the age of eighteen months. Catherine married Joseph Broomfield, and resides at Bad Axe, Michigan. Jennie married Isaac Davidson, and resides at Ravenswood, Canada. Mary is the wife of John Miller, and lives in Canada. The above mentioned and Duncan were born in Scotland. Alexander died in Montana, in October, 1895, at the age of forty-five years. He remained unmarried to the end. Archibald is fifty-six years of age and lives in Dakota. Peter is married and lives in Bad Axe, Michigan. John also lives in Bad Axe; and Hugh, who is a resident of that city, is the last of the five born there.

Duncan McKichan lived with his parents until 1870, and subsequently operated a farm for a period of one year. He then removed to Michigan and engaged in logging, with which he was occupied seven years. During three years of this

period he also tilled a farm. In 1876 he first came to Chicago, and was occupied on farms near Elgin for three years thereafter. On his return to Chicago he was in the employ of the South Park Board a short time. He was occupied in Oakwoods Cemetery two years, and later was interested in various business enterprises. He cut hay for a time, with Carlton Drake for a partner. He began teaming with this man, but after eighteen months decided he could further his interests in a more satisfactory manner by following this occupation alone. He is now possessed of several teams and has a successful business.

Mr. McKichan purchased a residence at No. 6512 Champlain Avenue, in 1890, and in 1894 erected a brick barn. He was married December 23, 1879, to Miss Mary, daughter of John and Bridget (Guerin) Kane. A biography of Mr. Kane will be found in this work. Mrs. McKichan was born March 1, 1857, in Saratoga, New York, and came to Chicago in 1860 with her parents. Her only child, Sarah Ann, was born January 2, 1883. Mr. McKichan is a man of great influence and ability. He is a stanch Republican, and follows the teachings of his fathers in religious matters, as represented by the Presbyterian Church.

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# WILLIAM J. FENTON.

WILLIAM JOSEPH FENTON, one of the rising and influential citizens of Chicago, was born September 19, 1858, on Twenty-third Street between Calumet and South Park Avenues. He is a son of Henry and Ann (Rudd) Fenton, who were earlier residents and worthy citizens of the city. Henry Fenton was born in Kent, England, and was the only one of his father's family to emigrate to America, and he arrived in 1852.

Being of a thrifty nature he invested in a farm near Elgin, Illinois, which he never cultivated. He located in Chicago and was from that time until his death manager of the distillery owned by Busch & Curtis. His people were butchers by occupation, and he fattened cattle and sold them as a side issue. In 1856 he was married and four years later he fell off a wagon and broke his neck, which was a sad accident and a blow to his beloved wife. He was forty years of age at the time of his demise.

Mrs. Henry Fenton, mother of the man whose name heads this article, was born in County Wexford, Ireland, in 1827. She died October 24, 1889, and her remains, with those of her husband, were laid away in Graceland Cemetery. Mrs. Fenton came to America in 1855, and her brother, Thomas, came in 1853, and her mother and brother, William, came in 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fenton became the parents of two children, of whom William Joseph is the younger. Charles Henry, born June 7, 1857, resides at No. 6445 Langley Avenue. Further mention is made of him in another biography, headed by his name.

William Joseph Fenton attended the Mosley and Douglas schools and high school one year. He left at the age of fifteen years, to begin the battle of life. He was eight and one-half years in the employ of Keith Brothers, entering their service as general errand boy. At the time he left Keith Brothers he was able to cut shirts. September, 1882, he entered the service of C. P.

Kellogg & Company, and is a cutter with this concern at the present time. For four years he has had charge of his department and is an appreciated and honored employe.

June 1, 1880, Mr. Fenton was married to Miss Katie, daughter of Bernard Callahan, who was born in Ireland in 1861. She died January 1, 1885, leaving two children: William Bernard, born March 16, 1882, and Henry James, born September 6, 1884. Mr. Fenton was married a second time to Miss Margaret, daughter of Simon and Susan (Calliman) O'Dea, June 16, 1891. Mrs. Fenton was born June 29, 1871, in County Clare, Ireland, and came to America when but five years of age. She has one child, Edna Anna, born September 25, 1892, who is a pleasing and interesting little daughter.

Mr. Fenton is connected with Court Energy, No. 19, Independent Order of Foresters, and Englewood Council No. 2, North America Union. He is loyal at all times to the Republican party and supports the candidates with his vote, as well as influence. He was reared an Episcopalian and was the first person christened by Bishop Cheney, of Chicago. He is a pleasant, refined gentleman and his everyday existence shows that he is from a respected lineage and is a credit to the name he bears.

# PETER MORTENSEN.

PETER MORTENSEN claims Denmark as the land of his birth, having been born in the town of Nykjobing, in that country, April 20, 1844. He is the son of Peter Mortensen and his wife, Else Sorensen, both natives of Denmark. His mother had been twice married and had one son by her first marriage, Ole Sorensen, who is now a resident of Minnesota. The family of Mr. Mortensen, Senior, consisted of Peter, the subject of this sketch, and Marinea, who is the wife of Anders Andersen and is living in Denmark. The father died at the age of forty-eight years, and the mother survived him until 1881, when she, too, passed away, aged eighty-one years.

Peter Mortensen was educated in the schools of his native town, which he attended until he was fourteen years old. He then engaged in farming until he reached the age of eighteen years, when he went to Copenhagen and was employed in a wholesale silk and cloth store five years.

In 1890 he came to New York, having in his possession three hundred dollars, which amount was his entire savings. He secured work at Albany and stayed at that place three months, then came to Illinois, and for four months was employed on a farm near Dixon. Subsequently he took a trip South, visiting Alabama, Tennessee, Texas and Louisiana and returned North and came to Chicago in April, 1871. He was again employed in farming near the city for eight months, when he became a permanent resident of Chicago and has remained here ever since.

He was five years in the employ of W. A. Butler, in the dry-goods department. He then secured a loan from a friend and started in the notion business. At the end of one year he sold out and for a short time was employed as clerk. He again engaged in business at No. 1076 North Avenue. In 1880 he admitted a partner, the firm being styled P. Mortensen & Company. In 1884 their business relations were dissolved, Mr. Mortensen buying out his partner, and continuing the business at the same place where he is at present located, on Milwaukee Avenue.

Mr. Mortensen married Miss Ida Larsen, in

Chicago, September 12, 1875. She is the daughter of E. C. and M. Amelia Driefer, both natives of Denmark. Mrs. Mortensen is their fourth child and was born in the old country, coming to America in 1874. She made the journey alone and came direct to Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Mortensen are the parents of three children. They are: Axel, who is employed as a typesetter; Olga, who is a graduate of the Northwest Division high school and the state normal course and is a teacher in the William Penn Nixon school; and Ida, who is a bookkeeper.

Mr. Mortensen is allied with the following societies: The Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Society Dania. He is a good example of the energy and business ability which are marked characteristics of the natives of Denmark. In his power to rise above circumstance lies the secret of Mr. Mortensen's success.

# JOHN KUHL.

JOHN KUHL. Few of the German-American citizens of Chicago can better substantiate their claim to the title of old settler than can Mr. Kuhl. Born at Hanen, Prussia, in 1832, he came to Chicago at the age of thirteen years, and since 1845 this city has continuously been his home.

His father's Christian name was the same as his own—John; his mother was christened Maria. The elder Kuhl was a small tenant-farmer in Prussia, eking out the slender return from the land by occasional trips to Holland, where he certified to contracts and did whatever else came to hand. To himself and his wife were born five children, of whom two were sons. Mrs. Kuhl, Senior, died in Prussia, and her husband determined to emigrate from the land which had yielded him but little and where his home was full of painful memories.

On reaching Chicago he found employment on the Illinois & Michigan canal, and, when his savings would allow, bought from the canal trustees a tract of ten acres, situated along what is now West Chicago Avenue. The land lay near the intersection of Ashland Avenue, and Mr. Kuhl's house was the first built in that locality at a time when no one supposed that the little town would ever expand into a city which would embrace his modest purchase. However, Mr. Kuhl spent some money by way of improvement, selling occasionally, here and there, until his death, which occurred in 1889. He was a man respected alike for his judgment and his probity, and always ready to aid immigrants by his counsel and from his purse. Among the old settlers he was held in high repute, and among all classes his genial nature, his kindly disposition, and his unfailing, unostentatious charity won him many friends.

It was, as has been said, in 1845, that John Kuhl, the subject of this notice, came to Chicago, brought hither by his uncle. He had attended school in Prussia, and for a short time sought to improve his education here. But his early lot was to work and to work hard; and at the age of eighteen he might have been found toiling in the blacksmith shop of Henry Weber, on Lake Street. There he served an apprenticeship of three years, and for the four years following worked as a journeyman. Avoiding self-indulgence and carefully guarding his slender savings, he then found himself able to open a shop of his own at the corner of Desplaines Street and Carroll Avenue, in company with Jacob Press. The firm of Kuhl

& Press continued from 1860 to 1866, moving meanwhile from its first location to No. 23 (now 145) Milwaukee Avenue. In 1866 the co-partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Kuhl retaining the business, which he has since conducted.

It may be readily perceived that, while his life has been comparatively uneventful, it has been ennobled by that toil and earnestness which constitute the true patent of nobility.

In 1861 he married Miss Mary Press, a sister of his former partner, who was born in Germany. She died two years after her marriage, both her children having preceded her. Two years after her demise he married her sister, Julia, who has borne him nine children, of whom eight are still living. Their oldest son, John, met his death by drowning while attending a picnic at Kankakee. The names of those living are: Mary, Emma, Henry, Edward, Katharine, Julia, Lillie and Harry.

Mr. Kuhl is a member of no church, but his integrity in the business, domestic and social relations of life has endeared him to all who are sufficiently fortunate to call him friend. In politics, as in religious views, he is broad and liberal. While inclining toward the Democratic party, he is in no sense a partisan. Of only one political creed does he really boast—he is an American, through and through.

# GEORGE W. WELFELT.

GEORGE WHITE WELFELT, who is one of Chicago's well-known and honored citizens, comes of a very old and prominent family of ambitious and energetic men. He was born May 8, 1853, in Monroe County, Pennsylvania, where his parents, Adam Overfield and Sophia (Fish) Welfelt, resided.

December 16, 1880, Mr. Welfelt was married to Miss Olive Rosena McDole, who has assisted in the management of his home and helped to make his life a happy one. The father of Mrs. Welfelt, Mr. McDole, was born June 14, 1827, on a farm near Poppenneauville, Canada, and died April 14, 1898, mourned by many friends and relatives. March 17, 1852, he married Miss Catherine Emmy, who was born on the Rhine River, Germany, and died March 24, 1862. Her remains were buried at Maine City, Michigan. Four children blessed the union of Mr. McDole and his first wife, and they are accounted for as follows: Charles Edward, born January 12, 1853, is an engineer in Chicago; an extended notice of Alexander, the second, appears elsewhere in this work; Olive Rosena was born August 30, 1858; Clara, born March 29, 1861, resides at No. 1396 Thirty-fourth Street, Chicago.

Three years after the death of his first wife, February 1, 1865, Mr. McDole contracted a second marriage, the bride being Miss Mary Donaldson. She died July 10, 1882, and her remains were interred in Oakwoods Cemetery. Her only daughter, Mary Ida, was born April 16, 1870, and married Thomas Cartwright.

George W. Welfelt was born on a farm, and was deprived of his right arm. He entered into life in the city of Chicago May 28, 1884, and has for a long period been night watchman in the employ of George A. Severns. His children are: Emma Clair, born January 3, 1882, and Clara Viola, born November 18, 1883.

Mr. Welfelt has never sought public favor in the form of office, and is a stanch and true Democrat. His influence is ever used for the right and he is recognized as a conscientious gentleman.

# THOMAS BROWN.

CAPT. THOMAS BROWN was born in Crail, Fifeshire, Scotland, October 28, 1823, a son of Alexander Brown. The latter was born in Crail in 1796, and was reared in his native place, and educated in such schools as were then in vogue. He married Margaret Brown (no relative) in 1820, and April 6, 1834, they, with their family, took passage on the "Roger Stewart," a sailing-vessel, from Greenock, Scotland, for the United States. The good ship was five weeks and two days in plowing her way through the waters of the Atlantic to New York, where she arrived on the 2d of May.

Chicago was the objective point and thither they traveled, by boat up the Hudson to Albany, thence by canal to Buffalo, where passage was taken on a boat to Detroit. From that place they traveled by ox-team and wagon across Michigan to St. Joseph, where they again took boat, which landed them in Chicago June 8, 1834. Mr. Brown had been reared to farm pursuits. He was ambitious for the future welfare of his children, and not wishing to change his vocation, soon after arriving he made a selection of a quarter-section of land in Niles Township, paying one hundred sixty dollars for a claim upon it held by another. There was a log house on this land, and though small and somewhat uncomfortable, it was made to answer the purpose of the family domicile for two years. He was a hard-working and industrious man, and with such assistance as his wife and young children could render, he soon had a part of his land under cultivation and was on the way to prosperity.

When the land came into market he bought four hundred acres in all, at government prices. For a year or two after his settlement in Niles, they had a camp of Indians for near neighbors, who were very annoying on account of their largely developed thieving propensities. They were only dangerous when drunk, at which times they would become quarrelsome and murderous. Mr. Brown was a man who possessed the material which makes successful pioneers. He was hardy and courageous. No hardship daunted him.

He served as justice of the peace a great many years, and was universally respected by all who knew him. He and his wife were Presbyterians and among the strictest of their faith. Mr. Brown took an active and leading part in erecting the first church in the township. It was a sort of a union affair, as all evangelical denominations used it. He took a keen interest in political affairs, and was an adherent of the Democratic party.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown were the parents of eight children (five of whom were born in Scotland), namely: Andrew, Thomas, Alexander, William, Isabella, Grace, James and John. The last two were born in Niles Township, and Grace was born on the ocean. Mr. Brown died November 30, 1854, and Mrs. Brown passed to her final reward in April, 1849, aged fifty-one years.

Thomas Brown was a little more than ten years of age when he came to Chicago. He had learned to read and write in his native land. There were no schools here when the family arrived. Such education as he received in his youth was obtained in the "Land of the heather."

In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company I,

Eighty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Soon after, he with his regiment was transferred to the seat of war in Kentucky, and October 8 following, participated in the battle of Perryville. From this time on his command was in the thick of the fray, and fought at Stone River, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. It then went to the relief of Knoxville and the release of East Tennessee from threatened rebel dominion. Subsequently, when the Atlanta campaign opened, the Eighty-eighth Regiment took an active and aggressive part, sustaining in many a severe conflict its well-known and deserved reputation for the fighting qualities of its men. After the fall of Atlanta the regiment took part in the campaign against the rebel general, Hood, acting in the battles of Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, which so disastrously resulted in the annihilation of Hood's army. At Spring Hill Mr. Brown received a slight wound, which, however, did not deter him from accompanying his regiment in pursuit of Hood's flying remnant, in which large stores were captured. Subsequently the regiment went to Huntsville, Alabama, where it enjoyed for two months a well-deserved rest, then went to East Tennessee, and after Pittsburg fell, proceeded to Nashville, where it was mustered out of service June 24, 1864.

Mr. Brown enlisted and was mustered in as a private, and soon after was made company drill master; later, third sergeant. After Stone River was fought he was advanced to first sergeant, and after the battle of Kenesaw Mountain he received a first lieutenant's commission. A little later he was promoted to a captaincy and assumed command of his company. His rise in rank was due entirely to the soldierly qualities of the man. Brave to a fault, clear of sight, decisive of action, qualities indispensable to a good soldier, he won the confidence of his superiors and the respect and esteem of his subordinate followers, whom he so gallantly led on many hard-fought fields.

When the war was over Captain Brown returned to Niles Township, and in the following spring settled in Chicago, where he has since resided. He was married June 30, 1849, to Miss Josephine Schroeder, who was born on Long Island, New York, in 1833. To them a child was born, Margaret Isabella, now Mrs. A. Caldwell Anderson, of Chicago. Mrs. Brown came to Chicago with her mother, Sarepta Schroeder, in 1838.

Aside from having held the office of justice of the peace for several years, Captain Brown has not been identified with public affairs. His first presidential vote was cast for Henry Clay, but since the formation of the Republican party he has been a stanch supporter of its principles.

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# RASMUS RASMUSSEN.

RASMUS RASMUSSEN is by birth a Dane, and both his parents were natives of that little kingdom which has sent so many of her sons and daughters across the ocean to become loyal and valued citizens of the great republic.

His father, Rasmus Christensen, was a sailor and himself a vessel owner. He died at the age of fifty-five years. His mother still lives, a resident of Chicago, where the rush and whirl of every-day life afford a striking contrast to the peaceful days of her girlhood.

Rasmus Rasmussen was the sixth in order of birth of nine children. He was born March 14, 1859, at Stryno, Denmark, and remained in his native country until, at the age of eighteen, he

determined to seek for better fortunes in what is commonly (although erroneously) termed the "new world." Before emigrating to America, however, he had received a common school education and learned the trade of a shoemaker. In 1877 he landed on these shores, and acquired his first knowledge of American customs at Portland, Maine, where he worked at his trade for a year. The year following he came to Chicago. Here he first obtained employment with the firm of C. M. Henderson & Company, at the corner of Adams and Market Streets, and has been in the employ of that concern since, although in 1891 he opened a shoe store for himself at No. 275 West Erie Street. This he still conducts, doing a prosperous business while still continuing his connection with the above-mentioned wholesale firm.

In 1882 he was married to Miss Jessie Jensen, his country-woman, by birth, but who came to Chicago with her parents when only two years old. Her father, William Jensen, resides at No. 271 Cornell Street. Mr. and Mrs. Rasmussen have no children. He is a member of the National Union, of the Society Dania, and of the Danish Singing Society Harmonica.

# AUGUST SENGER.

AUGUST SENGER, who is a true representative of the citizens of Chicago to-day who have assisted in the promotion of matters for the good of the people, is a middle-aged man, of all the sterling qualities of his race. He was born August 30, 1852, in Jankendorf, province of Posen, Germany, and is a son of Ludwig Senger, a farmer of that place.

August Senger followed the example of many of his countrymen in coming to the United States, believing he would find better facilities for making fame and fortune in the comparatively new and progressive land. He arrived in Chicago in August, 1879, and immediately found employment with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company. He continued thus occupied, a valued and respected employe, until February, 1885, when he met with a serious accident, which impaired his health permanently. He is now in the service of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company as section man.

Conducive to the success and general welfare of a man, is a pleasant and helpful life companion, such as Mrs. Senger has proved to be. January 5, 1883, Mr. Senger was married to Miss Paulina Maddhes, who was born June 14, 1864, in Sangjanglof, Saxen-Altenburg, Germany. Mrs. Senger came to Chicago August 13, 1880. Her parents, Theodore and Caroline (Batzu) Maddhes, came to America at that time, bringing with them their nine children, who were named: Franz, Louis (deceased), Wilhelmina, Herman, Paulina, Minnie, Henrietta, Theresa, Julius and Anna (deceased).

Mr. Maddhes died November 22, 1891, at the age of sixty-three years. He survived the mother, who died in March, 1882, she being forty-six years of age at the time of her decease. In 1890 Mr. Senger raised the house at No. 216 West Forty-sixth Place, having purchased the property and made the building what it now is, a very pleasant and desirable residence. He is a well-known and respected citizen in the vicinity where he resides and is a man of pleasant, genial manners. He and his wife have been ten years identified with the Evangelical Amalisch Gemeinde, a Lutheran Church Society, worshipping at Forty-sixth and Dearborn Streets.

# MAURICE L. JONES.

MAURICE LEWIS JONES, who is one of Chicago's well-known retired citizens, is living in peaceful comfort, enjoying the fruits of his former labor. He was born October 1, 1843, on Duke Street, Old Gate, London, England. His parents were Lewis and Deborah (Abrahams) Jones, and were very worthy and honored people.

Lewis Jones died July 28, 1860, at the age of forty-two years, at his home in Joliet, Illinois. He was born in London, England, and was a manufacturer of gimp and cap peaks in his native land. He located in New York on his arrival in America, but removed to Chicago after two years, in 1850. He served as deputy sheriff, under Sheriff Wilson, during John Wentworth's administration as mayor of Chicago. He conducted a hotel at Summit for some time, and subsequently went to Joliet, where he owned and operated the Atlantic House, a first-class hotel. He was located there at the time of his death.

Mrs. Lewis Jones was a suitable helpmate and worthy of the office assigned her by her marriage to Mr. Jones. She was born in 1826, on Freeman Street, Tenterground, Spitalfields, London, England, and passed away in that city October 31, 1897. She came to America in 1860, and spent two years in the United States. Her remains were interred in New Cemetery, London. After the death of her first husband she married her cousin, Jacob Abrahams, and her children were: Barney and Sarah.

The children of Lewis Jones were named as follows: Maurice Lewis, John and Esther. The daughter married Michael Harris, and resides in London, England. John married Sarah Voss, and lives in Liverpool.

Maurice L. Jones reached New York in April, 1857, and was employed by W. H. Watts, in a tobacco factory for eighteen months, in New York. In May, 1860, he located in Chicago, and was nine months in the service of Solomon & Oppenheimer, cigar manufacturers. He then established a business for himself at No. 132 North Halsted Street. He subsequently opened a store on Archer Avenue, near Halsted Street, and was manufacturing there, also. In January, 1875, he moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and remained one year. On his return to Chicago he opened a store in the City Hotel building, on Sixteenth Street, between State Street and Wabash Avenue. He continued successfully eight years, and then moved across the street, to remain until March, 1894, when he retired from active business life.

September 14, 1870, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Rosie Hass, daughter of Moses and Sarah (Loeb) Hass. Mrs. Jones was born December 20, 1848, in the city of Trier, Germany, and

came to America in 1865. Her children are as follows: Emma, born September 5, 1871; Lewis Maurice, August 26, 1873; Harry Moses, August 31, 1875, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Bella, September 23, 1877; Alfred, January 24, 1880; Lillian, July 28, 1882; Hattie Gertrude, April 11, 1885, and Walter Cerf, February 16, 1889.

Mr. Jones is a member of Maurice Mayer Lodge No. 105, Independent Order of Bnai Brith, in which he has held the office of outside guardian. He is a Free Mason, and is connected with Abraham Lincoln Lodge No. 49, Free Sons of Israel. Though never a seeker after public office, he votes in favor of the Republican party, and is ever found on the side of right, in all questions.

# FRED M. KUMMEROW.

FRED MARTIN KUMMEROW is one of the best known and most highly esteemed members of a profession which mitigates the horrors of death, ministers to the sorrowing hearts of the afflicted and performs the last sad rites for those who have entered upon the sleep that knows no waking. He is a member of the undertaking firm of Kummerow Brothers, whose well-equipped establishment is located at No. 532 West Chicago Avenue.

He was born at Breesen, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, January 3, 1855. His parents, Frederick and Frederica Kummerow, were the heads of a family of eleven children, all of whom ultimately became residents of Chicago. The eldest (Sophia) married Christ Dreyving and with her husband settled here in 1863. Three years later she died here, of cholera. Her sister, Minnie, came with her. She married Henry Rossow, but is now deceased. The third sister, Frederica, married Christoph Kuehn, in Germany, came to Chicago in 1865, and died the following year.

Brief as was their life in the new land in which they had found homes, these noble women did not fail to remember the dear ones whom they had left behind. Money was remitted, and in 1866, the parents crossed the ocean, bringing with them the eight other members of the brood with which God had blessed them.

Frederick Kummerow began his life in America as a laborer. While he received but a small stipend for his daily toil, his industry and thrift went far toward compensating him for a mean remuneration. Gradual savings resulted in rich accumulation, and finally he was able to start in business for himself. To-day, at the age of eighty-five years, he enjoys the rest earned by the conjoint labor of his hands and brain. Yet he lacks the kindly tendance of the wife of his youth, who died in 1885.

Seven of his children are still living (1899): Mary, now Mrs. John Mueller, living on West Chicago Avenue, Chicago; Charles; Anna, the wife of August Harloff; Dorothy, now Mrs. Peters, of No. 400 Noble Street; Christian and Fred, twins; and Christina, now Mrs. Herman Borck.

Fred M. Kummerow received his early education at the parish school of St. John's in the city of Chicago. This training was supplemented by attendance upon a night school, and in due course he was apprenticed to a trade. His choice dictated that of hardwood polishing, and at this he attained remarkable proficiency. It was not until 1877, after he had been for many years a

resident of Chicago, that he started in business for himself. His partner was Fred H. Drake, and the firm conducted a general undertaking and livery business for nearly a year. Then Mr. Kummerow began to perceive that undertaking was a profession, rather than a pursuit. For two years he studied its scientific aspects, receiving a diploma at the end of each examination which he was required to undergo.

In January, 1886, he received into partnership his brother, Charles, the business having been since conducted under the firm name of Kummerow Brothers. The present extensive building occupied by them was erected in 1895. In connection with their business as funeral directors, the brothers also carry on a flourishing livery business.

In politics Mr. Kummerow is an ardent Republican. In 1891 he was his party's candidate for alderman in the Thirteenth Ward, although not successful. He is a stockholder and director in the Home Building, Loan & Savings Association.

The story of his life would be imperfect, however, without the recital of the tale of his marriage. June 4, 1876, he married Miss Frederica Louise Kleinfeld. Mrs. Kummerow was born in Germany. She bore her husband five children. Of these four are yet living, Minnie, Louis, Ella and George.

The family is highly esteemed in the section of the city where it resides. Earnest efforts and patient industry, when joined to unassailable integrity, always command respect.

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# VIGGO A. DANIELSEN.

VIGGO ALEXIUS DANIELSEN, supreme secretary of the Danish Brotherhood of America and a well-known citizen of Chicago, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, July 12, 1846. He is the youngest of the nine children of Daniel P. and Hennenge (Hede) Danielsen. The former represented an important family in Copenhagen, where he was born. He learned the trade of shoemaker and had a place of business in his native city for many years, dying at the age of forty-eight years. His wife was born at Nyhjobing, Mors, Denmark, and died in Copenhagen, at the age of forty-four years.

Of their nine children only two are living, Viggo and a daughter, Mrs. Thora Hansen, now a resident of Slagelse, Denmark. Viggo A. Danielsen attended the schools of his native city until he reached the age of fifteen years. He then acquired a good elementary education and entered a store as clerk. He showed marked aptitude for the work and soon became bookkeeper for a large mercantile firm.

In 1864 Viggo A. Danielsen had his patriotism stirred by rumors of the war between his own country and Germany and he entered the Danish army. As he had been well educated in music he became a musician. He served faithfully three and one-half years and after six months at home re-enlisted. He served in all about fourteen years. At first he played the cornet in the regimental band. This was succeeded by the trombone, but he was able to play any instrument. At the end of his military career, Mr. Danielsen again took up bookkeeping, which occupation he followed until 1882.

Believing he would find a greater field of activity in America he crossed the Atlantic ocean and proceeded to Moline, Illinois, where he was engaged by the Moline Plow Company for sixteen months. In 1883 he came to Chicago and entered the factory of David Bradley Plow Company as painter. He served this concern until 1892, when he was elected supreme secretary of the Danish Brotherhood. Since that time the duties of that office have occupied a large part of his time and so successful has been his execution of the duties of his office that he has been repeatedly re-elected, his present term expiring in 1902.

The man whose name heads this article bas also taken active interest in the proceedings of various other societies. He was president of the Danish Veterans' Society three terms and has always held some office in the society. He is also a member of the Society Dania, and of the Danish Singing Society, Harmonien, he having been trustee of the latter. He is active in the interests of the Democratic party, being a prominent member of the Scandinavian Democratic Club of Cook County.

In 1875 Mr. Danielsen was married in Copenhagen, to Miss Betty Swanson, a native of Sweden. They have two children now living, Axel,a musician, of Chicago, and Betty, residing with her parents.

# GEORGE LARSEN.

GEORGE LARSEN, dealer in wines and liquors at No. 239 Milwaukee Avenue, was born at Skjelskor, Denmark, November 27, 1846. His father, John York Larsen, was a prominent mason contractor of that place, where he died at the age of fifty-three years. The elder Larsen married Maria Petersen, who survived him, passing away in her sixty-third year. Five of their six children are still living. George was the third in order of birth. His early educational advantages were the best that the locality afforded, but at the age of fourteen years he left school to assist his father in his business. For nine years thereafter he remained at home, but in 1869, an overmastering impulse to hew out his fortunes in a strange land induced him to emigrate.

Landing at New York in 1869, he came at once to Chicago. Among his fellow passengers from Denmark were Henry Hertz and the Thorsen family. His first employment was found upon a farm, and later he worked in a hotel. In 1872 he started in business as proprietor of the Aurora Hall, located on Milwaukee Avenue. He was genial and popular, and before long was given the sobriquet of "Aurora," from his connection with that place of resort. He was also the founder of one of the earliest Danish newspapers published in the city, the *Sunday Post*. This was the first paper in Chicago to employ illustrations.

He remained at Aurora Hall but a short time, when he sold out his business. During the next twenty-five years he was located at different points, having been during that period fifteen years in the employ of Jacob Wolfort and Mahler & Gale in one place. Finally he again opened an establishment of his own. After being two years on Milwaukee Avenue he removed to Grand Avenue, near Hoyne. His business prospered, and in 1891 he built a handsome home at Cragin, at a cost of five thousand dollars. At

one time he was interested in a patent medicine and electric battery business, which was successful.

Other places of trust which he has filled have been a clerkship in Judge Bauer's court and the post of manager of a hotel and saloon at No. 219 Milwaukee Avenue, for the owner, Mrs. Hansen, which was long a favorite resort for the Danish residents of Chicago. In 1897 he opened his present establishment, a finely appointed and well-conducted wine room.

He married, in 1872, Miss Elizabeth C. Meyer, who is also a native of Denmark, born in Copenhagen. Of the four children who were the fruit of this marriage, two are living, Axel and Elsie.

Mr. Larsen is a member of the Denmark Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and of the Harmonien Singing Society. Politically he is a Democrat of the strictest faith, being a prominent member of the Harrison Guards and of the Scandinavian Democratic Association.

Two brothers and a sister reside at Copenhagen, all well-to-do and enjoying desirable positions in society.

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# NIELS C. ANDERSEN.

NIELS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, grocer, of No. 234 North Elizabeth Street, enjoys an enviable reputation among Danish-Americans in Chicago. He was born at Jylland, Denmark, on December 8, 1861, being the second child and second son of Anders P. Jensen and Anna Catherine Larsdatter. His father, who was at the time of his marriage and still is, a prosperous farmer, is living (1899), at the age of sixty-three years. Mrs. Andersen, Senior, died at the age of thirty-five years. Eight children were born of this marriage and all reached maturity.

Mr. Andersen's childhood and early youth were spent at home, his time being divided between attending school in the summer and working upon the farm during the winter. Indeed, he first began to assist in farm work when he was eight years old. At the age of thirteen years he left school, and a year later began earning money for himself. By the time he was eighteen he had accumulated enough money to enable him to emigrate to America, and on April 25, 1880, he walked the streets of Chicago for the first time. In worldly wealth he was very poor; he had but two cents in his pocket. But he was rich in the qualities which, when properly employed, count for far more than money—intelligence and grit.

Fortune favored him, and he soon secured employment with C. F. Rasmussen. At first he received but eight dollars per month, but his employer recognized his capability and integrity by increasing his compensation from time to time, until, at the end of three years, he was in receipt of thirty dollars per month.

With his savings he embarked in the milk business at No. 22 Bismarck Court, and continued in this line until 1894. In that year he disposed of his route, good will, wagons, cans and so forth, and engaged in the trade of a grocer, although still selling milk in connection with his other commodities.

Mr. Andersen has been twice married. His first wife, Matilda Nelson, died February 25, 1888. One daughter was born to them, Aimie Catherine, who has now reached the age of fourteen years. His second wife was Miss Eliza Catherine Hansen, by whom he has had one son,

Arthur Christian, born in 1891. He is a past worthy member of Wicker Park Lodge No. 28, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In every essential particular Mr. Andersen is a thoroughly self-made man. His capital of two cents has grown and multiplied, until the friendless immigrant has become the prosperous man of business. Yet its manifold multiplication has been the result of no fortunate speculation. No wind of political patronage has filled the sails of his business. He owes his success to that singleness of purpose which has already made so many of his countrymen prominent figures in the business world.

# JOHN MERKI.

JOHN MERKI, JUNIOR, the second son of John and Agatha Merki, was born at Corning, New York, September 17, 1854. A sketch of the lives of his parents may be found elsewhere in this volume.

When he was two years old the family removed to Chicago. John was educated in the public schools of the city and at Deyrenfurth College. At the age of nineteen he was apprenticed to the trade of a harness-maker, and served the prescribed period of three years. He then began work as a journeyman, but after two years so spent he entered the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, as a laborer. Here his industry and fidelity were soon recognized, and gradual promotion in the company's service followed, he being at present general foreman of the freight department at the State Street station. This steady advancement to a post of such great responsibility, and one which calls for a high order of integrity and executive capacity, is in itself a convincing proof of the confidence felt by his superiors in his ability.

December 30, 1876, he was married to Miss Emma H. Pauly, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Pauly. To Mr. and Mrs. Merki have been born two sons, Emil and John, and a daughter who bears the names of her two grandmothers, Agatha Ida.

In politics Mr. Merki is a Democrat, but has at no time either sought or desired office. The members of the family are connected with the Christian Church, and are highly esteemed in the large circle of friends in which they move.

# EDWARD HANSEN.

EDWARD HANSEN, now deceased, was, during his lifetime, a man known and esteemed through a wide circle of acquaintances. Born near Christiana, Norway, February 22, 1860, he received his early training in the common schools of his native place. At the age of fourteen years he left school to begin work for an elder brother. While yet a very young man

he was imbued with a desire to emigrate to America; and as soon as circumstances favored, he carried his project into execution.

His first employment in this country was in a rolling mill at Pittsburgh, where he remained until 1882. In that year he came to Chicago. For three years after reaching this city he worked in the Malleable Iron Works, and later for the McCormick Harvester Company and other concerns, until he engaged in the bakery business. His first venture in this line was on Grand Avenue, and there he remained until 1889, in which year he removed to Center Avenue. Two years afterward he established himself at No. 277 West Erie Street. His death occurred in 1896, at his home on West Superior Street, and from there his remains were borne to Mount Olivet Cemetery.

His demise was deeply deplored. All over the northwestern section of the city his recognized integrity and genial disposition had won him friends, who united in paying him a last sad tribute of affection. One of his friends wrote a commemorative ode which was sung at his funeral. He was a member of the Royal Arcanum and of one of the workingmen's societies, in the councils of both of which he took a prominent part.

His widow, Mrs. Brunhilda (Hulst) Hansen, is a native of Norway, having been born at Bodöe, December 4, 1855. She was educated in the schools of her birthplace, and at the age of twenty-seven years came to Chicago, alone. Here she married Mr. Hansen February 2, 1882. The union was blessed with four children: Leif, Lillian, Walter and Edward. Mr. Hansen had an adopted daughter, Hilda, born in Norway, who now resides with her foster mother.

Mrs. Hansen still carries on the business of her late husband. She is an active member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, and an earnest worker in the Aid Society and Children's Home Society of that body.

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# JOHN M. PEDERSEN.

JOHN MARTIN PEDERSEN. No class of men is more deservedly held in high esteem than are the competent funeral directors. To the house of death they come, with noiseless tread and with the look and word of sympathy, robbing bereavement of its exterior gloom and effacing, with their skilful touch, the incipient traces of decay. With this highly honorable and honored profession John M. Pedersen is association.

By birth he is a Norwegian, having been born at Christianssund, in that country, February 25, 1871, and is the only child, living, of the three born to Peden A. and Eliza (Jensen) Pedersen. His mother died at the age of fifty-six years, but his father is still an honored resident of the place where he was born. It is somewhat a cause for surprise that he did not become a cooper, his paternal ancestors having followed that trade through three generations, and the father of John M. being yet a skilful workman. On leaving school, however (at the age of fifteen years and eight months), he entered the employ of a merchant and exporter of his native town named Christian Johnson, in whose service he continued until he was eighteen years old. Following the family tradition, he then commenced to learn the trade of cooper, working in the same factory with his father. But his natural tastes led him in other directions. He attended a technical school and a business college, and in 1892 he took a new departure. In other words he

bade adieu to Norway, its forests and its cooper shops, and came to Chicago. His first employment here, extending over five months, was as a janitor at No. 155 Washington Street. His next was with the Chicago Coffin Company, with which concern he remained for six years. Meanwhile he studied embalming under the well-known Professor Clarke, of Springfield, Ohio, and having successfully passed the examination prescribed by the State Board of Health Examiners, at Chicago, was awarded a diploma December 12, 1898, together with a license. Within a few weeks thereafter he opened an establishment at No. 884 Armitage Avenue, where he conducts a prosperous and growing business. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Good Templars since he was twelve years old, and has filled all the offices in the order in the subordinate lodge. For the past four years he has belonged to the Young Men's Christian Association and is also connected with the Knights of the Maccabees.

# HENRY PETERS.

HENRY PETERS. Among the many citizens of German birth who have aided in making Chicago what it is, the name of Henry Peters deserves especial mention. For forty-two years he has lived here, always attached to the city of his adoption and ever ready to do all that in him lay to advance her best interests.

He is the son of John and Louisa Peters, of Netzschow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, where he was born November 28, 1833. Both his parents are at rest in the Fatherland, where all their children reside with the exception of Henry and his brother, Joachim. The latter emigrated from Germany to America in 1866, and settled in Chicago, where he yet resides, having retired from active business. His home is at the corner of Oakley Avenue and Potomac Street.

Henry Peters received his early education at the parish school at Netzschow, leaving that institution after receiving confirmation, at the age of fourteen years. His father apprenticed him to a blacksmith and he learned that manly trade. After qualifying himself as a journeyman, he traveled through various cities, working at his trade, until 1857, when he took passage on a steam packet from Hamburg for New York. The voyage consumed eleven days, and immediately upon landing he set out for Chicago, reaching his point of destination September 18.

He found no difficulty in obtaining work. While the city then was far different from the Chicago of to-day, it was active and bustling, and then, as now, intent on forging to the front. Good mechanics were in demand, and Mr. Peters was a skilled workman. His industry and thrift enabled him to purchase, in 1871, property at No. 400 Noble Street. Here he lived until 1884, when he erected his present handsome flat building, on the same site, which contains apartments for four families. For the past six years he has abandoned toil. He is nearing his seventieth year and while still a robust and vigorous man, he feels that his useful, well-spent life has earned for him a right to rest.

November 7, 1869, he was married to Dorothy, daughter of Frederick Kummerow, whose biography may be found on another page. Six children have been born to them: Elizabeth, now Mrs. Theodore H. Jeschke; William, Henry, Anna, Minnie and Edward. The family is connected with St. John's Lutheran Church.

# GEORGE F. GEBERT.

GEORGE FREDERICK GEBERT, who is one of the most respected and highly esteemed citizens of that portion of Chicago where he resides, was born October 8, 1866, at the corner of Twenty-seventh Street and South Park Avenue, Chicago. His parents were John and Hannah (Heckleman) Gebert.

George F. Gebert attended the Calumet public school until he reached the age of fifteen years, and during his spare time while in school and the whole of his time after leaving, until eighteen years of age, he drove a team for his father. He then started to learn the trade of a gas-fitter, under the supervision of T. C. Boyd. He remained thus occupied three years and then continued as a journeyman. In September, 1897, he entered the service of Hawley & Sons, and one year later engaged in the express business on his own account.

November 27, 1890, Mr. Gebert married Miss Selina, daughter of William and Mary (Winholdt) Nitzche. Mrs. Gebert was born February 1, 1866, in Dasheim, Saxony, Germany, and is conducive in every manner to the uplifting of the minds of those about her, aiding her husband to make a financial success, as well as moral, of his life. Their children are: Lily Lauretta, born October 3, 1891; Elsie Mildred, January 3, 1896; and Harold, November 9, 1898.

Mr. Gebert is connected with Lincoln Council, No. 68, National Union. Though stanch and loyal to the principles of the Republican party, he has never sought an office. He has been ambitious and energetic and has acquired considerable of this world's goods, having for the past three years owned a very pleasant home at No. 6507 Champlain Avenue. He comes of a family of strong characteristics and is true to the teachings of his fathers, gaining the admiration and respect of all who come in contact with him.

# LUDVIG M. HOFFENBLAD.

LUDVIG MARTINUS HOFFENBLAD was born at Thisted, Denmark, July 20, 1840. His father was Frederick C. Hoffenblad, a rope-maker, and worked in a large manufactory. For thirty years he followed the pursuit, becoming well and favorably known all through the district in which he lived. He died at Thisted, Denmark, at the age of seventy-four years. Mr. Hoffenblad's mother was Mette Freshild, who passed away in her sixty-eighth year. To this

couple were born five children, of whom two grew to maturity. Ludvig was the fourth child and third son.

He left school in his fifteenth year and was apprenticed by his father to a cabinet-maker. After spending five years in apprenticeship the allotted term under Danish trade usage, and becoming a journeyman, he followed his trade, traveling through various cities of Denmark, among them Copenhagen, and at the age of twenty-two years enlisted in the army, joining the first company of the Eleventh Regiment. After two years in military service, during 1862-64, he returned home and resumed work at his trade. In February, 1868, he started in business for himself as a cabinet-maker, at Nykjöbing, Morsö. Here he continued for five years, and in 1873 emigrated to the United States, settling in Chicago.

For eighteen years he followed his trade in this city, and in 1892 he was elected janitor for a lodge of the Society Dania. He had been chosen superintendent and secretary for the order in America in 1887, and has held the office of secretary ever since. Under his wise and careful direction the membership of the organization has increased from nine individuals to more than fifteen hundred. As supreme secretary of the order, his duties engross his whole time and attention.

He is also a prominent member of the Society of Daniel, of which body he was president for one year. He is a trustee for the Society of Dania, besides being actively interested in the Danish Brotherhood of America, and a leading member of other organizations.

He was married May 8, 1868, before leaving Denmark, to Caroline Carlsen. Mrs. Hoffenblad was born June 10, 1843. She is the only daughter of Nicholai and Maren Carlsen. They have been the parents of eleven children, of whom six are yet living: Eunice; Annie, wife of Christ Andersen, of Chicago; Mary, wife of Peter Andersen; Frida and Ella.

Mr. Hoffenblad's father and two brothers were, beside himself, the only ones in Denmark bearing the name, nor does he know of any others anywhere in the world.

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# ALEXANDER MILLAR.

ALEXANDER MILLAR. Of all sturdy, healthy people, the Highlanders of Scotland are the most hardy and rugged of both mind and body. He is able to endure the coldest weather and in his native land spends a great deal of time out of doors. Alexander Millar was born November 30, 1837, in the village of Dreyman, Scotland, a son of Alexander and Isabella (Dick) Millar. His grandfather, John Millar, was a stone mason and father of James, William and Alexander Millar and three daughters.

The maternal grandfather of Alexander Millar, John Dick, was father of four children—George, John, Elizabeth and Isabella. He was a cooper, and died in 1855, at the age of seventy years. Alexander Millar, father of the man whose name heads this article, died in Scotland, at the age of ninety years. He was a gardener and took a great interest in this occupation. His wife died in 1847, being but thirty years of age. Her children are named: John, Alexander, George, Janet, James and Isabella. All except Alexander are living in their native land. Mr. Millar's second wife was Mary Marshall, whose only child is named Richard. She departed this life in the year 1880.

Alexander Millar, subject of this sketch, was employed eight years in bleach and print work in a calico factory in the town of his nativity. He subsequently sought to better his circumstances in the city of Glasgow and was employed there until the date of his emigration. He reached Chicago in November, 1870, and was occupied in packing houses for various companies until 1878, when he entered the service of the E. K. Pond Packing Company and has charge of the canning department of that concern at the present time. He holds a very responsible position and his services are valued by the company and recompensed accordingly.

In 1891 Mr. Millar took up his residence at No. 6312 St. Lawrence Avenue, where he has since been located. He is beloved by friends and admired by all who are fortunate enough to enjoy his genial society. He has never been a seeker after public offices and is independent in casting his vote, believing in the support of principle, rather than of party.

# JACOB LEONARD.

JACOB LEONARD, a native of Germany, was born March 12, 1843, and came to this country with his brother, Michael, in 1862. For further genealogical data refer to the biography of Michael Leonard. Jacob Leonard served an apprenticeship at the lithographing trade and when he came to America was capable of commanding journeyman's salary, as a first-class lithographer.

His first employer in Chicago was Edward Mandel, under whom he was occupied at his trade six months. He then went to Buffalo, New York, and for four years was in the service of H. Saget & Sons, after which he returned to Chicago and was engaged by Louis Nelky, the lithographer, then located at No. 14 South Clark Street. Mr. Leonard was then with this concern three years and left, to return and remain with it one year longer.

Mr. Leonard then entered the employ of the Western Bank Note Engraving Company, and remained with it one year. Several years later he returned to this service for one year. The Chicago Engraving Company was located on Clark Street, near Monroe Street, before the fire of 1871, and having lost everything in that disaster, located on Jefferson Street, where it was to be found six months, and then removed to Monroe Street. Mr. Leonard was with this company at the time of the fire and remained there for a period of four months after the location of the concern on Monroe Street.

He went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and spent two years in the service of the American Autograph Company. He returned to Chicago and for the same length of time was in the employ of the lithographers, Shober & Carqueville, located on Clark Street, near Adams. Returning to Milwaukee he re-entered the employ of H. Gorbler & Sons, and was with this concern five years altogether. For six months he was identified with the Chicago Lithographing Company and then entered the service of Charles Goss & Company, with whom he spent eighteen months. After a short time with Frank Kirting, located on Dearborn Street, he worked for the Central Lithographing Company three years. Since 1887 Mr. Leonard has been pressman for the Pictorial

Printing Company, at No. 1245 State Street. He has occupied that position for the past ten years, and is a valued and respected employe.

Mr. Leonard was married March 27, 1863, to Miss Barbara Lickle, daughter of Anthony Francis Lickle. They have one child, whose name is Jacob Anthony, who makes his home with his parents and is an accomplished lithographic artist. Mr. Leonard is a member of Richard Yates Council No. 967, Royal Arcanum. He is a Democrat in politics and is loyal to his party and his adopted country at all times.

# HARRY K. WEEKS.

HARRY KNOWLES WEEKS, who is of a very well-known and respected family, was born April 21, 1872, at No. 2731 Armour Avenue, Chicago. For ancestry of Harry Knowles Weeks, refer to biography of W. S. Weeks, on another page of this work. An attendant of the South Division High School, for two years, he went, at the age of nineteen years, into the office of Bell & Swift, where he remained two years. Since that time he has been occupied in the map department, posting atlases and entering new sub-divisions, beginning this work on the 3d of May, 1893.

Mr. Weeks secured an amiable and happy dispositioned lady for a life partner, which counts for so much in the forming of a man's character. His wife was Miss Lucy Vinton Laughlin, daughter of Charles Laughlin. They were married September 1, 1897. Mrs. Weeks is a native of Chicago.

H. K. Weeks is connected with Ben Hur Chapter No. 1041, Royal Arcanum, being very popular with his brothers in the lodge. He is, withal, a very promising young man, bound to make a success of life, no matter what obstacles appear in his way. He is of a highly honored name and does credit in every instance to the name he bears. His wife is a pleasant, genial, young woman and is a blessing to her beloved husband.

# HANS WOODRICH.

HANS WOODRICH was a resident of Chicago for more than a quarter of a century. He was born January 3, in the year 1814, so pregnant with great events, at Dallen, in Mecklenburg, Germany. His early manhood was not without exciting features, he having been called upon to render his full meed of military service—three years. His faithfulness to every duty as a soldier attested by the paper which certifies to his honorable discharge, in which it is set forth that his record was absolutely free from any shadow of blame.

On reaching the age of twenty-four he resolved to marry, if he could persuade the right kind of

woman to accept him. He found her in Marie Consar, who had been born in the same village as himself. Of their four children two died before they set out on their long voyage across the ocean in 1851. Joachim came with them, and Minnie was born in Chicago. Soon after reaching Chicago (which was his objective point), Mr. Woodrich purchased, from John Kuhl, a lot at No. 163 Fry Street. There he erected a small house (the first built on Fry Street). The structure still stands, and is the property of Mr. Charles Kummerow.

In this humble home his son died (1860) and there Mr. Woodrich himself passed away July 1, 1878. His daughter, Minnie, still lives, the wife of Mr. Charles Kummerow, whose biography may be found elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Woodrich survived him and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Kummerow, at the advanced age of eighty-three years.

Mr. Woodrich had one of those rare natures which attract affection as readily as the grass absorbs the dew. Industrious at work, his truest happiness was found in his home and his church. He was a devoted husband, a tender father and an earnest Christian. He was one of the founders of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, and always a liberal contributor to its support. He was an earnest worker in the Sabbath-school, his gentle nature and kindly heart endearing children to him, while his charity was best known to those who were his beneficiaries.

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# PEDER KRISTENSEN.

PEDER KRISTENSEN, who conducts a profitable business as a dealer in milk and cream at No. 521 West Superior Street, is a native of Stavnstrup, Jutland, Denmark. He is the fourth child of A. Kristensen and his wife, Ane, both natives of Denmark, and was born March 1, 1865. Mr. Kristensen, Senior, who was a tailor, died in his fiftieth year. His wife survived him by many years, passing away in the village where she had been reared, known and universally respected, in 1889.

The first twenty-one years of Peder's life were passed among the scenes and associations of his childhood. After quitting school he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker. He duly served an apprenticeship of four years and after a few years' work as a journeyman resolved to see if better fortune awaited him among his countrymen who had found homes in America. The best solution to the question is to be found in the success which he has achieved through his own unaided efforts. He arrived in Chicago without financial resources, but he had what often counts for more in the long run—pluck, a trade and native honesty. After seven years' toil and thrift, during which his handicraft had been his main source of income, he was able, in 1893, to buy out a milk business, and established himself in a more remunerative line of industry.

Miss Elizabeth Andersen, a native of Denmark like himself, gave him her hand in marriage in 1888, at Chicago. Their union has been blessed with two children: Dagny and Holger.

Mr. Kristensen has been an active and prominent member of the Society Dania, having served as vice-president, secretary and two years as president. He served two years as treasurer of the central committee of the Danish Societies of Chicago. He is also a member of the Danish Young People's Society, and is independent in political matters, though he frequently supports the Democratic ticket.

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LORNS WALTER

(From Photo by W. J. Root.)

# LORNS WALTER.

LORNS WALTER. This old settler and early fireman of Chicago, which city has been his home for more than half a century, has passed the seventy-fifth milestone in life's pathway, and is passing the declining years of life in a well earned repose. He was born December 30, 1823, in Alsace-Lorraine, while that province was under French dominion. He is the son of Diebold and Katherine Walter, and his father was an overseer of forests. In 1832 the family, which then consisted of the parents and five children, emigrated from France to the United States, settling at Buffalo, New York. There Mr. and Mrs. Walter resided until their death, the husband dying about 1856, and his widow surviving him nearly twenty years. Five more children were born to them in their new home. Of their large family of ten only three are now living: Lorns, at Chicago; Rockhills, of Dubuque, Iowa; and John J., who still lives in Buffalo.

Until he was seventeen years old Lorns Walter attended the Buffalo public schools, and on leaving school was apprenticed for three years to learn the trade of cigar-making. After serving his term he came to Chicago in 1848 and began working as a journeyman. After some years he was given charge of the shop of Mills & Company, the senior member of which firm was the father of the distinguished attorney, Luther Laflin Mills. He continued in this employment for about six years, and then embarked in business on his own account, in a modest way, at No. 144 Dearborn avenue. Fortunately for himself, he abandoned business shortly before the holocaust of 1871, which caused him comparatively little loss, there remaining in his hands only a little raw material and not much of the manufactured products. Since that year he has never engaged in trade.

The same year in which he came to Chicago he joined the old Volunteer Fire Department. In 1859 the paid department was organized and he at once enlisted in that branch of the city's service. The excitement of the life possessed a fascination for him, while the opportunities which were offered for the exercise and manifestation of that personal heroism which was innate to his nature constituted another and potent attraction. In 1865 he was made assistant marshal, a position which he held until after the great fire. He was then appointed captain of Engine Company No. 33. His record while filling this post was one of intrepid service and daring bravery for a quarter of a century. In 1896, having reached the age of seventy-three years, his hair silvered, and bearing on his body the scars of years of gallant service, he was retired upon a pension.

A singular mark of high esteem in which he is held by his brother firemen, who have had the best and broadest opportunities for gauging his character and capability, is afforded by the fact that he holds the position of treasurer in the benefit association formed under the old and new regimes.

He belongs to the Masonic order, being affiliated with Kilwinnig Lodge No. 311, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons.

He married Elizabeth Bills in 1849. She was

born in Germany, and a daughter of Conrad and Mary Bills, both of whom died at Akron, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Walter have had a family of seven children, of whom four are living: Frank W., a fireman; Charles H., proprietor of a paint shop on Michigan Street; John H., a manufacturer of cigars; and Josephine. Both parents and children are communicants in the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Walter is at present enjoying the repose which comes to him who has met every duty as it was encountered and never flinched in the face of obligation. During his fifty years residence in Chicago he has seen changes which rival the transmutation wrought by Aladdin's lamp, and in their accomplishment he has played no unimportant part. He can look back without shame, and forward without fear.

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# STEPHEN G. HOOKER.

STEPHEN GARDNER HOOKER. To Mr. Hooker belongs the distinction of being one of Chicago's early settlers, he having settled here in 1853, and having been a continual resident ever since. He comes of sturdy New England ancestry, claiming Brandon, Vermont, as his birthplace. His family is of English origin, and he himself came into the world May 20, 1824. The physician who first looked into his face was Doctor Douglas, the father of the "Little Giant," to whose memory Illinois yet pays reverence.

Mr. Hooker's father was also named Stephen. He was born in New England, but moved to Cattaraugus County, New York, where he died in 1874, in his sixty-fifth year, being buried at Gowanda, in that state. He married Abigail Goss, a daughter of Chester Goss, who was a farmer and a pioneer hotelkeeper in the town of Brandon, where he was a prominent and respected citizen. Mr. Hooker was the fourth of a family of seven children.

Stephen G. Hooker learned the carpenter's trade and while a young man of twenty-five he went to Springville, Erie County, New York, where, June 12, 1849, he was married to Helen N. Norton, a school girl, eighteen years old. Her father was Borroughs Norton, of Bridgeport, Massachusetts, who removed from that state to Otsego County, New York, and it was in Richfield Springs, in that county, that his daughter, Helen, was born. His wife was Margaret Weber, Her family was of Dutch origin, and among the early settlers of the Mohawk Valley, and Mrs. Norton's father owned the site of the present village of Frankfort, New York, which was laid out on what was once the Weber farm.

Mr. Hooker brought his young wife to Chicago in 1853, and his first home stood within the limits of the block on which the new Government building is being erected. There he lived two years, when he moved to No. 61 Oak Street, where he lived sixteen years, and where he was burned out in the great fire of 1871. His next home was at No. 426 Fullerton Avenue, where they lived eleven years, removing from there to No. 300 Webster Avenue, where they have resided ever since.

Mr. Hooker began his business career in Chicago as a building contractor, but is best known in commercial circles through his connection with the Board of Trade. He became agent for the Howe scales, and in his efforts to introduce their use in place of the Fairbank he became well acquainted with grain dealers, and in 1860 bought a seat on the Board for five dollars, for which he

was afterward offered five thousand dollars. He became famous all over the country and even in England, through a "corner" in lard which he once manipulated, with the backing of the two directors of the Bank of Montreal. The story of the deal, as told by himself, is of interest. "In November, they ordered me to get ten thousand tierces of lard" said Mr. Hooker. "That was a big order at the time, and would affect the market now. I bought ten thousand a week for the next month, and I went along until I bought forty thousand tierces, paying for every option. I had it in private warehouses, with the receipts in the bank. That was the first time a corner was ever run with everything paid for in cash. The time finally came when they found I had a corner on lard. N. K. Fairbank had to get lard. My broker was bidding at twelve cents. Fairbank had sold me short and called me. Finally he bid twelve and one-half cents on five thousand, and I gave it to him. That broke the market. They thought I was "busted" and sold short. I bought seven thousand more tierces. Lard went to sixteen cents, and I sold everything. My backers made over four hundred thousand dollars. That was the only successful lard corner ever made."

Mr. Hooker's politics are strongly Republican. In the ante-bellum days he was an abolitionist of the most radical type, voting—to quote his own language—"the abolition ticket in Chicago, when it was worse than being an anarchist."

Mr. and Mrs. Hooker have five children and ten grandchildren. The children are: Mrs. H. E. Wadsworth, of No. 1870 Michigan Bonlevard; Edward C. Hooker, foreman of the registry department of the postoffice, and living in Austin; Mrs. Edward Ringberg, the wife of a nobleman in Norrkoping, Sweden; Chester H. and George C. Hooker, who are unmarried and live with their parents. June 12, 1899, the parents celebrated their golden wedding, receiving the heartfelt expressions of kind wishes from the hosts of friends who know and honor them.

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# PAUL A. KAUSTRUP.

PAUL ANDREASEN KAUSTRUP. Of the many Danish-American citizens who have contributed, if not to the upbuilding, at least to the development, of Chicago, the name of Paul A. Kaustrup will be long cherished by the men and women of his own day and generation. His father was Andrew Nielsen Kaustrup and his mother, before her marriage, Elsie Paulsen. His grandfather, Niels Andreasen Kaustrup was a man of more or less local distinction, and for several years filled the office of tax collector and sheriff. He died in 1870. His only son, Andrew Nielsen Kaustrup, was born in 1818, and was considered, in his time, a large land-owner. He was the proprietor of three farms, which still bear the name of Kaustrupgard. His wife, whose name, as has been said, was Elsie Paulsen, was born in 1828, and came of a highly-respected family. The fruit of their union was thirteen children, seven of whom died in infancy. Three daughters and three sons reached maturity, and of these one has since died.

Paul A. Kaustrup was the ninth of this large family. Like most youths of his native place, he passed through the routine course prescribed for the common school pupils, and at the age of sixteen years began life's battle with such weapons as were furnished him by his limited experience.

He had, however, the advantage of the better equipment afforded by eighteen months attendance upon the high school. He was apprenticed to the trade of a baker and confectioner, becoming a journeyman in 1882. In 1886 he sailed for America, and proceeded from New York forthwith to Chicago, reaching this city May 5, the date of the Anarchist riot at Haymarket square. From Chicago he went to Stonebank, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, where for a year and a-half he ran a steam-launch, at the same time driving a coach for W. H. Bradley. From there he went to Milwaukee, where he became coachman for E. D. Matthews, remaining with him three years. Returning to Chicago he became coachman for the late P. C. Hanford, after whose death he took a similiar position with James Christian Hansen, in whose service he continued until the close of the World's Fair. About 1894 he became coachman for Edson Keith, and has continued in the employ of the Keith family until the present.

Mr. Kaustrup has never married. Among the members of his race in Chicago he has wide acquaintance, and is held in high repute for his sound sense, keen judgment and unswerving probity. He is at once astute, yet affable, generous but just. He is a prominent member of the Walhalla Society.

# KNUD R. KNUDSEN.

KNUD RASMUS KNUDSEN is of Danish birth and parentage, having been born in Aarhus, Jutland, December 9, 1864. He enjoys the unique distinction of being the sixteenth of a family of twenty-three children born of one mother, of whom sixteen grew to manhood and womanhood, and eight are now living. His father was Rasmus Knudsen, for many years a stock dealer, but now retired from active business. He was a soldier during the war of 1848-1850, serving with distinction, and a man of no little local prominence. His wife's maiden name was Anna Martens, a daughter of an officer who served gallantly throughout the same war. She died in 1898.

Knud R. Knudsen was apprenticed to the tinner's trade at the age of fourteen, and after serving a term of five years worked for about a year in his native country, as a journeyman. He then went to Germany, where he traveled extensively, and from there to Paris, all the time supporting himself by working at his trade. After a short sojourn in Paris, he returned to Denmark, where he soon afterward engaged in business for himself at the town of Aarhus. There he remained two years and, in 1888, emigrated to America, coming at once to Chicago.

After arriving here, and while seeking employment at his trade, he willingly turned his hand to any honest labor that presented itself. He finally secured a journeyman tinner's position, and was in the employ of one concern three years. By 1894 he had, through industry, perseverance and thrift, accumulated sufficient means to enable him to engage in business on his own account. He opened a hardware store and in connection therewith, a shop for the manufacture of cornices at No. 3446 Cottage Grove Avenue. Later he removed to No. 3450, in the same street, where he yet remains.

The career of Mr. Knudsen stamps him as a man of intelligence, enterprise and integrity. He reached Chicago, unknown and friendless, with but little more than twenty dollars in his pocket. From this slender capital he has developed, through his own handiwork and by the

exercise of his brains, his present profitable business, in which, at times, he employs as many as fifteen men. As he looks back upon his gradual rise from the position of the almost penniless immigrant, he may well be pardoned if he feels a glow of honest pride at the thought that his success is due to his own efforts. He has been an active member of the Walhalla Society since 1891.

In 1888 he married, in Denmark, Christina Nelsen, who has borne him four children: Jens, who died in infancy; Anna, Nels and Frederik. The family attends the Danish Lutheran Church.

# CHARLES MARTENS.

CHARLES MARTENS. Mr. Martens' baptismal name was much longer than the abbreviation of the same by which he is generally known. He was christened Karl August Gunther, at Gartow, Germany, where he was born October 20, 1827. His father was Charles Christian Martens and his mother's name before marriage was Dorothea Dankert. Gartow is a picturesque Hanoverian village, with a population of about eight hundred souls, situated on what was then the Prussian frontier, and distant some eighteen miles from Hamburg.

The birthplace of the elder Martens was Quarnstadt, near Gartow, where he first opened his eyes September 15, 1799. He lived to the age of seventy-seven years, and died in Cook County July 1, 1876. He emigrated to the United States, with his wife and four children, in 1847, taking passage in a sailing vessel leaving Hamburg August 15 of that year. Sixty-seven wearisome days elapsed before the little party landed at New York, October 4, 1847. The father's objective point was Chicago, where he had a friend and compatriot, Frederick Preusner, whose widow is still living, at Manchester, Iowa. For six weeks he remained in the city, during which time his friend busied himself in making him familiar with the outlying country.

The result of his investigation was, that at the end of that time he bought, from one W. H. Boyle, one hundred and twenty acres of land, eighty on the north half of the northwest quarter of section 27, and forty on the southwest quarter of section 22, in Leyden Township. A small house, worth about one hundred and fifty dollars, stood upon the land, and the price paid was seven hundred dollars. About ten acres had been prepared for cultivation, but no plowing had been done for several years. He built a house some four hundred yards west of the present residence of Louis Schierhorn, the site now being marked by a solitary elm, the sole survivor of what was once a fine grove. Here he lived until his death. He sleeps in Graceland Cemetery. By trade he was a tailor, having served an apprenticeship of three years, and in Gartow he owned a shop and employed workmen, but he never worked at it in this country, with the exception of a few weeks in Chicago. He was a man of large physique and well proportioned, about five feet nine inches in height and weighing one hundred and seventy pounds. Politically he was a Republican. His religious faith was that of the German Lutheran Church, of which he was a consistent member. His wife, the mother of Charles Martens, was born at Gartow, December 1, 1798, and died December 24, 1872. She rests beside her husband at Graceland.

Besides Charles, their children were: Charlotte Marie Dorothea, born July 7, 1824, who married John Ruh, in 1846. Her husband was a native of Brerstadt, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, where

he was born November 5, 1821. He came to Chicago in 1844. By trade he was a tailor, and he followed that occupation for a time, and later engaged in the insurance brokerage business, which he pursued until his death. His widow is still living, at No. 548 Wells Street, Chicago. Her life presented some features of unusual interest. She left home at the age of thirteen years, intent upon learning the trade of a professional cook at Hamburg. So proficient did she become in her chosen calling, that she was employed in a nobleman's family, but abandoned her position to join her people in their emigration to a strange land. Mr. and Mrs. Ruh's children were: John, born September 18, 1847, and died in infancy; Carrie, born October 21, 1849, and married to Otto Affeld, of Brooklyn, New York; George, born October 4, 1851, and died at the age of three weeks, and Louise Fredericka, born November 23, 1856, now Mrs. L. A. Kohtz, of No. 650 Fullerton Avenue, Chicago. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Affeld with the date of their respective births, are as follows: Charlotta Louise, September 25, 1873; Otto, October 10, 1875; Louise, April 19, 1876; Antoinette, August 23, 1879; Carrie, November 29, 1880; Ida Ernestina, July 7, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Kohtz are the parents of three children, Ida Louise, born October 17, 1879; Louis, June 21, 1888; and Elsie, January 6, 1889. The second child of the Martens family was christened Henry Christian, whose biography may be found on another page. The fourth (Charles being the third) and youngest was Fredericka Charlotta, who was born October 4, 1835. On her twentieth birthday she married Valentine Ruh, who was born April 27, 1833, in Brerstadt, Germany. He learned the plumber's trade with Wilson & Hughes, then located at Lake Street and Fifth Avenue, and subsequently opened a shop of his own on North Wells Street, which is still conducted by his son, Frank. He was a volunteer fireman, and a member of the famous "Red Jacket" Company, which was officially known as No. 4. He was also a man of considerable prominence in municipal affairs, and was a member of the council during the terms of Mayors Rice and Sherman. He started in business in 1872 and was active and successful until 1889, when he retired. He died December 1, 1895, and his grave is at Graceland. Mrs. Ruh survives him, making her home at Franklin Park. Four children were the fruit of this marriage. The eldest, Frank Edward, was born July 15, 1856; Henry, the second son, was born May 9, 1859, and died July 18, 1866; George was born March 10, 1861, and died August 31, 1862; Edmund, born April 7, 1866, married Clara Hartman, September 18, 1895, by whom he is the father of Harriet Frances, who was born November 10, 1896.

The grandfather of Charles Martens was named Johan Joachim Christian Martens. He was born at Quarnstadt, about five minutes' walk from Gartow. He was a tenant and gardener upon the estate of Graff, Earl of Barnstorf. Johan Joachim Martens married Marie Schultz. Their children were: Charles, the father of the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch, and a summary of whose life has been already given; August, a tailor by trade, who removed to London, England, where he married and whence, after the death of his wife, he emigrated to New York; and Detlow, a carpenter, of whom all trace has been lost since his leaving the Fatherland. The Martens family was one of the oldest and most respected in Gartow, and had been connected with the Barnstorf estate for many generations.

Charles Martens' maternal grandfather was William Daukert. He was a coachman for the Earl and married a Miss Schultz, by whom he had two children, Dorothea (the mother of Charles) and William, who went to Paris, where he learned the trade of a piano-maker, and where he passed the remainder of his days, dying unmarried.

After the death of his father, Charles Martens remained on the farm, which he continued to cultivate, and to which he added forty acres of prairie land, on the southeast quarter of section 21, and ten acres of timber. He was a young man of but twenty-four years when he took charge of the property, but he was strong, active, energetic and keenly alive to the responsibilities of his position. In the winter of 1868 and 1869,

he built the house being now occupied by J. J. Martens, of whom a brief sketch may be found on another page.

In 1883 Mr. Martens divided his property among his children, and has since then led a life of retirement, richly earned. His wife's maiden name was Fredericka Schultz, to whom he was married March 11, 1851. She is a daughter of Jochem and Caroline (Kalow) Schultz. She was born August 27, 1829, in the village of Rechenzien, Prussia, and crossed the ocean alone in 1851. Within six weeks after her arrival at Chicago she had met, loved and married Mr. Martens, and the following year her parents, with their three other children, emigrated. Her father bought forty acres of land in Proviso Township, which he afterward sold, taking up his residence on the site where his son, John Schultz, now lives, on section 22, of Leyden Township. By trade he was a tailor, but he did not follow the occupation after coming to America. He died in 1869, aged sixty-five years. His wife, Mrs. Martens' mother, died October 8, 1879, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Their children were as follows: Dorothea, wife of Frederick Volberding, whose husband is still living on section 30, of Proviso Township; John resides in the same township, and is mentioned in an article headed by his name, on another page of this volume.

Mrs. Martens' paternal grandfather married Miss Brinkman. Their children were: Frederick, Jochem and Elizabeth, all born in Germany. Frederick settled in Proviso, and his son, Frederick, is still living on section 29, of that township. Elizabeth married Mr. Prill, and remained in her native land. Mr. Schultz was a farmer. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Martens was the father of Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Voss. Caroline and George never emigrated.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Martens are: Louise, who married H. A. Draper, whose biography appears elsewhere in this volume; Caroline, now Mrs. William Polzin, of No. 39 State Street, Chicago; John J., Charles and Henry, whose biographies are to be found in this work; and two children died in infancy. The family attends the German Lutheran Church.

Mr. Martens is a stanch Republican, and has held the office of collector for two years, and of school director nine years. In casting the eye back over this necessarily imperfect sketch of his life, one cannot fail to be impressed by the native, rugged worth of his character. Beginning life as a pioneer in a new country, he permitted no obstacle to daunt him, he knew not the meaning of the word "failure." With resolute will and steady perseverance he hewed out his own path to success, as the pioneer blazes a way through the forest. He is now nearing life's sunset, but for him the coming shade of nightfall has no terrors. The love of family, the respect of his fellow-men and the serene confidence inspired by Christian hope will illumine the crossing of the river, just as the recollection of a life of honorable industry, of unflinching fidelity to duty and of spontaneous generosity enable him to review the past without regret.

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# CLAUS J. CLAUSEN.

CLAUS JOHANSEN CLAUSEN is the senior member of the firm of Clausen & Stone, sprinklers of No. 81 Twenty-second Street. He was born July 3, 1847, in Koerrup, Schleswig-Holstein, and is the fourth child and third son of Andrew Clausen and Elizabeth Nielsen. His parents reared a family of seven children, five of whom are living. Andrew Clausen was a farmer,

and died when about seventy years old, but his wife is yet alive at the age of eighty-one years.

Claus J. Clausen emigrated from Denmark when a youth of eighteen years. His life up to that time had not greatly differed from that of other Danish boys of his class, he having attended the public schools until he was fourteen years of age, and for four years worked upon a farm. He first went to Australia to prospect for gold. For five years he was in the mining camps, when he returned to his native country, but only to remain about four months. His next departure was for America, and his first employment after reaching this country was as a farm hand at Clifton, Illinois. After five months he removed to Chicago. Here he engaged with Rasmus T. Bertlesen to learn the carpenter's trade. This occupation he followed about ten months, when the Chicago fire occurred. Seeing that teaming was likely to prove profitable, he purchased a team and embarked in that business. Two years later he entered the employ of a gentlemen on Prairie Avenue near Twentieth Street, and from there entered the service of William H. Mitchell, a banker, with whom he remained fourteen years. At the expiration of that time he formed a partnership with Andrew Clausen, under the name of Clausen Brothers, to engage in the sprinkling business, which he has since followed. He is now associated with F. L. Stone.

Mr. Clausen married Miss Marie Larsen in 1891, and is the father of two children, Elizabeth J. and Andrew R.

He has been for several years a leading member of the Walhalla Society, and has infused new life into the order, among whose members he is widely known and universally esteemed.

He has been moderately successful in business and owes all that he has to his own hard work, grit and gumption.

# MARTIN COLBY.

MARTIN COLBY, a member of the firm of Colby Brothers, at No. 1200 West Fifty-ninth Street and No. 6757 South Halsted Street, was born at Aalborg, Denmark, August 19, 1868. For a detailed history of his parentage and family relations, the reader is referred to the biography of John Colby, on another page of this work.

Like his brother, Martin Colby received his early training in the public schools of his native village. At the age of fourteen years he was apprenticed to a grocer, serving a term of four years. He worked at this business, after completing his apprenticeship, until 1889. In that year he followed his brother to Chicago. For the first six months after reaching the United States he worked as a farm hand, and for about four months he worked as a wood chopper.

He first found employment in Chicago as a coachman, which pursuit he followed eighteen months. During the next two years he worked as a clerk in a grocery store at No. 82 Oak Street, when he resumed his seat upon the box and his handling of the reins for three months. His next situation was with a Mr. Johnson, a grocer on Fifty-ninth Street, and in 1894 he entered into partnership with his brother John. The steady success of the firm from the day of its inception has been already told. On the opening of the Halsted Street branch, Martin was made manager.

He was married, in 1894, to Miss Mary Petersen, a young lady born in Denmark. Their union has been blessed with three children—Roy, Norma and Baby.

Mr. Colby is a member of Ben Hur Court of the Royal Arcanum.

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REV. HEINRICH WOLF

# REV. HEINRICH WOLF.

REV. HEINRICH WOLF. The subject of this sketch is the son of Carl and Salome Elisabeth (Friedly) Wolf, and was born December 31, 1855, on a farm called Kreithof, near the village of Penzing, Bezirksamt Landsberg, Oberbayern, kingdom of Bavaria, Germany.

His great-grandfather, Bartholomaeus Wolf, born June 20, 1768, in the vicinity of Zweibruecken, Rheinpfalz, Bavaria, died May 28, 1828, on the farm which he owned and cultivated. He married Miss Sauermilch, whose brother migrated to England, where he became quite wealthy and died childless. The only descendant of Bartholomaeus Wolf was a son named Martin, who was born at the same place in the Rheinpfalz in 1789.

Martin Wolf, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was twice married, first to Elisabeth Ritterspach. Of this marriage the following named children were born: Michael, born 1811, died January 14, 1877; Heinrich, born June 20, 1817, died July 14, 1888, and Jakob, born 1820, died 1864. All of these sons were large farmers and lived in Bavaria. Mr. Wolf's second wife was Caroline Kraemer, to whom he was married in the year 1823. She died October 31, 1860. Her children were: Carl, father of the subject of this sketch, born 1824, died November 16, 1860; Philippine, born 1826, died 1857; Magdalena, born in 1828, married; Louise, born in 1830, married, died May 24, 1871.

About 1830 Martin Wolf sold his homestead in the Rheinpfalz and bought a farm near Dachau, in Oberbayern, Bavaria, and settled thereon with his family. Afterward he purchased the farm named Kreithof, near Penzing, which contained about two hundred acres, settled thereon and lived there with his son Carl until the death of the latter in 1860, after which time he made his home with his older son, Heinrich, who owned a farm and brick yard at Bobingen, near Augsburg, Bavaria, where he died June 26, 1871. Physically Martin Wolf was tall and slim and retained his vigor up to the time of his death, a short time before which he walked three miles to church. He was good natured and very religious. He was a farmer all his life and his financial condition was good.

The maternal grandfather of the man whose name heads this article was Georg Friedly; by his first wife he had three children: Georg, Jakob and Friedrich. His second wife, Eva Koester, born in 1814, bore him three children also: Salome Elisabeth, in 1836; Eva, in 1838, and David, in 1840. Georg Friedly died in 1842. His widow afterwards died as the wife of the above mentioned Heinrich Wolf, in 1875. Jakob Friedly with his family came to America in 1872, with members of the Wolf family, and settled at Buffalo, New York. The Friedlys were farmers in Bavaria. The eldest daughter of Georg Friedly, the mother of the subject of this sketch, Elisabeth Salome Friedly, was born September 30, 1836, at the village of Kleinschwabhausen, Bezirksamt Dachau, Oberbayern, Bavaria.

Carl Wolf, the father of Heinrich, was born in 1824, in the Rheinpfalz, Bavaria, settled with his father on the Kreithof, in Oberbayern, and in 1847 was first married to Magdalena Schwarz, who became the mother of the following children: Rosina, who was born 1848 and died in 1872. Carl, born September 11, 1850, married Margaretha Herget, and resides at Inningen, near Augsburg, Bavaria, where he owns and operates a large brickyard. He is the father of ten children,

five sons and five daughters. Michael, born November 21, 1852, died January 27, 1887, was a farmer, married and lived at Koenigsbrunn, near Augsburg, Bavaria, where he left his widow and two children. Magdalena, the wife of Carl Wolf, died at the Kreithof in 1854. He married his second wife, Elisabeth Salome Friedly, in 1855. The children of this union were three in number. Heinrich, born December 31, 1855, is the subject of this notice; Georg, born December 19, 1857, married Caroline Kautz, of West Chicago, Illinois, and lives near Little River, Kansas, on his farm; he has six daughters and one son. August was born November 5, 1859, and resides at Buffalo, New York, where he is engaged in railroad business. He married Lena Hoffmann. They are the parents of two daughters and six sons.

Heinrich Wolf's father, Carl Wolf, died at the Kreithof November 16, 1860, and was buried at Lang-Erringen, Bavaria. Heinrich Wolf's mother was married after the death of her first husband to Johann Georg Maurer, April 2, 1861. The children of this marriage were: Maria, born March 24, 1863, who married W. B. Watson, of Little River, Kansas, by whom she has four sons; Carolina, born December 16, 1864, married Georg R. Wolf, is the mother of two sons and three daughters and lives on the farm near Nardin, Oklahoma Territory; Gottfried, born October 12, 1867, married Miss Mitchel, is the father of two children and also lives on his farm near Nardin, Oklahoma; Rosina, born January 26, 1870, married John Beyer, a farmer, lives in Oklahoma, and is the mother of four children; Johann, born April 2, 1874, and Jakob, born May 26, 1877, who live at home with their father near Little River, Kansas. Mr. Maurer came to Buffalo, New York, in November, 1871, where he was joined by his wife and her seven children June 14, 1872. In 1875 the family removed to a farm near Detroit, Michigan, where they remained until 1880, when they moved to a homestead near Little River, Kansas. There Heinrich Wolf's mother, Mrs. E. Salome Maurer, died November 17, 1895, as the age of fifty-nine years. Her body found its last resting place in the Bean Cemetery at Little River, Kansas.

Heinrich Wolf was educated in the public schools of the city of Augsburg, Bavaria, while his parents lived on their farm and brickyard at Bobingen, near that city. Augsburg is one of the oldest cities in Germany, its origin being the Roman Fort "Augusta Vindelicorum" erected anno 13 before Christ, it is also famous by the Reichstag, which was called by Kaiser Carl V. in 1530 to that city, where the Protestants delivered and defended their confession of Evangelical faith. In March, 1868, Heinrich Wolf entered the gymnasium of St. Anna high school, in that city, and studied until 1870. He then enrolled himself at the gymnasium in Newburg (at the Danube River), Bavaria, in which he remained until April, 1872, when he emigrated to America. He next attended the Evangelical Pro-Seminary at Elmhurst, Illinois, from April 8, 1873, until June, 1874. In August, 1874, he entered upon a theological course at the Theological Seminary at Marthasville, Missouri, where he finished his studies May 8, 1877.

After having passed the examination for the ministry he was sent to Peotone, Will County, Illinois, where he served as substitute for Rev. G. D. Wobus, who for his health made a visit to Switzerland, Europe. He remained there six months in charge of the spiritual interests of the German Evangelical Immanuel's Congregation. Following this he was called to the charge of St. Michael's congregation at Turner, Du Page County, Illinois, now known as West Chicago, where he remained from February 10, 1878, until January, 1881. He was next called by the Evangelical St. Peter's congregation of Niles Center, Cook County, Illinois, where he served as minister and teacher from January 17, 1881, until September, 1889. He then responded to a call by the Evangelical St. Johannes congregation at the town of Addison, near Bensenville, Du Page County, Illinois, where he has remained since September 3, 1889. At his present location the secular and religious instruction to the children of the congregagtion is given by a parochial teacher. Mr. Wolf was ordained a minister of the Evangelical Church May 21, 1877, at Peotone, Illinois, by Rev. Wm. Boer-

ner, assisted by Rev. G. D. Wobus and Rev. H. Stamer. He became a member of the German Evangelical Synod of the West in June, 1877, at the conference of the Fifth District of said synod, held at Keokuk, Iowa. He was made secretary of this district in 1883 and served until 1890, when he was elected president of the Nord Illinois, district of said synod, in which capacity he served until 1894. In 1885 he also was called member of the board of overseers of the college at Elmhurst, Illinois, he which he served as secretary for six years and as chairman since 1892, which position he still occupies. In 1886 the synod elected him member of the Board of Directors of its college at Elmhurst, Illinois, and its Theological Seminary at St. Louis, Missouri, where he is still serving. Anno 1882 H. Wolf became a charter member and secretary of the German Evangelical Colonization Society of Chicago, Illinois, by which, in 1883, a large German colony at New Salem, Morton County, North Dakota, was established, which is now in a prosperous condition. In the year 1894 Rev. Heinrich Wolf with others organized the German Evangelical Orphans' and Old People's Home Association of North Illinois. He was elected president of said association and chairman of the board of directors of the Orphans' and Old People's Home at Bensenville, Illinois, which was erected and dedicated in 1895. Since that time he also served as secretary of the board of overseers of this institution, and still retains the above positions.

Rev. H. Wolf was married May 18, 1881, to Miss Louise Wurtz, daughter of Jakob and Salome (Schoch) Wurtz. Mrs. Wolf was born November 8, 1862, on the homestead farm of her parents in Town Winfield, near Turner Junction, Du Page County, Illinois. The children of this union are: Theodor Heinrich M. G., born October 13, 1882, at Niles Center, Illinois; Adelheid Salome M., born September 5, 1884, died October 19, 1884; Otto Fr. Paul, born September 15, 1885; Heinrich Gustav Adolph, born January 8, 1888; Alfred Philipp Adolph, born May 18, 1890, at Town Addison, Du Page County, Illinois; Rudolph Edward Daniel, born November 28, 1892; Reinhard Wilhelm Georg, born January 4, 1896; and Hermann Heinrich, born March 21, 1898.

Rev. Heinrich Wolf, as his biography shows, has been a man of industry and untiring energy. From the date of his entering school until his graduation he was constantly busy in preparing himself for future usefulness. He was a close student, made the most of his opportunities and succeeded in whatever he undertook. Since his entrance in the church work he has been ever busy in ministering to the needs of his congregation, striving to do his utmost as a teacher, in both secular and religious matters. That he is a man of more than ordinary ability, and that his efforts have been crowned with more than ordinary success, is made evident by the number and importance of the positions, to which he has been called. In 1879 he made application for naturalization at the court of Tazewell County, at Pekin, Illinois, and was declared citizen of the United States June 30, 1879. As he regards the Republican party as the one through which the greatest good may be brought to the people of this government he has bent his energies to the promotion of the policy of that party.

# ANDREW P. ANDERSEN.

ANDREW PETER ANDERSEN is of Swedish parentage and birth. His parents were natives of Sodermandlin, where he, too, was born, January 31, 1853. His father, Andrew Larson, was a carpenter, and died at his birthplace at the age of forty-two years. His mother, Johanna, survived her husband many years, passing away after reaching her sixty-

sixth year. The two sons and three daughters born to them are still living, Andrew Peter Andersen being the eldest, and only one who has sought fortune on this side of the Atlantic. He left school when a lad of twelve to become an errand boy, and worked at various callings in his native place until 1880, when he determined on coming to America and to Chicago.

On reaching that city, not being a skilled mechanic, he found it necessary to accept the first employment that offered. He found it in a lumber yard, where he worked two months. After two months he went to Iowa, where, for a short time, he worked in a "section gang," on a railroad. He returned to Chicago, and from there went to Arkansas, but again gravitated to the city which was ultimately to be his home. In 1883 he obtained a position as driver of a milk wagon, and this was the inception of his present business, he opening a route of his own two years later, in the North Division of the city. For seven years he prospered, through industry, thrift and uprightness, and in 1890 he bought the site of his present home, at No. 1111 West Fifty-ninth street, and erected a building. The same success attended him. He added No. 1113 to his holdings, and at present runs three wagons and does a remunerative and growing business. For such men there is no such word as fail.

In 1888 he married Miss Eva Louise Johnson, a native of Smoland, Sweden, where she was born March 1, 1856. Mrs. Anderson is the second child of John Peter and Ulrica Petersen. She came to America in 1881, and to Chicago in 1883. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Andersen—Levi Emanuel, Edwin Nathaniel, David Theodore and Alice Elvira Victoria. The family attends the Swedish Mission Church, of which the parents are members, and in which they are active workers.

Mr. Andersen has received no outside aid in building up his success. On reaching Chicago he had but forty-two dollars. All that he has accumulated since he owes to his own patient thrift. Of such a record he may well feel very proud.

# WILLIAM N. STANLEY.

WILLIAM NEWTH STANLEY, a pioneer settler of Chicago, and a veteran of the Civil war, is a native of Purton, Wiltshire, England. He was born May 22, 1842. His parents were John and Jane (Newth) Stanley.

May 1, 1852, the parents, with their seven children, embarked at Liverpool, in the sailing ship "Western World," then said to be the largest vessel afloat, and after a voyage of about six weeks, landed at New York. From there they came direct to Chicago, which they reached July 12.

John Stanley was successful in business and accumulated considerable property. He was engaged in the marketing of meat and vegetables until about 1875. He then retired from business and, owing to his wife's poor health, went to Europe, spending the summer of 1873 abroad. The next spring they went to Colorado Springs, where Mrs. Stanley died in 1877. Mr. Stanley survived his wife about sixteen years, and died in Florida about 1893. The following named children were born to this couple: John, now deceased, William N., James, Lucy, wife of O. P. Hopkins, of Colorado Springs; Giles A., of Chicago; Robert V., of Chicago; Nellie, wife of a Mr. Jones, of Colorado Springs, and one other who died in childhood.

William N. Stanley was educated in the public schools of Chicago, and later learned the trade of butcher. He was engaged in business for himself on the West Side when the Civil War broke out, and sold out his business to enlist in the army, in June, 1861. He became a member of Company D, Sixty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. The term of enlistment was for three months, but Mr. Stanley served about four months, when, owing to sickness, he was unable to re-enlist. Returning to Chicago he resumed business, which he carried on successfully about twenty years. From the profits of trade he took money to invest in real estate and through the increase in value thereof became one of the substantial men of the West Side. It is now nearly twenty years since he went out of business. In his long business career he always fulfilled faithfully every obligation. During this period of leisure he has devoted a large portion of his time to travel, although closely caring for his property interests in different states. He cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, and has been a consistent member of the Republican party from that time to the present. Beginning with the year 1855 he served as a volunteer fireman until the paid department was established. During this period he saw much arduous service and had some very narrow escapes from death.

In 1867 he married Maria L. Bowman, a native of Oswego, New York, and daughter of William and Maria Bowman, of Scotch nativity. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley are the parents of two children: William A., a grocer of Chicago, and Emma, wife of John E. Dickinson, of Burlington, Kansas. Two children, John and Thomas, died of diphtheria in 1877, aged respectively eight and four and one-half years. In religious faith the parents are Presbyterians.

# JOHN GLAMBECK.

JOHN GLAMBECK is the eldest of seven children of Jorgen and Maren (Hansen) Glambeck, of the Island of Fuen, Denmark. His father, who served in the Danish-German war of 1864, is by occupation a hand loom weaver, and both his parents are still living in Denmark. Indeed, Mr. Glambeck is the only member of the family to cross the water to the New World.

He was born July 12, 1863, and until his eighteenth year he led the usual uneventful life of the Danish youth of his class. After leaving school he worked on a farm, and in 1882 he came to America. His first home after reaching this country was at Canton, Ohio, where he found employment in a brick yard for a period of six months. From there he went to Saint Croix County, Wisconsin, where he had an opportunity to attend school in the winter. The following summer he went still further west, working for some months in Montana, for the Northern Pacific Railway Company, and later in the harvest fields of the (then) Dakota Territory.

Returning to Wisconsin, he bought a small farm in Saint Croix County, and again began attending school during the winter months, when farm work was practically at a standstill. After a short time, however, he once more took up work on a railroad, first at Knapp, Wisconsin, and later at Monticello, Illinois. From the latter place he came to Chicago, where he has ever since resided, with the exception of a few months in 1888, which he spent in his native land.

His first employment here was in a grocery

store at the corner of Cottage Grove Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, but on his return from Denmark he engaged in the sale of teas, coffees and similar goods. From 1894 to 1896 he was again a grocer's clerk. In the latter year he became reporter for "Arbejderen," a journal devoted to the interests of Scandinavian working men, and in 1897 was chosen its editor. He held this position some eighteen months, when he again embarked in business as dealer in teas and coffees. In August, 1899, he again became editor of the same journal, now published at No. 36 North Clark Street, Chicago. He resides at No. 6023 Sangamon Street.

In politics Mr. Glambeck is an ardent Socialist, having taken an active part in the council of the Socialist Labor party since it was organized in 1886. He has served as secretary of the state committee and has always been a leader. In 1895 he married Miss Katherine Nielsen, a lady born in Denmark. They have two children, Agnes and George.

He is a member of the Danish Brotherhood and of the Socialist Labor party. He organized the first Danish branch of the latter society in Chicago in 1891. In fact the Chicago branch was the first Danish branch to be organized in the United States. For the first six months he was its secretary. He is now president of the Scandinavian Branch No. 1.

# NIELS CHRISTENSEN.

NIELS CHRISTENSEN was born at Thy, Denmark, December 11, 1863. He is a son of Paul Christensen, a master blacksmith of that place, and who is still living there; his mother's maiden name was Mattie Nielsen. Paul Christensen served as a private soldier in the Danish-German war, and is a popular and influential man in his native village.

Niels is the first of four children—two sons and two daughters—all of whom are living. He and one sister, Johanna, are the only ones living in this country. Like most boys of his class in his native country he went to work early. Leaving school at the age of fourteen years he was apprenticed to the painter's trade, and after serving a term of four years emigrated to the United States. This was in 1881, when he was a mere youth of eighteen, but he had within him those traits of industry and perseverance which have characterized his later years, and which constitute the elements of success.

On reaching America he came at once to Chicago. He experienced no difficulty in finding work at his trade, as a journeyman, and such were his energy and thrift that two years later he was able to open a shop of his own. His business steadily grew until he employed seven, and sometimes eight men, and he continued to conduct it five years. In 1888 he opened a store for the sale of general hardware in the same block where his present establishment is situated. In the following year he erected a building of his own at No. 1223 Fifty-ninth Street, and in 1891 another at No. 1149, in the same street, which he still owns. In 1895 he built his present store on the adjoining premises, Nos. 1145 and 1147. He has largely increased his stock of hardware and added thereto a line of glassware, china and house furnishing goods.

Mr. Christensen is in every sense a self-made man. Arriving at Chicago with a capital of not more than thirty-seven cents he has risen, step

by step, through his own unaided exertions, to the possession of a well earned competence, and in the position of a successful, substantial business man. The story of such a life is, in itself, a sermon.

He was marrried in 1886 to Miss Meba Hansen, born in Schleswig-Holstein, in 1863, and the daughter of a gallant Danish soldier, who was made prisoner by the Germans during the war of 1864. A daughter, Mamie, was born to them in 1888.

Mr. Christensen is a member of John Ericksen Lodge No. 361, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

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# WILLIAM SCHROEDER.

WILLIAM SCHROEDER for a period of forty-seven years Mr. Schroeder has been a resident of Cook County and during a great part of that time a citizen of Chicago. It is in that city that he has accumulated a competence, through his own labor, and to it he is sincerely attached. He was born near Grabow, Mecklenburg, Germany, August 12, 1828. He and his brother, Henry C., were the only children of Christian and Katharine Schroeder, and are members of a family well known and highly respected in the Fatherland. The father, who was a farmer, died in Germany, in 1854, and the mother, who crossed the water to her sons the following year, passed away in Chicago in 1880.

William Schroeder was educated at the parochial schools, and worked on a farm until drafted into the German army. After performing military service for the prescribed period, he determined to join his brother Henry, who had come to Chicago in 1851. Accordingly, in 1852, he took passage from Hamburg to New York, in a sailing vessel, and after a voyage of nine weeks, reached his port of destination.

He pursued his journey to Chicago, then a very different place from the metropolitan city of today, and first found employment as a farm hand for a Mr. Talcott, at Desplaines. After eighteen months he returned to the city to begin work for the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company, now the Chicago & Northwestern, with which corporation he remained eighteen years, or until just before the conflagration of 1871. By that time, through industry and frugality, he had acquired sufficient means to enable him to engage in business for himself, and he opened a grocery at the corner of West Chicago Avenue and Noble Street. Trade prospered with him; hard work and honesty brought their reward; and in 1883 he sold out his business and retired.

While not in any sense of the word a politician Mr. Schroeder is a strong Republican in political faith, having cast his first vote for Fremont and having been affiliated with that party ever since. In religious belief he is a Lutheran. He is a member of Robert Blum Lodge, No. 58, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Germania Encampment in the same order.

July 5, 1856, he married Miss Louise Stier, who is like himself of German birth. Their union has been blessed with two daughters, Louise and Carrie. The former married J. C. Borgwardt and the latter is the wife of R. O. Krueger. Mrs. Schroeder entered into rest January 5, 1889, and her grave is at Waldheim Cemetery.

Mr. Schroeder has passed the limit of three score years and ten allotted by the Psalmist as the span

of human life and is spending his declining years deprived of the society and comfort of the wife of his younger days, yet he can look back upon a life well spent—a life of usefulness, of integrity and of success. A kind and generous husband and father and a good citizen, he has furnished an example of domestic and civic virtue well worthy of emulation.

# ANTON PAULSEN.

ANTON PAULSEN is a member of the fraternity of blacksmiths, his trade being one which developes brawny muscles and at the same time enlarges the mental perception. The natural tendency of men and women is to reverence great physical strength; yet the average member of the community utterly fails to comprehend the truism that the perfect man is not only the highest type of animal life, but that, linked to his immense muscular power, governing and controlling it, is a well disciplined mind and a tender heart. Poets have made the blacksmith the subject of their song, and artists have delighted to depict him on their canvas.

Mr. Paulsen, in his own person, presents one of the highest types of his honorable craft. He is still a young man, in the prime of his early manhood, yet he has already accomplished much, while the future holds out bright promise of future achievement. He was born in Jutland, Denmark, May 17, 1872. His father, Paul Paulsen, was a man who walked in a humble path. He was a laborer by occupation, but straightforward and conscientious. He still lives in Denmark, as does also his wife, Johanna Sorensen. They are the parents of four children, two of whom they mourn as dead. Anton is the third, and the only one who has made his home in the New World.

Like most Danish youths of his class, it was considered necessary that he should learn a trade, and after leaving school, at the age of sixteen years, he was apprenticed to a blacksmith. Four years elapsed before he was admitted to the ranks of the journeymen, and in 1892, his trade acquired, he set sail for New York. His first halting place on American soil was Newburgh, New York. From there he proceeded to Quincy, Illinois, where he worked at his trade some three years. He spent a short time at St. Louis, and in 1895 came to Chicago.

His first year here was spent as a journeyman, working for daily wages, but at the expiration of that period he found himself able to begin business on his own account. His patient industry and judicious economy had borne their legitimate fruit. His first shop was located at the corner of State and Thirty-eighth Streets. He makes a specialty of horseshoeing, although doing all descriptions of smithy work as well. He is well known and universally respected in the locality where he lives, and has built up a remunerative business.

Mr. Paulsen has been a member of the Walhalla Society for two years, and has shown considerable interest in promoting its growth and welfare. In 1897 he was united in marriage with Margaret Braaten, a young lady born in Norway. Their union has been blessed with one daughter, Johanna.

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DR. THEODORE NIELSEN

# THEODORE NIELSEN.

THEODORE NIELSEN, M. D., resides at No. 395 West Chicago Avenue, and is well known and highly esteemed among the Danish people of Chicago. His father is Rev. A. S. Nielsen, who is a native of Denmark and was for many years pastor of the oldest Danish Lutheran Church in Chicago. This venerable divine is still living, his home being in Wisconsin. Two years ago he was honored by being given the title of Knight of the White Cross, by the present king—Christian—of Denmark. Dr. Nielsen's mother, who is still living, was, before marriage, Johanna Paulsen. They were the parents of eight children, the doctor being the second in order of birth.

Dr. Theodore Nielsen was born at Saby, Denmark, April 3, 1863. He began attending school in his native country, but his parents came to America when he was but eight years old. The family first settled at Cedar Falls, Iowa, where young Theodore passed through public schools, subsequently attending the Iowa State Normal School. In 1881 he accompanied his parents to Chicago and began the study of medicine, to which he devoted himself for three years. He next matriculated at the Chicago Medical College, and after taking a course of four years at that institution, graduated. Since then he has been in active practice, although for a period of nine years he also conducted a drug store in partnership with his brother. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society and of the Illinois State Medical Association.

In 1885 he became the husband of Miss Anne Jensen, a young lady born in Chicago, but of Danish parentage. Mrs. Nielsen's parents may be reckoned among the city's early settlers, having settled here before the holocaust of 1871. Dr. Nielsen's marriage has been blessed with three children, of whom one, Ethel, died at the age of six years. Those surviving, Theodore and Esther, are aged, respectively, nine and six years.

The doctor is a member of various benevolent and fraternal organizations—the Society Dania, the singing society "Harmonica," the Danish Brotherhood, Danish Young People's Association of Chicago and the United Danish Brotherhood. Of some of these societies, which embrace the feature of insurance, he is the examining physician. As a musician and amateur actor he has attained no little reputation in Danish circles, where his ability as a delineator, elocutionist and musician is highly esteemed. He is at the head of a dramatic and musical association of which he is the organizer. He is also a constant contributor to the Scandinavian press, among whose patrons his articles are always eagerly read.

He has also associated with himself, in professional life, his old friend, Dr. J. A. Hinrichsen, who attends to the outside practice of the firm, Dr. Neilsen chiefly confining himself to office work.

# CHARLES F. SORENSEN.

CHARLES F. SORENSEN. Born in the southern part of Sjaland, Denmark, November 3, 1862, Mr. Sorensen came to the United States at the age of seventeen, and has been a resident of Chicago for twenty years. His parents were both natives of the same place, where they died, his father at the age of eighty-four and his mother at eighty-two. His father, Paul Nielsen Pohl, was a prominent architect and contractor, well known and highly esteemed in that part of Denmark where he conducted a successful business. His mother was Bodil Sorensdatter. She bore to her husband three children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the third, the elder two being Carl and Christine Nielsen, who still reside in the country of their birth.

Mr. Sorensen attended the common and high schools of his native place, graduating from the latter in 1878 with a fair knowledge of both German and English, in addition to the training which he had received in other branches. After leaving school he spent a year in Sweden, where he was employed by a brick mason, and in 1879 sailed for America, coming at once to this city.

His first venture was to purchase an interest in an ice business at the corner of Lake Street and Forty-eighth Avenue. Eighteen months later he embarked in the stationery trade on West Indiana Street, where he continued for three years, when he disposed of his store and for a time worked at bricklaying. It was not long, however, before he began making contracts on his own account, and after four years of that work he opened an architect's office. In this profession he has since continued, having attained a large measure of success.

Mr. Sorensen had learned the art of a draftsman at the high school in Denmark, and when but sixteen years old had been awarded a diploma for a proficiency which he owed in great measure to his natural aptitude. He has erected some three hundred buildings in this city, including stores, residences and churches, and has at times employed a large force of men. Among some of the handsome structures of which he has been the designer may be named the following: Gustave A. Mueller's residence, No. 719 Pine Grove Avenue, Norwegian Lutheran Church, at the corner of Artesian and Potomac Avenues, the Stockholm Hotel, No. 56 East Chicago Avenue, a fine three-story building on Maplewood Avenue, near Potomac, and an apartment house at the corner of Oakley and Potomac Avenues.

In 1886, at Chicago, Mr. Sorensen was married to a Danish lady, Miss Leontine Ohlin, who came to America at the age of twenty years. Of the four children born to them two are still living, Carl and Lillie.

He enlisted as a private in the Second Regiment, Illinois National Guard, in 1886 and

served three years, being promoted to the rank of sergeant. He is a member of Covenant Lodge No. 526, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Norden Lodge No. 699, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In the last-named lodge he has held all the offices, and is at present secretary.

# EDWARD L. TAUBERT.

EDWARD LAWRENCE TAUBERT is prominent among the younger citizens of Chicago who by their own efforts alone have been able to make a showing in the vast and motley people of this city. He was born April 12, 1870, at No. 518 Sedgwick Street, and has lived nearly all his days inside the great metropolis of the West. His parents were Conrad and Mary (Muther) Taubert, who are mentioned elsewhere in this volume.

Edward Lawrence Taubert attended the La Salle public school until he reached the age of fourteen years, when he began to learn the wood carver's business. For five years he remained in this capacity with Burnlike & Wick, on Division Street. He changed to the service of the Chicago Fringe Works, on the corner of Quincy Street and Fifth Avenue, where he continued three years. For the past nine years he has been employed in the interest of E. L. Mansure & Company, at No. 45 Randolph Street. He is a valued and honored employe and is devoted to his occupation.

September 14, 1892, he was married to Miss Jennie Schwartz, a daughter of Martin Schwartz, They became the parents of two children, Walter John, born August 26, 1895, and Edmund George, born November 26, 1897. Mr. Taubert is enterprising and independent of character, thoughtful of the rights of others, but ready to defend his own. He will succeed as only those of his calibre can succeed, and will not be afraid, at any time of his life, to be reminded of his past. His influence is for good and his mind is strong and pure. He is a kind and loving husband, and true, stanch friend.

# CHRIST HANSEN.

CHRIST HANSEN, the son of Christian Christiansen and Maria Hansen, was born at Copenhagen, Denmark, December 22, 1855. Both of his parents were natives of that country, where they also died. Mr. Hansen comes of stalwart stock, his father having been a laborer and attaining the ripe old age of seventy-five years. The subject of this article was one of a family of ten children, of whom only two were sons, he himself being the younger.

His childhood and youth were spent at Copenhagen, where he attended the common schools until he had reached the age of fourteen years, when his parents deemed it best for him to turn

his attention to a more active life. Accordingly, when he was fifteen years old he was duly apprenticed to a blacksmith to learn that laborious but manly trade. After serving an apprenticeship of four years he worked as a journeyman in his native city until he came to America in 1893.

On reaching this country he came at once to this city, which has since been his home, and where, through industry and thrift, he has acquired a competence. For two years after his arrival here he worked by the day, but in 1895 he opened a shop of his own and started in business for himself at No. 1442 West North Avenue. There he remained for a year, when he removed to Wabansia Avenue. Two years later he established himself at No. 741 West Chicago Avenue, where he now conducts the manufacture of carriages, wagons and trucks, besides carrying on an extensive repairing and general blacksmithing business.

He was married in Denmark to Miss Alma Hansen, who, like himself, is of Danish birth. They have one daughter, Maria, who lives at home. Mr. Hansen is a member of the order of the Knights of the Maccabees. He subscribes to the faith of the Lutheran Church.

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# ANTON CHRISTENSEN.

ANTON CHRISTENSEN, one of the most popular citizens and business men of the Seventeenth Ward of Chicago, was born in the kingdom of Denmark, September 27, 1862. He spent his boyhood in his native place and attended the common schools until he reached the age of fourteen years. After that time he supported himself, apprenticing himself to a cabinet-maker. He mastered the trade in four years, and then traveled as a journeyman in Denmark and Germany. At the age of twenty years he left Europe to seek his fortune in the new world, going first to Liverpool, England, whence he embarked for the island of Cuba. He remained there but two months and then crossed to New Orleans, where he found work at his trade for some months.

In 1883 he decided he would be more at home in the temperate climate of the North, and accordingly located in Chicago. For three years he worked in the factory of the Chicago Desk Manufacturing Company, saving as much as possible of his earnings. He then engaged in the milk business, and soon built up a good retail trade, later opening a wholesale depot also. In 1894 he disposed of this business, which, however, had proved very lucrative. His genial manners and fair dealing had won him many friends among all classes, and he concluded that he would be equally successful in some other line of business. He therefore opened the Royal Hotel, with sample room and restaurant, at No. 341 Milwaukee Avenue. In this business he has been very successful, and in supplying the wants of his many patrons he finds his greatest satisfaction. His largely increasing trade shows how well his efforts have been received and proves that in catering to the inner wants of his fellow-men he has found his proper calling.

Since becoming a citizen Mr. Christensen has taken a lively interest in public affairs, fulfilling his duty as a citizen with commendable thoroughness. He has always supported the Democratic party and has become a representative man of his ward, his counsel having great weight whenever important political actions are under consideration. He is an influential member of the Seventeenth Ward Democratic Club. Coming as he

does from the common people and having gained his way in the world in the face of many difficulties, he is able to appreciate their feelings on public questions. Mr. Christensen has been a member of Wicker Park Lodge No. 81, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Singing Society Harmonien. He was married in Chicago in 1893.

# MARTIN LARSEN.

MARTIN LARSEN was born in Langland, Denmark, April 5, 1845, being the third of a family of four children born to Christ Larsen and his wife. Both his parents are deceased, his father, who was a wagon-maker, dying when Martin was but two years old.

Until he reached the age of fourteen years, he attended the common schools, on leaving which he worked five years in a grocery, receiving by way of remuneration therefor nothing save his board and clothes. After serving his apprenticeship he was made a clerk, and filled that position until he came to America in 1872. Chicago was his objective point, but he did not long remain here. Going to the northern peninsula of Michigan, he obtained work in the iron mills in that section, but returned to this city in about a year. For the next two years he worked at any sort of honest toil that came to hand, and then embarked in the milk business, establishing himself on Erie Street. In this pursuit he continued some seventeen years, when he opened a grocery store. After changing location several times, in 1893 he erected a three-story brick building, containing a store and flats, at No. 745 North Tallman Avenue and removed his business to that point, where he has since remained, commanding a remunerative trade and enjoying the respect of his neighbors and customers.

Mr. Larsen has been twice married. His first wife, Mary Nielsen, to whom he was united in August, 1879, died some three years after marriage. Subsequently he married Miss Matilda Petersen, a native of Norway. Mr. and Mrs. Larsen have eight children, Josie, Louis, Francis, Mary, Lillie, Fred, Alma and James, all of whom live at home.

Mr. Larsen is a member of the Society Dania and was at one time its president; of the Danish Brotherhood, of which, also, he has been chief executive officer, and of the Knights of Pythias In politics he is a Democrat.

# CHARLES H. FENTON.

CHARLES HENRY FENTON, who is truly a well-established citizen of Chicago, is a valued and respected employe of the firm of N. K. Fairbank & Company, occupying the responsible position of foreman in its tin department. He was born June 7, 1857, on Twenty-third Street, between South Park and Calumet Avenues. His parents were Henry and Ann

(Rudd) Fenton, natives of Kent County, England. Henry Fenton met a sad death, being thrown from his wagon and killed, his neck being broken.

Until seventeen years of age the subject of this sketch attended school, after which time he was with Keith Brothers three years, being subsequently for the same length of time with Field & Leiter. He returned to the service of Keith Brothers, and spent a like period in the employ of that concern. During the past fourteen years he has been identified with N. K. Fairbank & Company, rising from under-foreman to the position he now occupies. The length of time his services have been retained by the concern proves the fact that he is esteemed above the average, and his ambition and stability of purpose are to be admired.

May 15, 1889, he married Miss Mary, daughter of Henry Burmeister. Mr. and Mrs. Fenton are the parents of one child, Harold, born September 2, 1891. Mrs. Henry Fenton, mother of the man whose name heads this article, resides at No. 4615 Arnold Avenue. She, with her husband, were descended from a long line of Protestants, Charles H. Fenton being true to the teachings of his fathers. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Knights of Pythias.

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# HENRY J. P. GEBERT.

HENRY JOHN PETER GEBERT, who was at one time one of the prominent and valued citizens of the community where he resided, was born October 3, 1834, in Germany. His parents were George and Dorothea (Rohlke) Gebert, and he passed away, peacefully, April 2, 1895, mourned by his family and friends, and all who were acquainted with his generous, manly nature.

Mr. Gebert came to America in 1857, and having learned the trade of a carpenter, was employed in this capacity by the Illinois Central Railroad Company. He was married June 18, 1865, to Miss Fredericka Carolina Lozette, daughter of John and Lena (Tilke) Steinberg. He continued in the interests of the same concern thirty years, proving the stability and perseverance of his character and the fine opinion of those who employed him. For a period of one year he conducted a grocery store at No. 4735 State Street, in 1875. He then returned to his former position, with the Illinois Central Railroad Company, until 1893. He was enabled, in 1865, to erect a residence at No. 2952 South Park Avenue, and for ten years he lived at No. 4735 State Street, where he built a house in 1875.

John Steinberg died in 1870, at the age of eighty-five years, never emigrating from his native land. His wife died in 1894, aged eighty-six years. She came to America after the death of her husband, in 1874. Mr. Steinberg was married twice, and by his first wife became the father of the following children: Mary, Sophia, Dora, Louisa and John. The second Mrs. Steinberg was the mother of the following children: a son who died in infancy; Louisa, Minnie, Lena, Elizabeth, Joseph, Frederick, Fredericka, Peter, Mary, Seek and Lizetta.

Mr. and Mrs. Gebert were blessed with eight children. Frank Charles Frederick, born January 9, 1866, is mentioned further on another page of this work; Ida Mary Sophie, born August 14, 1867, married Henry Crone, March 6, 1889, and their only child, Earl Henty, was born January 5, 1891. Henry George Frederick, born October 2, 1869, is married and resides at No.

1531 Wabash Avenue. William Charles Frederick, born December 18, 1871, is a fireman and resides at home. Clara Mary Augusta, born March 20, 1873, is employed at Marshall Field & Company's store and resides at home. Anna Augusta, born February 27, 1875, is a bookkeeper with Smith Brothers. Matie M. Fredericka, born February 22, 1877, is a dressmaker. Edward George Frederick, born November 22, 1880, resides with his widowed mother.

Mr. Gebert was a Republican, and a member of the Sons of Hermann. He was connected with the German Evangelical Church and was ever to be found on the side of right. He was beloved and honored, and his memory will not fail to live in the hearts of men.

# FRANK C. F. GEBERT.

FRANK CHARLES FREDERICK GEBERT, who is one of Chicago's representative citizens, comes of a well-known and honored family. He was born January 9, 1866, in Chicago, and is a son of Henry and Fredericka (Steinberg) Gebert, who are mentioned at length elsewhere in this work. He attended school at the corner of Dearborn and Forty-seventh Streets, until he reached the age of twelve years.

He was subsequently employed by the Wilson Sewing Machine Company one year, after which he was in the service of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, at the Twenty-sixth Street shops, four years. He was at the shops of the same company at Sixteenth Street two years, and then spent two years with the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company. Since 1889 he has been a conductor on the Chicago City Railway, and his services are highly valued by his employers.

Mr. Gebert was married, November 12, 1891, to Miss Mary Theresa, daughter of William and Mary (Hasemeyer) Schultz. Mrs. Gebert was born at Monee, Illinois, May 17, 1866, and came to Chicago about the year 1884. Her two children are Margure Josephine, born January 19, 1894, and Fern Hermann, born April 19, 1899. Mr. Gebert is independent in political views, preferring to vote for the man best fitted for office, rather than for party. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his influence is ever used in favor of the right.

# VICTOR F. ROFINOT.

VICTOR FRANCIS ROFINOT, who comes of an old and highly respected family, is in the employ of the fire department of the city of Chicago. He was born August 28, 1848, on Clark Street, between Washington and Madison Streets, near Board of Trade Alley. For biographical mention of his father's family, please refer to the sketch of Peter F. Rofinot in this volume.

Mr. Rofinot was born and bred in the city of

Chicago, and is a true and loyal citizen. He attended the Jones school and later the Mosler school. At the end of his school life he entered the sash, door and blind factory of Herman Hand, located on Clinton Street, near Randolph Street. Two years afterward he was employed by F. W. Harvey, at his mill on Beach Street, eighteen months. For two years he was at Frazee's mill, at the corner of Fisk and Twenty-second Streets; the same length of time with Palmer & Fuller, corner of Union and Twenty-second Streets; and three years under his father, who was contractor for building pavements. He went to Hayes City, Kansas, and spent six months with Rogers & Jenjins Colonizing Company.

On his return to Chicago he drove a team for Owen W. Guthrie one year, and June 2, 1876, he became a fireman in the service of the city. He was first given charge of Engine No. 10, but after little less than a week was placed on No. 17, in which capacity he remained one year. He was given No. 1, which he held five years, and No. 4 he had one year less. He left the fire department to again interest himself in his father's business, and was in his father's paint store, at No. 2215 Archer Avenue, two years. He purchased the business and conducted it successfully five years. He returned to the fire department November 28, 1893, and was given charge of Engine No. 73, which he retained until July 25, 1896. He has since that time been in charge of No. 63.

Next to a man's common sense and strength of character, which establish his moral state, is the influence of a good woman for a life partner. Mr. Rofinot was married, November 28, 1870, to Miss Emma Frances Bennett, a daughter of Benjamin and Susan Marinda (Luce) Bennett. Mrs. Rofinot was born November 28, 1851, in Vermont. Her mother resides in the city at No. 6354 Langley Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Rofinot have been blessed with three children: Emma Marinda, born June 30, 1872; Eugene Gertrude, February 14, 1874, who died February 5, 1896; and Victor Elwin, born July 14, 1876. Mr. Rofinot was reared a Roman Catholic, but his family adhere to the teachings of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

# MATTHIAS BISCHLER.

MATTHIAS BISCHLER, a well-known builder in the vicinity where he resides, was born July 12, 1846, in Trier, Germany. His parents were Theodore and Margaret (Olk) Bischler, and they immigrated to America with their family of nine children, arriving in Chicago June 2, 1864.

Mr. Bischler learned the trade of a carpenter, but for a short time was employed in a tannery and for a period of eighteen months worked in a wagon factory. He then resumed his trade and was in the service of Peter Dester seven years. He contracted under the management of Theodore Weber, subsequently being in the employ of Adam Boss six years. He was eight years with Michael Bender and two years with John Roundprentice. He is at the present time occupied in the interest of Herbert Trimiller. He acted as foreman with nearly all his employers, and is regarded as a very competent man to have in authority.

December 7, 1875, Mr. Bischler was married to Margaret Kotz, who was born July 16, 1858. Her father was Bartholomew Kotz, who died August 8, 1879, at the age of forty-eight years. His wife was born October 2, 1827, and they were

married August 8, 1852. Their children were five in number. Margaret, born September 3, 1853, married Matthew Scheets, and her children were named: Maggie, Matthew and Joseph. Of Bernhard, the next in order of birth, extended mention is made elsewhere in this volume. Michael, born October 6, 1856, died July 5, 1876. Margaret is the wife of the man whose name heads this article. Cecelia died at the age of three years. Mrs. Kotz married for her second husband Christian Baer, in June, 1881. He died August 28, 1889.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Bischler are as follows: Annie Mary Josephine, born March 8, 1877; William Henry, May 23, 1878; John Bertram, March 28, 1880; Joseph, who died at the age of four weeks; Theodore, born March 23, 1884.

# ALFRED RASMUSSEN.

ALFRED RASMUSSEN. Born in Lolland, Denmark, October 20, 1869, Mr. Rasmussen is one of his many compatriots who have won success in Chicago through industry, honesty and grit. His father, Rasmus Hansen, was a workman, and still lives in his native land, enjoying a hale, serene old age. His mother, whose maiden name was Maria Niel, is also living, to minister to the husband of her youth. Nine children were born to them, all of whom are still living. Alfred was the fifth in order of birth.

Mr. Rasmussen attended the Danish common schools until he was fourteen and after leaving school began life on a farm. At twenty years he tired of the routine life, as full of toil as it was destitute of excitement, and determined to try life in Chicago, where numbers of his countrymen had already succeeded. He reached this city in 1889, and for eight years worked patiently and faithfully at any honest labor that presented itself to him. In 1897, a favorable opportunity offering, he embarked in the retail wine and liquor business, at No. 2802 Milwaukee Avenue, and there he has since remained, conducting a prosperous establishment.

He is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, Maplewood Lodge No. 71, and of the Danish Sharpshooters, a club which meets on West North Avenue. His neighbors hold him in regard, and his prospects of advancement are bright.

# CHRISTIAN R. RASMUSSEN.

CHRISTIAN REINERT RASMUSSEN. The late C. R. Rasmussen was a native of Norway, having been born near Flekkefjord, April 5, 1840. He was naturally fond of study and early determined to become an instructor. Having passed through the grammar and higher grades required in his native country, he was authorized to teach when he reached the age of

seventeen years, and followed this calling until he immigrated to America, in 1864. His objective point, on reaching this country, was Chicago, but he did not long remain here, being attracted by the copper mines in the Lake Superior region. He did not remain long, however, in that section, soon returning to Chicago, where he began business as a builder and contractor.

He erected many buildings in various parts of the city, among them being four for Martin Olsen, at the corner of Potomac and Oakley Avenues.

Mr. Rasmussen had an extensive acquaintance, not only in Chicago, but also throughout the Northwest, and numbered many prominent men among his friends. Few men were more highly esteemed by those who knew him. Honesty and fidelity were among his chief characteristics and his word was known to be as good as his bond.

He was a member of the Norwegian Old Settlers' Society, in which he cherished a deep interest, and in whose work he took an active part, having served as one of its directors and as president. In politics he was a strong Republican, and was always an earnest worker for the success of his party.

In 1886 Mr. Rasmussen revisited the land of his birth, inspired by a filial desire to behold once more the face of his aged mother, who, he believed, would be soon called home. She was then seventy-six years of age, yet to-day that old mother, now ninety years of age, mourns the loss of her son, whom she still survives. Mr. Rasmussen's trip was a stormy one, and during the pitching of the vessel his hip was fractured, although he finally recovered from this injury. He died January 19, 1898, and his remains were buried at Mount Olivet Cemetery.

His widow and six children survive him. Mrs. Rasmussen's maiden name was Caroline C. Gunderson, and she was born in Norway, not far from the birthplace of her husband, on December 20, 1841.

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# WILLIAM C. F. PETERSEN.

WILLIAM CHARLES FREDERICK PETERSEN is well known among the residents of the northwestern portion of Chicago as the proprietor of the establishment at No. 231 North Ashland Avenue. Although scarcely more than twenty-eight years of age, he has already built up a prosperous business and gained an enviable reputation.

He was born at Lolland, Denmark, January 31, 1871, both of his parents being of Danish birth. His father, Betel Petersen, was a hat maker, and died in the village where he was born, at the age of fifty-eight years. His mother, whose maiden name Mary Petersdatter, still survives and is yet a resident of the Fatherland. The subject of this article was the youngest of seven children, all but one of whom attained maturity.

At the age of fourteen years young Petersen left school; and after two years spent in farming, he came to the United States, settling in Chicago. For a time he found life hard; but success usually comes to the man who patiently waits, refusing to be disheartened by temporary disappointment, and who is determined to "know no such word as fail." He learned the trade of a barber, and followed it for eight years, during seven years managing his own shop at No. 226 North Ashland Avenue.

In 1897 he resolved to embark in another line of business. Accordingly, he added to his barber establishment by buying a confectionery at No.

363 Erie Street, which he operated in connection with the barber shop. In July, 1898, he sold out and the following month bought his present business, at No. 231 North Ashland Avenue.

In March, 1896, Mr. Petersen was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Handrichsen, whose birthplace was in Denmark, but who became a resident of Chicago in 1892. One son has been born to them, and named Leo Quincy.

Mr. Petersen is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of Denmark Lodge No. 112, Knights of Pythias. It is such resolute perseverance as his that has brought his countrymen into so enviable a place among the foreign-born citizens of the great northwest. Coming to Chicago a penniless boy, he has been the architect of his own fortunes, which he has reared upon an enduring basis.

## EMIL MEILSTRUP.

EMIL MEILSTRUP is well known and highly esteemed among the younger members of the Danish colony in Chicago. He is yet in the prime and vigor of his early manhood, having been born at Copenhagen, September 5, 1869. His parents were Henry Meilstrup and Henrietta Andersen, both native Danes, and the parents of nine children, of whom the subject of this brief sketch is the seventh in order of birth and the fourth son. His father was a prominent carpenter and contractor at Copenhagen, where he conducted an extensive and prosperous business until he reached the age of sixty, when his labors were ended by death. His widow survived him and is still living at Copenhagen.

Mr. Meilstrup left school at the age of fifteen, and for five years thereafter served an apprenticeship at the trade of carpenter and cabinet-maker. For some two years he worked as a journeyman in his native country, and came to the United States in 1891, settling at Chicago. For a skilful workman, such as he was, there was little difficulty in finding employment at his chosen trade, and he has followed it, in this city, ever since. For the past year (1898-99) he has been connected with the Western Electric Company.

Mr. Meilstrup is a member of Denmark Lodge No. 112, Knights of Pythias, in which he holds office, and of the Knights of Honor and the Western Benevolent Association.

## C. A. NIELSEN.

CARL AUGUST NIELSEN, whose popularity among his fellow-citizens of Danish birth and descent has led to his election to the presidency of the Society Dania, resides at No. 1022 North Forty-first Court. His birthplace is Copenhagen, his parents being Peter Nielsen and Anna Adrian. His father, who died at the age of fifty-eight years, was a contractor on the little

island of Fyen, off the Danish coast. The elder Mrs. Nielsen is still living in the old country, her hair silvered by the touch of seventy-six winters. Of their six children two attained years of maturity, Carl Nielsen and his sister Lydia, the wife of Charles L. Wilde, of No. 1098 North Forty-second Avenue. Mr. Wilde is a brick layer and the business agent of the Bricklayers' Union and president of the Pleasure Club, Haabel.

Carl A. Nielsen was born October 6, 1864, and spent the first twenty-five years of his life in Denmark. Leaving school at the age of fourteen years, he first served an apprenticeship of four years at the book binding trade, and next a term of one year in the Danish army. After his discharge from military service he worked as a journeyman until 1889. In that year he came to Chicago, where he has ever since resided, working at his trade, and is now a valued employe of Rand, McNally & Company.

He was married shortly before leaving his native country to Miss Martine Sorensen, who was also born and educated at Copenhagen. They have one son, Harold, born in Chicago in 1893.

Mr. Nielsen was chosen president of the Society Dania in the year 1898, after having served a period two years as secretary of the organization. He is also a member of the Bookbinders' Union.

# CLEMEN MOLBO.

CLEMEN MOLBO has been a resident of Chicago since August, 1880, and by industry and thrift has achieved substantial success. He was born June 21, 1859, at Semso, Denmark, and is the youngest of the four children of Jergen Molbo, a bricklayer and stonecutter, who died at the age of eighty-one years.

As a boy Clemen attended the common schools of the country where he lived, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to learn the horse shoeing trade. He faithfully served his term of five years, as required by the Danish usage, and at its completion received a certificate of competence from the authorities, having been required to undergo a theoretical and practical examination as to his capability. At the age of twenty-one years he came to this country, alone and with no capital beyond his trade, his strength, his health and his manly courage. As has been said above, he reached this city in August, 1880.

The first work that he secured here was in assisting in running an elevator in the James S. Kirk soap factory. After two months he went to Pullman, where he was employed as a laborer, but before long secured work at his trade, with the Deering Harvesting Company, with which concern he remained some eighteen months. Later he was employed in other shops at horseshoeing, and in 1886 he made a trip to the Pacific coast, visiting Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento and San Francisco. Returning by way of Kansas City to Chicago, he determined to revisit his native country. After spending some seven months among the scenes and friends of his youth, he again gravitated back to Chicago and resumed work at his trade as a journeyman until 1889.

In that year he started in business for himself at No. 219 North Sangamon Street. He subsequently purchased ground and built a shop and residence at No. 226, same thoroughfare, where has prospered and still conducts a profitable business.

In 1888 he married Miss Anne M. Kramer, a

native of Denmark, but a resident of Chicago. Two children have been born to them, Mandel B. J. and Rosa G. K.

Mr. Molbo is a member of the following societies, in all of which he has taken an active interest, and in several of which he has held office: Society Dania, Danish Brotherhood, Court Elite, No. 258, Independent Order of Foresters, the Boss Horseshoers' Association and the Danish Singing Society "Harmonien."

## CHARLES L. HANSEN.

CHARLES L. HANSEN. The subject of this article was born in Trondhjem, Norway, July 18, 1856. His father, Hans E. Schoyen, was a stone mason, and a man of rugged constitution, dying at the age of seventy-nine, in the village where he was born.

The first sixteen years of Charles L. Hansen's life were spent at home. Until fourteen years of age he attended school, and afterward served as errand boy in a general store for about two and one-half years. In 1874 he left Norway for America. After landing in this country he came at once to Chicago. For a year he lived with his brother, and after that found employment as a cook on a lake vessel plying between this city and the lumber regions and the northwest. For seven seasons he held the same position, finding work in the restaurants during the months that navigation was closed. In 1884 he entered the employ of his brother, Hans A. Hansen, as barkeeper in the latter's saloon at No. 324 Milwaukee Avenue. In 1890 he started in business at his present location, No. 324 Milwaukee Avenue.

He married, at Chicago, in 1881, Miss Constance Olsen, who, like himself, claims Norway as her birthplace. Mr. and Mrs. Hansen have five children, all of whom yet live at home, with their parents. They are named: Frank, Blanche, Grace, Florence and Ethel.

Mr. Hansen has been a Knight of Honor for sixteen years, and is a member and trustee of the Norwegian Singing Society.

## JENS A. JENSEN.

JENS ANDERS JENSEN. The gentleman whose name is given above was born at Forboy, Denmark, December 10, 1840, being the son of Andres and Annslein Jensen, both natives of Denmark. His father was by occupation a tinsmith and glazier, and died at the age of fifty-three years. His mother passed the eighty-sixth milestone in her life's path before she was laid to rest, by the husband of her youth, in the soil of their native land.

Andres Jensen was the father of five children, of whom two are yet living. The subject of this

article was the second in order of birth. After attending school until his fourteenth year he entered upon a five years' apprenticeship to the cabinet-making trade. After serving his term he began work as a journeyman, but at the age of twenty-two years was drafted into the military service, where he was employed for nineteen months. He received his discharge in 1864, and thereupon went to Germany, where he worked at his trade about two years.

In July, 1866, he came to America, settling in Chicago. He therefore takes pride in calling himself one of the early Danish settlers of the western metropolis. Without other resources than a hardy constitution, a willing disposition and skilled hands, he cast about to earn a livelihood in a strange land. He soon secured employment at his trade, and for twenty-two years he worked at manufacturing furniture for others. By the end of these long years of waiting he had accumulated enough, through industry and thrift, to embark in business for himself. His venture proved unsuccessful, and after two years he once more went back to the bench for a daily wage. In 1898 he again tried the experiment of establishing himself in his own place. He opened a shop at No. 340 Chicago Avenue, his business prospering from the outset and steadily growing.

Mr. Jensen has been twice married. He was united to his first wife, Miss Minnie Christiansen, a Danish lady, in 1866, and by her was the father of one daughter, Ella. The first Mrs. Jensen died in 1872. His second wife was Miss Mary Bems, who was born in Germany. They have one son, Otto, who lives at home. Ella, the daughter of the first Mrs. Jensen, is the wife of Herman Schultz, a jeweler, and resides at No. 934 Milwaukee Avenue.

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# JOHN P. ANDERSEN.

JOHN PETER ANDERSEN is a manufacturer of clothing at No. 893 North Campbell Avenue, and has resided in Chicago for seventeen years. His birthplace is Fyen, Denmark, where he opened his eyes upon the world May 16, 1851. He is the fourth in a family of five children born to Anders Jergensen, a ship carpenter, who emigrated from Denmark and settled in Dakota, coming to Chicago in 1890. He still lives in this city.

John P. Andersen attended school at his native town until he was fourteen years old, when he went to work upon a farm on a stipend to be paid half yearly. In 1871 he tired of farm life and entered upon the acquiring of the ship carpenter's trade. For four years he served as an apprentice, and afterward supplemented his training by learning the craft of a house carpenter as well. He remained in Denmark, working as a carpenter, until 1882, when he determined to emigrate to the United States.

Six years before that he had married Hansene Jensen, his schoolmate in boyhood, and he brought his family with him to the new world. At that time he was the father of four children.

For some three years after coming to this city he followed his trade as a house carpenter, and then started out in business as a contractor, and for two years was reasonably successful, erecting many houses, chiefly in the northwestern part of the city. Not being altogether satisfied, however, he turned his attention toward the manufacture of clothing, in which he believed he saw a more promising field for effort. Accordingly he bought out an establishment in that line at No. 690 West North Avenue. The venture proved

so remunerative that within a year he built a factory for himself on Campbell Avenue, as above mentioned, where he has ever since conducted a prosperous business, giving employment to some forty people during the busy seasons of the year. In 1896 he was burnt out, but soon rebuilt.

Mr. and Mrs. Andersen have seven children living (1899), named as follows: Magnus, Jens, Alvilda, Arthur, Kathy, Waldow and Thomas. Mr. Andersen is an active member of the Danish Brotherhood, and has served as president of the order. In political principle he is a Republican.

## FREDERICK KIENZLE.

FREDERICK KIENZLE, deceased, was a resident of Chicago for nearly a score of years and was widely known and highly esteemed by his German fellow-citizens.

He was born October 16, 1827, in Wurtemberg, Germany, where he received his primary education in the parish school, and where he lived until early manhood. In 1854 he immigrated to America, settling first in Lee County, Michigan, where he engaged in farming. He followed that pursuit eleven years, and in 1865 sold his farm and removed to Chicago. A year later he opened a saloon at the corner of Clybourn Avenue and Larrabee Street. He conducted this establishment until his death, which occurred July 2, 1884, after eighteen years of successful business. For a year following the family continued to conduct the place, but disposed of it in 1885. Mr. Kienzle was a man of simple tastes and unassuming manners, genial and generous, attentive to business and of strong domestic affections.

January 1, 1855, he was united in marriage to Miss Christina Siehler, a native of Wurtemberg, like himself. She is the daughter of Frederick Siehler and Johanna Britt, who came to America in 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Kienzle were blessed with seven children, of whom one died in infancy. The six who yet survive (1899) are: William F.; Julia, wife of Henry Raungartz; Henry; Louise, married to William Hunsinger; Frederick and Milly.

The family is connected with St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, and held in high esteem among a large circle of acquaintances.

## MARTIN AXELSON.

MARTIN AXELSON, who resides at No. 947 North Forty-second Avenue, was born of Danish parents at Schlanerg, Denmark, April 28, 1861. His father was S. N. Axelson, and his mother Maria Petersen. The elder Axelson was a blacksmith and conducted an extensive business, employing a number of men. He died in Denmark at the age of sixty-two. His widow passed away at her son's home, in Chicago, March 13, 1898. Of their family of

nine children, two sons and four daughters grew to maturity, Martin being the eighth child and fourth son.

His early educational training was received at the common schools of his native place, and at the age of fifteen he began active life on a farm. After four years spent in this occupation he resolved to emigrate, and in 1880 set out for Chicago. His first employment in this city was in a store on Grand Avenue, where he worked for three months, when he began to learn the tailor's trade as an apprentice. Tiring of this, he entered the employ of the West Division Street Railway Company, as a conductor. For two years he held this position, and on quitting the company engaged in business for himself as a manufacturing tailor. His first location was at Nos. 325–327 West Ohio Street, where he remained for about four years, when he removed to his present quarters at No. 472 North Hermitage Avenue. Here he carries on a flourishing business, employing about forty people.

In 1888 he married, at Chicago, one of his countrywomen, Miss Cecilia Petersen, who came to America in 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Axelson have three sons: Walter, Arthur and Lester, and one daughter, Alice.

Mr. Axelson's political affiliations are strongly Republican. He is a member of Norden Lodge No. 699, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has filled every office in the subordinate lodge, from the highest to the lowest. He is of a genial disposition and has a wide circle of acquaintances, among whom he is exceedingly popular. He has been the architect of his own fortunes, and while not yet forty years old has accumulated a competence through industry and attention to business.

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# NIELS NIELSEN.

NIELS NIELSEN is the oldest of four sons born to John Nielsen and Caren Laursen, of Jutland, Denmark. His father is a farmer, and still lives on the same farm where himself and his children were born. His mother died October 17, 1878, when Niels was but thirteen years old.

The subject of this sketch was born September 18, 1865. After devoting to school the years usual among Danish youth he began work in earnest upon his father's farm. As the years went by young Nielsen heard of the adventures and, not infrequently, the successes of his countrymen across the Atlantic, and determined to try his own fortune in a strange land, where others had already earned a competence. In 1891 he bade adieu to the scenes of his youth, and turning his back upon the farm where he had been born, sailed away for America.

His first two years after landing on these shores were spent in New Jersey, and in 1893 he came to Chicago, where he has since made his home. For a year after reaching this city he worked for his brother, at No. 816 Cortland Street, and in 1894 started in business for himself, as a dealer in milk and cream, locating first on Washtenaw Avenue, later at No. 785 North Campbell Avenue, and is now at No. 896 Mozart Street. Here he carried a stock of groceries and delicacies, in addition to his milk business.

Mr. Nielsen was married in 1897 to Miss Susette Hourberg, who was born at Copenhagen, but came to this country at the age of fifteen. He is a member of Denmark Lodge No. 112, Knights of Honor, and has rendered valuable service to that body as a member of the committee charged with the care of the sick members of the order.

# JOHN F. WOLFF.

JOHN FREDERICK WOLFF was born September 23, 1839, in the village of Leuzer, on the Elbe River, in Brandenburg, Germany. His parents were Frederick and Charlotta (Kukuk) Wolff. His father was born September 4, 1798. The latter was a man of large stature, weighing one hundred and sixty or seventy pounds; a tailor by trade and a Lutheran in religious faith. He emigrated from Germany to the United States in 1854, with his wife and five children, and died at Chicago, June 3, 1861, and was interred in the old Lincoln Park burial ground, his remains being afterwards removed to Graceland Cemetery. Frederick Wolff's mother was born May 3, 1802, in Westphalia, Germany, and passed away at Chicago, May 9, 1888. Her father, William Kukuk, was a native of Amsterdam and member of a family noted for its tall and well-formed proportions. The issue of her marriage was nine children who reached maturity. John Frederick was the seventh.

Of the Wolff family, Bertha, Henry and Theresa were the first to seek a home in America. They emigrated from Germany in 1851. John Frederick, as has been said, came with his parents in 1854. In 1865 he embarked in the grocery and commission business, in connection with his brother, Otto, at No. 332 Milwaukee Avenue. After two years John Frederick purchased his brother's interest and for a time conducted a saloon on the premises. This he subsequently sold, but later re-entered the business and continued in that line of trade until his death. In 1872 he erected the handsome building known as Wolff's Hall at No. 432 Milwaukee Avenue. The upper floors were originally designed as a private residence, but the top floor was later converted into a club-house and rented for private parties. The first floor is used as a store. Mr. Wolff's widow and children have their home on the second floor.

In 1872 he engaged in the manufacture of interior wood finish for buildings together with sash, blinds and doors. In this enterprise his brothers, Adolph and Otto, were associated with him and the business was conducted under the title of Wolff Brothers. In 1888 Otto sold out his interest and the concern was incorporated under the name of Wolff Brothers & Company. The business was a success for many years, but was closed out ten years after the death of its founder, Frederick Wolff.

May 6, 1864, he married Louise Kolze, daughter of John Henry and Katharina (Haverbach) Kolze. She was born March 6, 1844. Her grandfather, Kurth Henry Kolze, who spent all his days in the Fatherland, married Anna Marie Luehrs and had three sons, Frederick, John Henry and Diederich Henry.

John Henry Kolze emigrated to America in 1848, leaving Germany in October and spending twelve weeks on the water. With his wife and five children he proceeded at once to Chicago, and though he had been a merchant tailor in his own land, he resolved to take up farming in America,

as greater profits were promised those entering that calling. He therefore established himself in Leyden Township, where he acquired two hundred acres of land. He was five feet eight inches high and weighed between one hundred and fifty and one hundred and sixty pounds. He was a member of the German Reformed Church and helped build Saint John's Church of that denomination in Leyden. In politics he was a Republican. He died August 1, 1873, having been preceded but eight days by his wife. Thus after journeying for many years on earth together, they departed together for the better land. Their children were as follows: Mary, wife of H. Mesenbrink, Henry, William, Frederick and Louisa, now Mrs. Walbb.

To Mr. and Mrs. Wolff were born eight children: Otto, Adolph, Frank, Maltilda Louise, Amanda Marie, Louise, Frederick Otto and Bertha Frederika. Of these four are now living, Tillie, Amanda, Fred and Bertha. Mr. Wolff was a member of Goethe Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Sons of Herman and the Red Men. In religious belief he was a German Lutheran; in politics a Republican. He died July 8, 1887, and was mourned by his many friends and relatives.

# OCTAVIUS F. SELVIG.

OCTAVIUS FREDERIK SELVIG. Frederik Selvig, father of Octavius F., was a shoemaker, of Copenhagen, Denmark, who carried on business on his account, and was for half a century well known among business men in his own line of trade. He has retired from active business, spending his declining years in a retirement and rest richly earned by a busy and useful life. He did good service as a soldier in the war of 1864, and is held in high esteem in the city of his birth. He married Octavia Hagensen, also born in Copenhagen, who is descending life's hill with the husband of her youth. Nine children were born to them, all of whom are yet living.

O. F. Selvig is the third of this large family, and its only representative in the United States. He received a good rudimentary and business education in the schools of his native city, and at the age of eighteen years began his commercial experience as a clerk and book-keeper for a Copenhagen firm, serving an apprenticeship of four and one-half years. For two years he was a policeman in the Danish capital, but finally resolved to emigrate to a land where there was promise of wider opportunities.

He landed at New York in 1890, and proceeded at once from the seaboard to the western metropolis. On reaching Chicago his first situation was in the saloon of J. C. Hansen, now a resident of Quincy, Illinois. He remained in Mr. Hansen's employ about six years and then opened a saloon of his own at No. 483 Thirty-seventh Street. He began business for himself in February, 1898, and still remains at his original location. At the outset he had a partner, Albert Marbaker, whose interest in the business Mr. Selvig purchased January 1, 1899.

Since that date he has conducted the business alone, and his success may be justly attributed to his own unaided efforts. He is a prominent member of the Walhalla Society and of the Danish Brotherhood, and well known and deservedly popular among his fellow-citizens, both naturalized and native born.

He married Johanna Hansen in 1888, at Co-

penhagen, the city of her birth. Five children have blessed this union, one of whom died in infancy. The eldest of the four yet living, Ida Octavia, first opened her eyes at Copenhagen. The three younger were born in this country, Jes Marinus, Gerthy Hansine and Violet Johanna A., being the names of the children born in America.

## MARIUS C. JORGENSEN.

MARIUS C. JORGENSEN is the sixth of a family of eleven children born to Jurgen Christensen, in Langeland, Denmark, of whom all grew to maturity. Ten are yet living and eight are residents of the United States. The father of this large family was well known and highly esteemed throughout the neighborhood where he was born. He did gallant service as a soldier in the army of Denmark during the war between that country and Germany in 1864, and was a man of remarkable mechanical ability, being well skilled in two essentially manly trades —blacksmithing and marble cutting. He emigrated from Denmark to Chicago in 1892, and died here four years later, at the ripe old age of sixty-eight years.

Marius C. Jorgensen first opened his eyes on September 1, 1862. Until he was fourteen years old he attended school, and for the five years following worked as a farm laborer. In 1881 he followed where so many of his earnest, stalwart countrymen had already led the way, and turned his face toward the western world. For two years he remained in Chicago, when, feeling dissatisfied, he returned to Europe, only to come back to Chicago in 1883. On his return he entered the employ of P. D. Armour & Company, as a machinist, and has remained with that firm ever since.

January 14, 1888, he was married at Chicago, to Augusta Shmith, a native of Schleswig-Holstein. They have been blessed with four children—Christina, Emma, Waldemar and Roy. He is a member of the order of Walhalla, and of the Danish Brotherhood. Formerly he was connected with other societies, but found his time so thoroughly occupied with business and other cares that he has abandoned his membership in them.

## CARL LUNDBERG.

CARL LUNDBERG, the fourth son and youngest child of Olof Johnson, of Kalman, Sweden, was born in that town on May 20, 1868. Mr. Johnson was a building contractor, and a man of some prominence in his native land, where he yet resides, at the age of seventy-two years, having retired from business to enjoy a well earned rest. Mr. Lundberg's mother was Anna Gustofson, who is also yet living.

Of Carl Lundberg's six brothers and sisters,

two (sisters) are residents of Chicago, two live in Sweden, and two are deceased. He received a rudimentary education in the public schools, and, when he had reached the age of fifteen years, went to work for his father at a carpenter's bench. After two years thus spent he left Sweden for Chicago, where he found work as a carpenter for three years, and, during the last year, put up buildings, which he sold.

In 1889 he formed a copertnership with his brother, Gustave Lundberg, to conduct a real estate business. The firm was successful, but the death of Gustav, in 1895, left Mr. Carl Lundberg to manage the business alone. He also does a general insurance business and is a notary public, having been commissioned by Governor Altgeld. He has met with great success, but can contemplate his steady upward progress with the proud thought that he has been the architect of his own fortune.

He is of a genial, social disposition, and a member of various orders and societies, among which may be named the following: John Erickson Lodge No. 361, Independent Order Odd Fellows, being one of the charter members and for six years its treasurer; King Oscar Lodge No. 855, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; the Scandinavian Iduna sick benefit society; Mechanics' Tent, Knights of the Maccabees; the North American Union, and the Englewood Building and Loan Association, of which he is a director. In politics he is an ardent and active Republican, taking a deep interest in his party's success and working hard to promote it. He has never been an aspirant for office, but in 1896 was elected Supervisor of the Town of Lake.

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# NIELS P. JOHANSEN.

NIELS PETER JOHANSEN. The life and business success of Mr. Johansen affords an illustration of what may be accomplished by earnest effort and unflinching courage.

He was born March 7, 1866, at Bjerreby, in Tasinge, Denmark, the son of a blacksmith named Andreas Johansen, whose sturdy biceps and keen eye are still at his command in the conduct of his shop in his native place. His mother was Anna Sophia Hansen, and she is also still living in the land which gave her birth. From her marriage were born nine children, six of whom are yet living. Of this large progeny (rarely known in the annals of our American homes) Niels P. Johansen was the first born.

Mr. Johansen's life was much the same as that of the boys with whom he attended school. In fact, it may be said to have been almost the regulation life of the Danish youth; namely, school until fourteen to sixteen years of age, and after that labor, either on the farm or at a trade. He left school when fourteen, and for four years following served an apprentice as a blacksmith. Dissatisfied with the prospects which he saw before him at home, he determined on a new departure, and the year 1887 saw him a freshly arrived emigrant at the port of New York. His first permanent stopping place after leaving the sea board was Clinton, Iowa. There and at other points in that state he spent some two and one-half years. In 1890, however, he made up his mind to venture success or failure in Chicago; he came hither, and of the success or failure of the venture the succeeding narrative will speak.

One year after coming to Chicago—in 1891—he started in business for himself, at No. 3757

State Street. After eight months he moved to No. 3159 Cottage Grove Avenue, and May 1, 1898, he opened an establishment at No. 341 Wabash Avenue, whence he removed the next year across the alley to the rear of No. 349 State Street. Here he carried on a business, chiefly in the line of repairs, which has brought him a fair income for the simple yet obvious reason that honest effort always commands a reward of its own.

While a loyal American citizen, Mr. Johansen has not forgotten the land of his birth in respect of the fraternal societies with which he has connected himself, being an active member of the Walhalla Society, in which so many of his countrymen are enrolled.

## F. L. STONE.

FREDERICK LARSEN STONE, member of the firm of Clausen & Company, is the youngest of a family of seven children born to Lars H. Stone and his wife, Maria Jorgensen, at Sollested, on the island of Lolland, Denmark. Both parents are deceased, the father dying at the age of about eighty years, and his mother at about sixty-seven; both rest in their native land. Of their large family all but one are yet living; and of the six who survive, Fred L. is the only one residing in this country.

He came into the world February 7, 1865, attended the common and high schools of his birthplace until he was fourteen years old; and afterwards learned the dairy business, his father being a farmer. He first touched American soil in 1884, coming at once from the seaboard to Chicago. For a little more than nine years he was employed as a coachman; and in the spring of 1894 formed a partnership with Claus J. Clausen to conduct the sprinkling business, in which he is still interested.

Mr. Stone was married, in 1890, to Miss Caroline Jorgensen, a native of Denmark, but resident of Chicago. Two children—Paulina and Harry—have blessed their union. Mr. Stone is a member of the Walhalla Society, and is well known and highly esteemed in the section of the city in which he resides. His place of business is at No. 81 Twenty-second Street.

## C. L. BERNTH.

CHRISTIAN LARSEN BERNTH was born on the peninsula of Jutland, Denmark, October 31, 1854. His father, Svend Larsen Bernth, was a shoe-maker, and died at his home in Jutland, at the age of seventy-two years. His wife, who bore him seventeen children, and is yet living, was named Caroline Jensen. She has reached her seventy-third year, but is still hale

and well preserved. Twelve of her offspring, six sons and six daughters, are still living to pay her filial reverence. Of these five have found homes in America. A daughter, Berentine, is the wife of Carl Rasmussen, a carpenter, whose home is at No. 502 West Erie Street, Chicago; and three sons are in Nebraska.

Christian L. is the fourth in order of birth. His educational advantages in boyhood were confined to attendance upon the public schools until he reached the age of fourteen years, and then he began to learn the trade of a shoemaker. His legal apprenticeship was passed in the shop of his father; and after becoming a journeyman, at the age of nineteen years, he found employment as opportunity or inclination dictated. For eleven years he was employed in one of the suburbs of Copenhagen, and in 1892 he emigrated.

On his arrival on American shores he at once started to Chicago, where so many of his countrymen and countrywomen had already found homes and happiness. For a time he supported himself by a casual employment at any line of work he chanced to have presented to him, but in 1894 he opened a modest shop of his own, at the corner of Wentworth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. For five years he remained there, and in 1899 removed to his present location, at No. 3646 Wentworth Avenue.

In 1878, at Copenhagen, he married Caroline Nielson, who was born in Sweden. Four of their six children were born at Copenhagen, and two in Chicago. Their names are, in order of birth, as follows: Fatma, Vanda, Viola, Vargenie, Albert and Carl. Mr. Bernth is a member of the Walhalla and Danish Socialist Societies. He is widely known and most highly esteemed by those who know him best.

# LARS POULSEN.

LARS POULSEN. The father of Mr. Poulsen, Christen Christensen, was a native of the village of Buchel, Schleswig-Holstein, Denmark, as was also his mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Petersen. His father was a man of not a little prominence in the community. He was an expert accountant, by profession, and was the leader and manager of a Danish colony which settled in Kansas in 1867. He died in that State in the vigor of his manhood, having scarcely passed the age of fifty years. His wife followed him to America in 1881, and passed away some fifteen years later, after reaching her seventy-second birthday.

Lars Poulsen is one of a family of nine children born to them, seven of whom grew to be men and women and are still living. He himself is the third child and second son, and first opened his eyes May 21, 1851. The first sixteen years of his life were spent in Schleswig-Holstein, in the common schools of which province he received his early education.

In 1867 he crossed the water, and at once took up his residence in Cook County, Illinois. For two months he worked upon a farm, and then began business as a peddler. That pursuit he followed five years, and then learned the cabinet-maker's trade. In this he was engaged eighteen years, and during most of the time on his own account. He was located at different points in the South Division of the city, employing from four to twelve men, as business proved more or less brisk.

In 1888 he went to Oakland, California, where he was engaged in the same line of trade for a period of six years. While on the Pacific slope

he familiarized himself with the cigar business, which he conducted successfully for a few years. In 1898 he returned to Chicago, and began manufacturing cigars. He has brought to the business the same energy, push and perseverance that have characterized him since boyhood, and it is unnecessary to say he has succeeded. His factory is at No. 4036 Armour Avenue, and his especial brands are well known to the trade and smokers. While in California he became a member of the Society Dania, with which he is still connected. He is a Freethinker; is independent of party control in political matters, and believes thoroughly in socialism.

## J. P. HOLDT.

JOHN PETERSEN HOLDT is one of those citizens of Scandinavian birth, whose career reflects credit alike upon the land of their nativity and on the country of their adoption. He was born in Baulund, Schlwig, Denmark, August 28, 1865. His father, Niels Holdt, was born in Kalgaar, in the same province, and his mother, Marie Thomark, was a native of Baulund. Both parents are now living in Chicago, at No. 3816 Aldine Court. John P. Holdt is their fourth child and eldest son, all of their six children being yet alive and prosperous. His boyhood and youth were passed in his native land, and his early educational advantages were limited to an attendance upon the public schools until he reached the age of fourteen years.

After leaving school he began working on a farm, which occupation he followed until 1891, when he bade adieu to the scenes and associations of his youth, to seek better fortune in a foreign land and among people of a strange tongue. Immediately upon landing on American shores he turned his face toward the west and set out for Chicago, which has ever since been his home. Before emigrating, however, in 1890, he married Margaretta Christiansen, a damsel of his own native village, whom he had known since childhood. Three children have blessed their union—Mattie, Niels and Marie. The two younger were born in Chicago. Since his arrival here Mr. Holdt has been a member of the Walhalla Society, in which he takes a lively interest. His home is at No. 3013 Prairie Avenue, and he is engaged in expressing and janitor work.

## MATTHEW FLEMING.

MATTHEW FLEMING was born in the Parish of Latin, County Tipperary, Ireland, September 4, 1829, and is the son of James and Honora (Nash) Fleming, both of whom sprang from old and respected families, and lived and died in Ireland. Matthew Fleming has a good education, which he received in a private school and in the high schools which he

attended until eighteen years of age. He came to America in 1850, making the ocean voyage from Liverpool to New York in thirty days. In the latter city he spent a period of two years, part of the time as an employe in a chair factory.

In September, 1852, he came to Chicago, and was employed as a laborer for five years. He was elected constable in 1857, and served continuously twenty-seven years. He always took a lively interest in public affairs and was active in support of the Democratic party. He was at one time a candidate for alderman of the Seventh Ward, but was not seated, though he and his friends think that he would have been if the votes had been fairly counted.

Mr. Fleming invested his savings in real estate and has become wealthy. He has occasionally dealt in real estate as a speculation and is still doing a little business in that line. He was an early settler on the West Side, having located on Liberty Street in 1854. In 1898 he erected the building on Twelfth Street, near Homan Avenue, in which he now resides.

In December, 1849, Mr. Fleming married Miss Bridget O'Brien, a native of the same town as himself. They have six children as follows: Clarence, a brick mason; Norah, wife of John Duffy, a baker of Chicago; Mary; James, a member of the Board of Assessors; John, a member of one of the city fire companies; and Thomas, who is engaged in the dry goods business. The family is connected with St. Agatha's Roman Catholic Church.

Industry has its reward, and as continual dropping wears away a stone, so continued saving produces a fortune. Mr. Fleming is one of those industrious pioneers of the West Side who from small beginning have built it up to its present condition of wealth and prosperity.

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# OLE RASMUSSEN.

OLE RASMUSSEN first saw the light on July 8, 1853, in Jutland, Denmark. His father was Rasmus Rasmussen, and his mother Annie Christensen. The elder Rasmussen was a laborer. He was born in 1814, served during the war of 1848, and died at the age of sixty-five years. He and his wife were the parents of two sons and two daughters, all of whom are living and married.

Ole was the firstborn. During his early manhood he was a farmer in his native country, and at the age of twenty-eight years left Denmark to seek his fortune in America. He landed in 1881, and at once set out for the West. After a stop of a fortnight at Fowler, Indiana, he proceeded to Chicago. For the first year he worked as a laborer on a railroad, and his next employment was with W. R. Martin, a dealer in flour, feed and coal, whose place of business was on Thirty-fifth Street. He remained with Mr. Martin five years, when he bought the necessary equipment and began business on his own account as a teamster. At first he had but one team, but from this modest beginning his business has steadily grown, its development being the result of his unwearied industry, his tireless energy, his prudence and his integrity. He now has several teams in almost constant use, and in 1898 he added to his business the sale of coal and wood. At this time he opened his present office at No. 342 Root Street.

The same year in which he left Denmark (1881) he married Mary Larsen, who had been reared in the same neighborhood with himself.

Mr. and Mrs. Rasmussen have had three children: The first died in infancy, and those living are named Emma and Christina. All were born in Chicago.

Mr. Rasmussen has been a member of the Walhalla Society twelve years, and has many friends among the Danish colony in Chicago, as well as among business men generally. He is regarded as a man to be trusted in all the relations of life, and his patient, yet successful, upbuilding of his own success is proof positive of his native strength and perseverance.

# CARL E. KIRCHHOFF.

CARL EDWARD KIRCHHOFF. Although a young man of scarcely more than twenty-one years, Mr. Kirchhoff is wide-awake and progressive, and has already displayed, in an eminent degree, those traits of moral character, as well as the qualities of mind, which are the salient characteristics of the successful man.

He was born March 30, 1878, in Leyden Township, this county, and in the memoir of his father, Henry Kirchhoff, may be found an account of his family antecedents and relations. After obtaining a good foundation of general education in the grammar schools he pursued his studies for two years at the Metropolitan Business College, where he became thoroughly grounded in those branches of knowledge which are pre-eminently necessary to a business man. Among these was stenography, and for the first eight months after leaving the Metropolitan he was employed as stenographer for the Monthly Bulletin of the National Wool Growers' Association, whose headquarters were at No. 4166 South Halsted Street. From the office of the "Bulletin," he went into the employ of Lemley & Schultz, manufacturers of machinery and special tools, at Nos. 31-33 Indiana Street, where he yet remains.

He was christened in the faith of the German Evangelical Church, and united with Saint John's Church, of that denomination at Addison, Du Page County, and is still connected with that body. He is also an active member of the Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago, and of Franklin Park Council No. 107, Royal League.

# HENRY H. BOESENBERG.

HENRY HERMAN BOESENBERG, the son of George A. and Dorothy (Seimann) Boesenberg, was born at Chicago, January 24, 1853. (A biographical sketch of Mr. Boesenberg, Senior, may be found on another page.) His early education was of a character well calculated to fit him for the career of a practical business man, while at the same time inculcating the principles of a sound and enlightened morality. It was obtained at the parish school of St. Peter's

Lutheran Church and at the Washington public school, being completed by a course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College. His first business experience was as a grocer's clerk, a position which he filled for seven years. At the end of that time he opened a grocery of his own at No. 279 West Chicago Avenue, which he sold in two years, to engage in the real estate and insurance business. He opened an office at the corner of North Ashland Avenue and Toll Place, where he is still located. He has, however, discontinued dealing in real estate, and devotes his entire attention to insurance. He has been a member and director of the Home Mutual Loan Association since its organization, in 1884, and its second president, having filled the last named position from 1890 to 1892. On the expiration of his term as president he was chosen secretary, and has filled that office since. It is not too much to say that the success of the association is largely due to Mr. Boesenberg's capable and business-like administration of its affairs.

He cast his first vote for the Republican ticket, and has been a stanch member of that party ever since. He takes a keen interest, not only in public affairs, but in party politics as well, and has been an active and influential worker in his party's ranks. He is a member of Covenant Lodge, No. 526, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of Goethe Lodge, No. 329, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of the Royal League, and of the North American Union.

He was married November 5, 1876, to Miss Dorothy Behrens, who was born in Germany. The issue of this marriage has been five children, Henry, Walter, Louise, Oscar and Emma.

Mr. Boesenberg is not a member of any church, but is a man of sterling integrity, with a high moral standard. He is clear sighted and shrewd, yet generous and just. His temperament is genial, his manners courteous and frank, and his disposition kindly. He easily wins friends through his presence and address; he retains them through his capability and worth.

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# RASMUSS JENSEN.

RASMUSS JENSEN. As his name indicates Mr. Jensen is a Dane. He is the son of Torkild and Elizabeth (Larsen) Jensen, and was born on a farm about twelve Danish miles from Copenhagen. His father was a farmer, and both his parents are still living (1899) in Denmark. He is the third of a family of nine children, all of whom reached adult age, and only one of whom has passed away.

Rasmuss Jensen, as did the other boys of the neighborhood in which he was reared, received his early education at the common schools. At the age of fourteen years he began life's battle for himself, and when he was twenty-two years old he turned his back upon birthplace and kindred and set his face toward the western world. He came at once to Chicago, after reaching this country, and here he turned his hand readily to any work that presented itself. It is unnecessary to add that his labor was not usually of the easiest description, hod carrying and coal shoveling being among his first occupations. In 1887 he began to learn the business of a stationary engineer, and being apt, sober and industrious, soon qualified himself. He still follows this pursuit, having been for the past five years employed as an engineer by Armour & Company.

He married Miss Christina Jorgensen in 1891. She is a countrywoman of his, but was a resident of Chicago at the time of her marriage. The

issue of the marriage has been three children, Elizabeth, Ida and Rosa.

Mr. Jensen is a member of Lodge No. 35, of the Danish Brotherhood, and was at one time presiding officer of D'Orlen Lodge No. 35, of which organization he is one of the organizers and charter members. He is of a social disposition, affable, courteous and liberal. Among his fellow-countrymen in Chicago he is at once esteemed and popular.

# ALBERT NIELSEN.

ALBERT NIELSEN is the son of Niels Jorgensen and Maren Johnson, of Fyen, Denmark, where he himself was born March 14, 1863. Niels Jorgensen is a musician of considerable local celebrity, and served in the army in that capacity during the war of 1864. In 1893 he crossed the water to visit the World's Fair at Chicago, where he played in an orchestra. He returned to his native land in 1895, and is yet living, having been the leader of a band at Odense. Mrs. Jorgensen died in 1890. She bore her husband twelve children, all of whom reached mature years, and eight are yet living (1899). Peter is a miner in Australia. John is in the employ of Armour & Company, of Chicago. Carl is a composer of music for the King's Opera Company, at Copenhagen. Andrew is a painter and decorator at No. 34 University Place, Chicago. Louisa and Julia are also residents of Chicago, the former being the wife of Mr. Petersen, of No. 196 West Chicago Avenue, a foreman in the repair department of the Lyon & Healy Company. Torwald lives with Mr. Nielsen.

Mr. Albert Nielsen is the third child born to his parents. At the age of fourteen years he was taken from school and sent to learn the trade of a painter but was permitted to attend school in the evenings. While yet very young he developed a surprising fondness and capacity for art, and for a time was a student at the Art School at Copenhagen. For nine months he did duty as a soldier, and in 1884 came to the United States, settling in Chicago. For six years he worked as a house decorator, and at the end of that time began business as a portrait painter, which profession he has followed ever since, with marked success. He not only conducts business on his own account, but his recognized artistic skill brings him many orders from other Chicago firms.

# GUSTAVE OLSON.

GUSTAVE OLSON, who was born in Skane, Sweden, December 7, 1869, is the son of Olof Person, a native of the same county, by occupation a farmer. Olof Person is a well-known citizen of his country, and though somewhat advanced in years is still engaged in tilling the soil. The name of the mother of the subject of this sketch was Aserine Steudecker before her

marriage. She is still living in her native land. Mr. and Mrs. Person are the parents of nine children, of whom Gustave is the fourth. Five of these children are living.

Mr. Olson grew to manhood in his native country and attended the public schools until thirteen years of age. He assisted his father on the farm until he was eighteen years old, when he was apprenticed to a blacksmith, with whom he served three years. In the year 1891, at the age of twenty-one years, he settled in Chicago, where he worked as a journeyman smith until the spring of 1899. He then formed a partnership with Peder Erickson, and opened a horseshoeing shop at No. 370 Twenty-fourth Street. On September 1, following, Mr. Olson purchased his partner's interest, and is now sole proprietor of the establishment.

Mr. Olson has a deep interest in fraternal societies and has devoted a large part of his time to the acquirement of the mysteries of the secret society, in several of which he has become a prominent and leading member. He became a member of John Erickson Lodge No. 361, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Illinois, in 1892. He has filled all the chairs in the subordinate lodge, and was representative to the Grand Lodge in 1895. He was captain of the degree staff for three years, from which he resigned in 1899 on account of the demands of his business. In 1896 he became a member of the Knights of Pythias and takes an active interest in that order. He also holds membership in the Odd Fellows Encampment and Rebekah degree, where he is prominent. He is independent in politics, preferring to vote for the men he has confidence in rather than to follow the lead of any party.

# HANS S. PETERSEN.

HANS SMITH PETERSEN has been a resident of Chicago since 1887, when he emigrated to this country from Denmark, where he was born August 1, 1865, having entered the world in Jutland. His father, Rasmen Petersen, was a tailor and is still engaged in that trade in his native land, where he enjoys the unalloyed respect due to his advanced age and the reputation which he has gained through a long life of unquestionable honesty. Mr. Petersen's mother is also yet living. Her maiden name was Caroline Smith. All the five sons and two daughters born to this couple (whose well run race is now, in the ordinary course of nature, nearing its goal) are yet living. Hans S. is the oldest son and second child. His next youngest brother, Hallen, who is a baker by trade, works for him at his place at No. 3638 State Street. Another brother, Skor, is a laundryman. A sister, Katherine, is the wife of Thomas Kniner, of Denmark. The remaining children live at home.

The first twenty-two years of Mr. Petersen's life were passed in Demark. He left school at the age of sixteen years, and for five years worked for a grocer, receiving but slender compensation, being virtually an apprentice. For eight months he served in the army and for nine months was a grocer's clerk. Then at the age of twenty-two he came to America, reaching Chicago in 1887, with but nine dollars in his pocket. For a period of nine months after his arrival he worked on a farm in Blue Island, for ten dollars per month. After coming back to Chicago his experience was decidedly varied; he was by turns a dish-washer in a restaurant, an assistant bridge-tender at Clark

Street, an employe of Andrew Olsen in the coal and wood business and the driver of a laundry wagon for George Falkenberg. He was engaged in the pursuit last named for some six years, and in 1896 entered the employ of A. Burkhard, with whom he still remains.

In 1894 he purchased the bakery business then being conducted at No. 3630 State Street, and began to do his own baking. In 1899 he changed his location to his present quarters, at No. 3638 State Street, where he also carries on a confectionery business. He gives the establishment his personal attention only during the evening, as has been said, being employed during the day.

Seven years ago (in 1892), he married Christine Nansen, choosing for his wife, a lady from his native land. Mr. and Mrs. Petersen have three children, Christina, Walter and Lillie. He has been a member of the Walhalla Society since 1889, and also belongs to a singing society.

# CHRISTIAN THORSMARK.

CHRISTIAN THORSMARK, the youngest of the four children of Peter and Maria (Langelund) Thorsmark, was born in Baulund, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, May 24, 1866. His father was a farmer, and died at the age of sixty-three years. His mother attained the age of fifty-six years.

Christian Thorsmark attended school until he was fourteen years of age. In 1889, being then twenty-three years of age, he emigrated to America and settled in Chicago, where he was first employed on the streets, about Prairie Avenue. Following this he was a coachman for three years, working for Andrew Skau, in the livery business, for a time. In 1897 he engaged in the milk and cream business, on Vernon Avenue, where he remained two years. He then removed to No. 128 Twenty-ninth Street, where he is now located.

In 1896 Mr. Thorsmark married Clara Thompson, a daughter of David and Sarah (Saunders) Thompson, who was born in Fountain, Indiana, June 10, 1871. At the age of three years she removed west, with her parents, and has been a resident of Chicago since 1890. Mr. Thorsmark has been a member of the Walhalla Danish Society since 1890.

The population of all American cities is made up largely of citizens who were raised in the country, many of them being of foreign birth and speaking a strange language. Mr. Thorsmark is one of these. Born and raised on a farm where the hours are long and toilsome, he early learned the value of time and money, and that a penny saved is a penny earned. He made a practical use of his knowledge. Starting in poverty, with nothing but a strong will and sturdy arms, he has slowly worked his way upward to the point where success seems assured.

# LARS H. HOLDT.

LARS H. HOLDT. This well-known and highly respected young business man of the south division of the city is a brother of John P. and Jacob H. Holdt, biographical sketches of whom appear elsewhere in this volume.

Lars H. Holdt was born in Schleswig-Holstein on October 7, 1867. He was the second son and

fifth child of his parents. For a more detailed account of his family relations the reader is referred to the narrative history of his brothers, above mentioned. He left school at the age of fourteen years, and worked on a farm until he was twenty-three years old, when he resolved to emigrate to America. He crossed the ocean in 1891, and came from the sea coast directly to Chicago.

His first situation was that of a coachman and he continued in that walk of life until 1894, when he engaged in the milk business on his own account. His first venture in this line was undertaken at No. 3013 Prairie Avenue. From that location he moved to No. 2914 Vernon Avenue, and from thence to No. 3816 Aldine Place, and later to his present place of business, at No. 3619 Indiana Avenue. He is unmarried. Energy, perseverance and frugality have been the cornerstones of his success, and his outlook for the future is bright. For eight years he has been a member of the Walhalla Society, and was at one time connected with the Knights of the Maccabees.

# HENRY P. CLAUSEN.

HENRY PETER CLAUSEN. The gentleman whose name appears at the head of this brief sketch was born in Sonderbule, Schlasvig, Jutland, January 1, 1867. His father, Henry Clausen, was a native of the same place; by trade a painter, but engaged in business for himself, and is still actively and prosperously engaged in the same line of work in the land of his birth. He is a man of prominence and repute, and has a distinguished military record, having served in the wars of 1866 and 1871. Mr. Clausen's mother, whose maiden name was Louisa Nissen, was also born in Jutland, but passed away in 1868, while scarcely more than thirty-two years of age. Mr. Clausen is the youngest of their four children, the others being Harman, who died in Jutland; and Louisa and Wilhelmina, who are still living in the old country.

Mr. Clausen's mother died when he was but eight years old, but his boyhood was well cared for. Until he reached the age of fifteen years he attended school, but then necessity compelled him to seek some employment through which he might later battle with the world. For four years he was a butcher's apprentice, and, after reaching the prescribed age for military service, entered the army as a private soldier, serving three years.

In 1890 he came to America, where so many of his countrymen, through industry, thrift and perseverance, had bettered their fortunes. Immediately upon landing he took transportation for Chicago, which city has ever since been his home. He began his career in the humble capacity of a hostler. With the toil and compensation he was content for four years. By economy and patience he saved money, and in 1894 he was able to open a boarding and livery stable of his own. His beginning was made on the site of his present establishment, Nos. 3133-39 South Park Avenue, but it has steadily grown, and he has materially added, year by year, not only to the capacity of the stable, but also to his own income. He owes his surprising success to pluck and perseverance, integrity and industry.

In March, 1891, he became the husband of a Danish maiden, named Christina Nielsen. Three children have been born to them, Louisa, Claus and Anna. Mr. Clausen is an active and promi-

nent member of Walhalla, of the Verein Deutschen, Waffauhassael of Chicago, and takes an especial interest in the society last named. He is affable, sociable and generous, widely known and highly esteemed among his fellow-citizens, of both native and foreign descent.

# JENS NIELSEN.

JENS NIELSEN is a native of Denmark, having been born in the town of Als, Jutland, July 12, 1867. While he has barely completed his thirty-second year, he has already achieved success, besides winning for himself an enviable reputation in the city which he has chosen for his home.

Both his parents sleep in the quiet churchyard of the little village of Als, where they were born and battled with the world, and where they died, his father at the age of fifty and his mother in her fifty-seventh year. His father, Niels C. Nielsen, was a laborer; his mother's name before marriage was Carrie Jensen. Jens was one of four children born to this couple, only two of whom are living.

The first twenty-two years of his life were spent in his native country. Until he reached the age of fourteen years he attended school, and after that he worked upon the farm, under conditions which American laborers would regard as, to say the least, decidedly disadvantageous. In 1889 he determined to learn the best or the worst which a strange country might have in store for him. He came to America and directed his steps straight from the seaboard to Chicago. On reaching this city he found life far from being a paradise. His first employment was as a hod carrier; but he was afraid of no honest toil and cheerfully carried bricks up the narrow planks to the skilled artisan who laid them in their course. Yet he persevered and since 1893 he has continued in business as a coal dealer at his original location, No. 3852 Armour Avenue, his trade gradually increasing and his prosperity growing, year after year. He has never married.

He is an active member of the Danish Brotherhood and prominent in its councils, having been vice-president of Lodge No. 35 for some two years. He is also a member of the Young People's Society of Pleasure.

# ANDREW SKAU.

ANDREW SKAU is one of the best known and most highly respected Danish-Americans of Chicago, where he has lived for eighteen years. He is the second child of Christ Fritz Skau and his wife, Anna B. Andersen, and was born in Bedsted, Schleswig, Denmark, January 7, 1854. His father, who was a laborer, was born in 1817, and died in his native place, at the age of seventy-seven years. His mother died in her seventy-third year. Of the five children of this couple, three attained maturity.

Andrew Skau was educated in the public

schools, which he attended until he was fifteen years old. He then began working as a farm hand, which occupation he followed until he entered the army at the age of twenty years. His term of military service was two years, and on its completion he returned to farming. In 1881 he determined to emigrate to America, and bidding adieu to parents and Fatherland, he set out for Chicago, a city of which he knew little but had heard much, and where he was destined to achieve that success which rightfully belongs to men of brain and nerve, of energy and probity. For the first eighteen months after reaching Chicago he worked in a lath factory, and in 1884 he opened a livery and boarding stable at No. 2814 Calumet Avenue. From there he removed to No. 2843 Indiana Avenue and thence to No. 128 Thirtieth Street, and later to No. 159, on the same thoroughfare. He remained at the last mentioned location five years, when he made another removal, taking possession of the premises in the rear of No. 3020 Calumet Avenue, which he still occupies.

In 1883 he was married to Anna Maria Holdt, who came from Denmark to America on the same vessel with himself. Four sons and a daughter have been born to them: Christian Fritz, Niels, Anna, Charles and George. The eldest is in the employ of Madigan Brothers, dry goods merchants.

Mr. Skau is a member of the Walhalla Society, having joined that organization while it was in its infancy, and of the Independent Order of Foresters.

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# HENRY G. KIRCHHOFF.

HENRY GEORGE KIRCHHOFF. The gentleman whose name appears above is a son of Henry Kirchhoff, in whose biography the reader may find an interesting account of his genealogical and collateral family connections. He was born July 19, 1866, in Leyden Township, Cook County, and shortly after leaving school, in 1886, he went to work for the well-known wholesale paper house of Thomas Brothers, now of Nos. 96-98 West Randolph Street, but formerly of Nos. 43-45 West Lake Street. He entered their employ as a driver, and continued in that capacity for six months. From this position he was promoted to be shipping clerk, and in 1893 was given a position as city salesman. He is still with the same firm, and their estimate of his worth may be judged from the fact that in the course of twelve years he has risen from so humble a position to become one of their confidential and most trusted employes.

April 9, 1888, Mr. Kirchhoff was married to Miss Grace Katerbau, who was born in Chicago, June 14, 1867. They have one child, Herbert Matthew, born December 10, 1889. His home is one of refinement, suited to the tastes and pursuits of a Christian gentleman, as Mr. Kirchhoff is recognized to be by all who have the honor of his acquaintance, and by none so thoroughly as by those who know him best. The residence is one of the finest in the handsome suburb of Franklin Park.

His fellow-townsmen, recognizing his personal and civic worth, have shown him many marks of their confidence and esteem. He was director of school district No. 9, in Leyden Township, from 1893 to 1896, and has been a member of the Board of Village Trustees since 1895, having been chosen President in 1899.

He is a member of Franklin Park Council No. 107, of the Royal League. He is also connected

with several fraternal organizations in the city of Chicago: the Royal Arcanum, Council No. 1,540 of Ben Hur, and Council No. 26 of the North American Union.

In politics Mr. Kirchhoff is a Republican. He has been prominent in church and charitable work and is an active member of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. In social pleasures he finds much enjoyment, and in the social life of Franklin Park he is one of the leaders.

# MARTIN HANSEN.

MARTIN HANSEN is a native of Haderslev, North Schleswig, Denmark, as were also his parents. He was born November 1, 1866, and is one of a family of three daughters and three sons born to James and Christina (Scott) Hansen, being the youngest son and the fifth in order of birth. His father was an expressman by occupation, and died in the land of his birth, at the age of sixty-one years. Mrs. Hansen, Senior, is still living and makes her home at Lake View, Iowa.

Martin Hansen left school when he was fourteen years old and for the next three years worked in a grocery store. In 1883, when but a boy of seventeen, he bade adieu to his native shores and to his kindred, to venture for himself in a strange land. Immediately on reaching America he set out for Chicago. Here he first found employment as a coach driver, and continued to follow that pursuit until, through industry, sobriety and thrift, he had accumulated sufficient capital to enable him to embark in the coal, wood and feed business. In this line of trade he has since continued, his present place of business being located at No. 3454 Halsted Street.

He was married January 4, 1888, to a Danish lady who came to this country at about the same time as himself, Miss Hannah Christensen, who was at the time of their union a resident of Chicago. She has borne him two daughters, Jennie and Mabel.

Mr. Hansen was among the earliest members of the order of Walhalla, and has always taken an active part in promoting the interests of the organization. He is a member of Faith Mission, a Baptist society, with house of worship near his home. He supports the political principles of the Republican party.

# W. H. KIRCHHOFF.

WILLIAM H. KIRCHHOFF, a son of Henry Kirchhoff, was born January 24, 1868, within the walls of the old homestead in Leyden Township, now a part of the village of Franklin Park. A course of training at the public schools was supplemented by a course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College in Chicago, and in 1887 he entered upon the real work of

life as an employe of the L. H. Thomas Company, at Rogers Park, Illinois. In 1889 he resigned his position with that concern to connect himself with the Davis Sewing Machine Company, in whose employ he continued about three years. The year following his leaving the Davis Company was passed in the service of the Machinists' Supply Company as correspondent, and during the next five years he was assistant purchasing agent for the Crane Company.

His next move was in the direction of starting in business on his own account. He became one of the organizers of the Steel & Iron Metal Coating Company, of West Chicago, of which company he was made treasurer. The company has a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars and a plant located at West Chicago, Illnois. It controls some valuable patents for the coating of iron and steel with an aluminum alloy, and enjoys the distinction of being the only concern of the kind in the world.

Mr. Kirchhoff was married to Miss Alice Margaret Martens, October 22, 1893. She was born in Chicago September 14, 1873. For detailed account of Mrs. Kirchhoff's parentage and family connections see sketch of her father, Henry Martens. Three children were born to them: Eleanor Alice, July 3, 1894; William Martens, May 26, 1897; and Elizabeth Louise, on the 5th of December, 1898.

Mr. Kirchhoff's religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Franklin Park; in his political creed is a Republican. He is a member of Court America, No. 873, United Order of Foresters, Chicago, and of Franklin Park Council, No. 107, Royal League.

# PETER LAWSON.

PETER LAWSON, at one time in command of Engine Company No. 70, is one of Chicago's life residents. He also enjoys the enviable distinction of having earned an honorable record as a fireman, through thirty years of unselfish, gallant and heroic service. It is difficult to bestow too high encomium upon the mere risk of personal safety, home, happiness, life itself, through devotion to duty and paramount anxiety to save the lives of others. It is of this class that the Captain is an exponent.

To the credit of Cook County, it may be said that he was born within its limits, the date of his birth having been November 7, 1847. John Lawson was his father, and his mother's maiden name was Ann Pierson, both being natives of Norway, from which country they came to Chicago in 1836. They settled upon a farm in the town of Thornton, Cook County, and reared a family of six children, only two of whom—Peter and Albert—are living. The mother died January 13, 1882, and Mr. Lawson, Senior, on the same date in 1887. The coincidence is rendered yet more striking by the fact that both died at nearly the same hour of the day.

Peter Larson's early education was obtained at a country school house, and through a brief attendance at one of the Chicago public schools. He learned the trades of carpenter and roofer, but April 8, 1869, he joined the city fire department, and has ever since followed the perilous life of a fireman. He was made lieutenant in 1880, and in 1892 promoted to the captaincy of Engine Company No. 70, of Ravenswood, being its first Captain. In 1897 he was transferred to his present post, and made Captain of Company No. 79.

His record as an officer is one of personal

courage and marked executive efficiency, as a long series of promotions attest. He is a member of the Firemen's Benevolent Association and of the Mutual Aid Society. He takes comparatively little interest in politics and usually votes independently of party lines. In religious belief he is a Lutheran.

In 1870 he was married to Catherine Roze, daughter of Charles and Catherine Roze, natives of Germany, who came to Chicago in 1852. The latter is still living here. Mrs. Lawson was a native of this city, and became the mother of five children, two of whom are living—Ella and Victor. Mrs. Lawson died in 1894, and October 27, 1897, he married Carrie M. Sprecht, who was born in Chicago, of German parents.

# RASMUS JENSEN.

RASMUS JENSEN was left an orphan while yet a child of very tender years, his mother dying when he was but three years old, and his father two years later. Both his parents were natives of Sjelland, Denmark, where he was born August 25, 1840. His father, whose baptismal name was Hans, was a small farmer, widely known and universally respected, who served with distinction during the war of 1807.

After the death of his parents, Rasmus Jensen was reared by an elder sister until he reached the age of eleven years. Since that time he has buffeted with the world alone. That he has successfully resisted the manifold temptations and overcome the innumerable obstacles that beset the pathway of boys and young men thus situated, is due to his indomitable pluck and his high moral sense. He enjoyed the advantages of the public school until he reached the age of fourteen years, although during two years he was forced to attend evening sessions, being compelled to earn his own daily bread and nightly shelter.

At the age of fifteen years he quit the farm where he had been employed and worked at anything he could find to do until 1864, when he entered the army, and took part in that memorable struggle between Denmark and Germany. On his return to Copenhagen he took ship for Greenland, where for one year he was employed in a mill, and from that land of perpetual snow and frost he came to America, settling first at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Two years later, in 1870, he resolved to go further west, and came as far in that direction as Chicago, which has been his home since that time. For four years he had no steady employment, working for a contractor on carpenter work, and again at any honest toil that offered.

In 1874 he obtained a position with the late James H. Rice, from whom the present James H. Rice Glass Company takes its name. For eleven years he remained in Mr. Rice's employ, and in 1882 he started in business for himself at No. 5716 Wentworth Avenue, where he still remains. He has, however, replaced the old structure by a handsome, two-story building, the upper floor of which he occupies as a dwelling. He carries a general line of hardware, as well as lamps and other household necessities.

August 4, 1872, he became the husband of Christiana Andersen, a resident of Chicago, but a native of Denmark. Four daughters have been the fruit of their union: Maria, now Mrs. August Moller, of Chicago; Annie, the wife of Louis Oppel, of the same city; Lizzie and Hattie, who live at home.

Mr. Jansen has had his home in Chicago for nearly thirty years, and may be properly called

an old settler. Here it is that he married and reared his offspring, and here he has valiantly fought his own way to financial success, and, which he values more highly, to the sincere respect of his fellow-citizens. He is a member of the North Congregational Church of Englewood.

# JOHANNES TOPP.

JOHANNES TOPP, who is commonly known as James Topp, was born at Copenhagen, Denmark, January 26, 1871, and is the only child of Jacob and Marsine (Ditlewsen) Topp, both of whom were born in that city. His father was a well-known photographer, and served in his country's army during the war with Germany in 1864. He died in Copenhagen at the age of forty years, his widow is still living, and makes her home with her son in Chicago.

Mr. Topp left school when he was fourteen years old, and was apprenticed for four years to a grocer of Kjoga, Denmark, to learn the business. On leaving his employer he opened a store of his own in another town, but after a year he concluded to emigrate to America. In 1890 he reached these shores and went at once to Clinton, Iowa, where he began work in a saw mill. In 1892 he removed to Chicago, and found employment in a coal yard. Mr. Topp looks back upon these days as the darkest in his life, but his is not a nature to succumb before difficulties such as might easily dishearten a weaker nature. He next secured the position of wagon driver for the Chicago Public Library, his work being the delivery and collection of books to and from stations. This occupation he followed for three years, and then engaged in the sale of oil, which he carried on for two years and one-half.

He was married in 1899 to Miss Christine Hendricksen, who, like himself, is a native of Denmark. At the same time he engaged in his present business, that of expressage, in connection with conducting a place for the sale of coal and feed. His business is prosperous, and he runs four wagons for moving furniture and the delivery of coal and express matter.

He is a member of Atlas Lodge No. 261, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Walhalla Society. He has a wide circle of acquaintances and is highly respected by all who know him.

# OLE NIELSEN.

OLE NIELSEN, the son of Jens and Petrea (Smith) Nielsen, is a native of Schleswig-Holstein, having been born at Skjöbeck, September 14, 1865. He inherits his rare musical talent from his father, who was for twenty-five years director of a band in the Danish army, and a musician of recognized ability. He (the elder Nielsen) is still living in the land of his

birth, at the advanced age of seventy-five years, as is also his wife, mother of the subject of this sketch, whose hair has been silvered by the frosts of eighty winters.

Of the six children born to this couple, two sons and a daughter are yet living: Ole Nielsen, a brief sketch of whose life is here given; Niels A., a resident of Pontiac, Illinois; and Bodil Aliene Sydicksen, whose home is still in the old country. Ole is the fourth child and second son.

Until twelve years old Ole Nielsen attended the common schools of his native village, acquiring the rudiments of a general education. His musical genius having early begun to manifest itself, his father then sent him to Copenhagen to study music under better masters than were to be found in the country districts of Denmark. For a year he was a pupil of Professor Forup, and then resolved to cross the ocean and seek a home in another hemisphere. He was but thirteen years of age when he landed in New York. From that city he went at once to Chicago; and after a brief stay there, to Decatur, Illinois, and later to Dwight, in this state. There he remained four years, during which time he passed through the grades of the grammar school. From Dwight he went to Elkhorn, Iowa, where for a year he was a pupil in the high school; and then returned to Chicago.

His natural bent led him to seek employment as a musician, and this, skill—native and cultivated—soon secured. For several years he played in various bands, and in 1889 he organized one himself, becoming its director. Since then he has continued in this line of professional work, in which, although not yet thirty-four years of age, he has already won distinction. The organization of which he is at present (1899) the head is a handsomely uniformed, well equipped body, allied with the Federation of Labor, and its services are in constant request, because of its justly earned reputation.

In 1899 Mr. Nielsen was married to Miss Laura Andersen. Mrs. Nielsen was born in Denmark, but her girlhood was passed in Clinton, Iowa. He is an active member of the Walhalla Society and of the Danish Brotherhood, No. 35. In the latter body he has served as trustee.

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# JOHN C. H. SMITH.

JOHN CHARLES HENRY SMITH was born at Kenosha, Wisconsin, December 1, 1848. His parents, Theodore and Mary Schmitz, were natives of Prussia and settled in Southport, now Kenosha, the year before his birth. The father carried on gardening there until he removed to Chicago, where he died, in 1896, at the age of seventy-six years.

Mr. Smith's boyhood was passed in assisting his father and attending the district school, and at the age of fifteen years and two months he enlisted in Company B, Seventeenth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers. His regiment was attached to the Army of the Tennessee and followed Sherman to the sea, participating in the siege of Atlanta and many of the engagements which preceded. He was mustered out July 18, 1865, and returned to Kenosha.

When he reached the age of nineteen years he learned the trade of a blacksmith, and later found work in the wagon factory of E. Bain, until 1875, when he decided to remove to Chicago. On arriving here he formed a partnership with his brother, A. A. Smith, and opened a grocery at the corner of Ohio and Noble Streets. Their business prospered, and three years later they

built a store at the corner of Cornell and Holt Streets, and two years afterward Mr. Smith sold his interest to his brother. He next opened a grocery and saloon at the corner of Paulina Street and Chicago Avenue, which he conducted seven years. His next move was to his present place of business, at the corner of Chicago Avenue and Robey Street, where he has built up an extensive and profitable trade in liquors and also in horses. He is an enthusiastic sportsman and expert in the use of the rifle.

In politics he is a Republican, but although an active party worker, he has never been an aspirant for office. In religious faith he is a Roman Catholic. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of Winfield Scott Post, No. 445, Grand Army of the Republic. In the year 1872 he was elected an alderman in Kenosha, being the first native resident to receive an elective office in that city, and said to be the first native American.

He was married August 3, 1872, to Miss Elizabeth Neiderprim. She was born in New York State, of German parents, who removed to Kenosha when she was a child. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had three children, one of whom died at the age of two years. The names of those yet living are: John T. and Mary K.

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# SORN P. PETERSEN.

SORN P. PETERSEN is one of those Danish-American citizens whose success attests at once their capability and the rugged persistence which seems to be inherent in the rugged, resolute Scandinavian character. He was born on the peninsula of Jutland, April 8, 1869. His father, Andrew Petersen, was a common laborer, and young Sorn's educational advantages were no greater that his father's purse allowed. The elder Petersen died in Denmark, at the age of forty-four years. Sorn's mother's maiden name was Marie Christine Christensen. She survived her husband, and is still living in Denmark, aged fifty-nine years (1899). Nine children were born to them, of whom Sorn P. was the fourth in order of birth, and the only son.

At the age of fourteen years he was duly apprenticed to the miller's trade, and after serving a term of three years resolved to emigrate to a land where better opportunities offered themselves to the rich and the poor, the capitalist and the mechanic. In 1888 he landed on these shores, and his first halting place was at Oconto, Wisconsin. For three years he worked there as a common laborer, and in 1891 came to Chicago. For some time he found little better here, but before long he began handling the beer of several breweries as a commission merchant. In 1899, such had been his success, and so thoroughly had he demonstrated his ability, industry and integrity, that he was given the general agency of the Monarch Brewing Company for the Woodlawn district. He also does general teaming on his individual account.

In 1895, at Chicago, he married Kittie Agholm, a native of Denmark, like himself. She crossed the ocean in 1891, and settled in Chicago the same year. He is a prominent member of the Maennerchor, and has been president of the Danish Brotherhood, as well as treasurer of that order. For two years he was a trustee, and he has also served on many important local committees. At one time he was a member of the Walhalla Society.

Mr. Petersen's success is the result of his own untiring effort. Throughout his entire life he

has been an industrious, indefatigable worker. While young in years, he has achieved an experience of rare practical worth, and in the broad school of experience he has more than compensated for any latent deficiencies in his early scholastic training.

# JAMES SMITH.

JAMES SMITH, a respected member of the Danish-American colony in Chicago, is the eldest child of Jacob and Sophia Smidt, of Schleswig-Holstein, in which principality he was born September 7, 1841. His father was a tinner by trade, and served in the Danish army during the war of 1848. He died in his native country at the age of fifty years, leaving a widow and children, and the former still survives. To this couple were born two sons and two daughters.

James' early life did not greatly differ from that of most youths of his native place. At the age of fourteen he had completed his scholastic training and for eight years thereafter he worked upon a farm. In 1864 he formed the resolution to begin a new career across the sea, where numbers of his countrymen had already found a home and competence. From New York he came at once to Chicago, and here his first employment was as a common laborer in connection with the building trades. He was industrious, willing and observant, and it was not long before he had mastered the details of the plasterer's trade, which he yet follows. That he has succeeded is due to his own unaided efforts. He also mastered the intricacies of brick laying and is at present a prosperous contractor.

He has been twice married. His first wife was Martha Nielsen, to whom he was united in 1870. She bore him four children who are now deceased. After her death he married Anna Bundesen, a native of North Schleswig, Denmark. By her he became the father of nine children, six of whom are yet living—Andrew, John, Charles, Arthur Jens and Anna. All were born in Chicago and still reside in this city.

In politics he is a Republican and in religious faith a Presbyterian.

He ranks among the old settlers of Chicago, hardy men and women who are rapidly passing away. Perseverance, pluck, probity and industry have been the guiding principles of his life.

# JENS A. KNUDSEN.

JENS ANDERS KNUDSEN was born in Aarhus, Jutland, Denmark, October 6, 1868. For a somewhat detailed account of his parentage and family relations the reader is referred to the biographical sketch of his brother, Knud R. Knudsen, which may be found upon another page. He is the youngest living child of a family of twenty-three born to Rasmus and Anna

(Martens) Knudsen. On leaving school he entered upon an apprenticeship of five years to the butcher's trade. After serving his full term he went to Germany, where he worked at his trade at various places four years. He then returned to Denmark, but once again visited Germany and sailed from that country for America in 1890.

Chicago was his first objective point, and thence he went to Hammond, where he worked for a time at his trade, and later entered the employ of Swift & Company, at the Union Stock Yards. In 1896 he formed a partnership with a Mr. Schmoor, and embarked in business for himself. After twenty-one months Mr. Knudsen bought his partner's interest and has since then conducted the business alone, being the proprietor of a grocery and market at No. 3140 Cottage Grove avenue, where he has built up a remunerative trade through integrity and strict attention to business.

He is well known in both business and social circles, and enjoys an enviable reputation for honesty in his dealings, as well as for his fidelity to his friends. He has been the architect of his own fortunes, and has been in every way successful. He has been a member of the Walhalla Society since 1891.

In 1892 he married Miss Olivia Larsen, who was born and reared in Copenhagen, but came to Chicago to reside in 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Knudsen are the parents of two children—Harry and Walter—both of whom were born in the city of Chicago.

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# CHRISTIAN STERNDORF.

CHRISTIAN STERNDORF, one of the old settlers of Chicago, residing at No. 2932 Calumet Avenue, was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Denmark—since become a part of Germany—December 3, 1846. He is the son of Haus and Anna K. (Damp) Sterndorf. Hans Sterndorf served as a coachman many years and was also in the regular army of his country, and died when about seventy-one years of age. His wife died at the age of about seventy-eight. They were the parents of six children, all but one of whom lived to adult age.

The subject of this article is the oldest son and second child. His education was obtained in the public school before he was sixteen years old. At the age of twelve years he became independent of parental restraint and left the neighborhood of his nativity to work out his own fortune. In the winter months, from that time until he was sixteen, he attended school, working before and after school hours to pay his board. Subsequent to this he enlisted in the Danish army, where he served two years, and after his discharge returned to his native place. There he became foreman on a large farm, continuing in that capacity eight years, when he changed his location, serving in another place a period of four years.

In 1877 he married Hannah C. Thorsmark, who was born in Schleswig, January 20, 1846. They left Denmark in 1881, and reached Chicago May 30 of that year. They first located on the North Side, and then removed to what is now No. 3740 Armour Avenue, subsequent to which they removed to Wisconsin, where they remained one year. Later they returned to Chicago, where they have since resided.

Mr. and Mrs. Sterndorf became the parents of three children: Hans, born in Denmark in 1878; Mattie J., born in Chicago, died at the age of

four years; and Jennie, born in Chicago, February 3, 1890. Mr. Sterndorf has established a reputation for fidelity and conscientious work and has served various persons as janitor in their establishments. He has been a member of the Walhalla Danish Society for about fifteen years, during which time he has taken an active interest in its work.

# OLUF A. HANSEN.

OLUF ANDREW HANSEN. This prominent Danish-American citizen of Chicago, who has achieved success because he was resolved to know no such word as fail, was born December 27, 1869, at Svaneke, on the island of Bornholm, Denmark, where both his parents were born. His father, Anders Hansen, was a shipbuilder, and still conducts the business in the same yard in his native land, although advancing years and an accumulating competence have combined to bring about his partial retirement from active work. He was in the naval service of his country during the Danish-German War of 1864, as a ship's carpenter. His wife, Anna, Mr. O. A. Hansen's mother, is also still living. She bore her husband four sons and two daughters, all of whom are yet living. Of the sons, two—Peter and Christian—are shipbuilders, and one—Anthon—is first mate on an ocean steamer.

Oluf A. Hansen, the youngest son, a prosperous business man of Chicago, is engaged in blacksmithing and wagon-making, at Nos. 240-242 West Forty-seventh Street. After leaving school, at the age of fourteen years, he served an apprenticeship of five years at the blacksmith's trade. After working one year as a journeyman he bade adieu to parents and native land, and set sail for his new home. For some time after reaching Chicago he worked for day's wages at his trade, but he was not content to spend his life as a journeyman. He opened his first shop at No. 3757 State Street, and after carrying on business there some eighteen months, removed, in 1897, to his present location, where he conducts a large and profitable trade.

Although a man of warm heart and social disposition, Mr. Hansen has never married. He is a member of the various societies, among which may be named the Walhalla and Heimdal Singing Society, and has served as assistant cashier in the latter organization. In politics he has always supported the Republican party until recently, but is now wholly independent of party dictation.

# NELS C. MATHIESEN.

NELS CHRISTIAN MATHIESEN. By birth Mr. Mathiesen is a Dane, yet his adopted country has no more devoted son. He was born August 25, 1867, at Branderup, North Schleswig, Germany, the second son and third child of a family of seven children born to Mathies C. Mathiesen and his wife, Christina Petersen. His father was a farmer, and died in

his native country, at the age of seventy-one years; his mother lived to be about sixty years of age. Of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Mathiesen three attained majority.

The early life of Mr. Mathiesen presented no features materially different from those which attend the lives of other Danish-German youths of his circumstances. He left the public school at which he was educated, at the age of sixteen years, and worked upon a farm until he was twenty-three years old. Then he resolved to seek fortune under new skies, and, accordingly, came to America.

He followed the steps of hundreds of his countrymen who had preceded him, and settled at Chicago. His first employment here was in and about a livery stable, and he continued at this work for some nine months. He next learned the trade of a plasterer, which he followed three years, when he bought out the milk business of L. H. Holdt. He has since continued in this line of trade, in which his industry, energy and honesty have brought him deserved success. About four years ago he established himself at his present location, No. 2531 Calumet Avenue, where he carries on a profitable business.

January 15, 1895, he was married to Miss Laura Holdt, a sister of Jacob, John and Lars Holdt, biographical notices of whom appear elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Mathiesen have one son—Ralph.

Soon after reaching Chicago Mr. Mathiesen joined the Walhalla Society, and for eight years has been an active member. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters, being affiliated with Court Fearless, No. 110.

# JACOB LUND.

JACOB LUND is by nativity a Dane, although he has been a resident of the United States since 1891. He was born in the country town of Kni, North Jutland, July 10, 1867, the youngest of five sons of Anders and Sessel (Jensen) Lund, of whom four are yet living. His father was a farmer and is yet living in the land of his birth. His mother died in Denmark at the age of fifty-nine years.

His youth and early manhood were passed in the country where he first saw the light. Leaving school at the age of fourteen years he started out in practical life. His original intention was to learn the trade of a shoemaker, and for one year he pursued this purpose. He found it, however, little suited to his tastes or his physical constitution, and determined to become a watchmaker and jeweler. He was accordingly apprenticed to this trade when sixteen years old, and served a term of four years. For a little time he worked as journeyman, but on reaching the age of twenty-one years he resolved to emigrate. This, as has already been said, was in 1891.

He spent a short time in Michigan, but soon perceived that Chicago was a broader field and held out brighter prospects for the future. For three years after taking up his residence in this city he was employed as a journeyman. At the end of that period he found himself able, through industry and prudent economy, to embark in business for himself. His first store was on Dearborn Street, where he succeeded so well that in 1898 he removed to his present quarters, No. 3820 State Street, where he conducts a well-stocked establishment and does a paying business.

He was married in March, 1897, to Miss Nana

Albech, a lady who, like himself, claims Denmark as her fatherland. Their only child is a son, Arthur C. A.

Mr. Lund is a member of the order of Walhalla and of the Danish Brotherhood. In religious faith he is a Lutheran. He has been three years a naturalized citizen, and sustains the principles of the Republican party.

# KARL J. LINDHOLM.

KARL J. LINDHOLM is the eldest of the four children of Ludwig Lindholm and Maria Erickson, natives of Stockholm, Sweden. His father is a metal worker and instrument maker, who has acquired some celebrity for the accuracy of his workmanship, among his patrons being architects of national fame. Both parents are living, as are also all their progeny.

In his boyhood Karl J. Lindholm attended the high schools of Stockholm, his course therein being supplemented by a training in some of the best private schools of the Swedish capital. At the age of fifteen years he was apprenticed for a period of three years to the tailor's trade, and at the expiration of that time took a clerical position in a wholesale dry goods store. There he remained two and one-half years, and in 1891 he left Sweden for America, coming directly to Chicago.

During the first year of his residence here he worked at his trade, and then opened a Swedish book store at No. 5718 Wentworth Avenue, adding cigars and tobacco to his stock of literature. The venture proved only moderately successful, and at the end of two years he sold out his stock, fixtures and good will to engage in the real estate and insurance business at the corner of Halsted and Fifty-ninth Streets. In this line of trade he has continued since that time, although he has changed his location to No. 5915 Halsted Street, where he has had an office for the past three and one-half years. In business circles he enjoys an enviable reputation, and in private life is highly esteemed.

In 1896 he led to the altar Elizabeth, daughter of Axel M. and Anna Erickson. Mrs. Lindholm is by birth and descent a Swede, although her parents reside at No. 5951 Sangamon Street, Chicago.

Mr. Lindholm is a member of King Oscar Lodge No. 855, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of John Erickson Lodge, No. 361, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Court Temple, Independent Order of Foresters. In some of these lodges he has held office, and in all he takes deep interest.

# JOHN J. MARTENS.

JOHN JOAKIM MARTENS, a son of Charles Martens, was born July 10, 1859, in the old frame house on section 27, of Leyden Township, in which were rocked the cradles of so many members of the Martens family. His early life, in many respects, was not dissimilar from that of his brothers and cousins. He attended the public schools until he was eighteen years

old, and after taking a course of six months' instruction at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, settled down to work upon his father's farm. Upon the division of his father's estate he received eighty acres. This he cultivated two years, when he sold his land to Lester Franklin, retaining only about two acres, with the dwelling standing thereon. The sale was made in 1890, and in the succeeding spring (1891) he opened a general store at Franklin Park. The venture did not prove successful enough to meet his expectations, and in 1893 he closed his store and engaged in the business of selling coal and wood, which he has conducted from that time to the present.

He married Elizabeth Mary Schmitf, December 22, 1897. Mrs. Martens was born at Harlem, Cook County, April 19, 1879. The issue of the marriage has been one son, born September 10, 1898, and named George Howard.

Mr. Martens was christened and reared in the communion of the Lutheran Church, but for the past twenty years has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church of River Park. He affiliates with the Republican party, but is in no sense an active party worker.

He is a man to whose nature ostentation is positively repugnant. His tastes are domestic and his habits methodical. His favorite recreation is hunting, of which he is devotedly fond and at which he is usually very successful. During the permitted seasons, when duty does not call him to the performance of some required task, he may usually be seen upon the prairie or in the woods, with dog and gun, intent upon this pastime. He still lives in the old home, situated scarcely a hundred yards from the rude cabin built by his grandfather, where he and his brothers and sisters first looked up into their mother's eyes. His life is placid, but useful, and his worth is most thoroughly appreciated by those who know him best.

# ANDERS P. ANDERSEN.

ANDERS PETER ANDERSEN. The gentlemen whose name appears at the head of this memoir, is one of those Danish-Americans who do honor alike to the land of their nativity and the country of their adoption. He is a well known and prosperous blacksmith and horseshoer, at No. 320 Twenty-sixth Street. He was born May 27, 1858, at Bedsted, near Thisted, Denmark, being the son of Neils Christen Andersen, of that place, who followed the same trade. The elder Andersen is yet living in the old country, at the age of seventy-two years, after a life of honorable toil, and having passed through two wars aud served in the army fourteen years. He is well known and highly esteemed. His wife, whose maiden name was Sophia Petersen, and who is yet treading life's pathway by his side, bore him nine children. Two died in early childhood, and of the seven who grew to manhood and womanhood, five live in America. Annie, who came to this country eighteen years ago, is the wife of A. D. Nielsen, and has her home in Nebraska; Christ resides at West Pullman; Peter, in Iowa; Maria is now Mrs. Peter Arnstensen, of Racine, Wisconsin.

Anders Peter is the second in order of birth. On leaving school he began to learn the trade of a blacksmith from his father, for whom he worked four years. He then served an apprenticeship of three years to a shoemaker. For eight years he was in business for himself, when he sold out and emigrated to Canada, settling first at Toron-

to. There he lost the moderate accumulations gathered through several years of hard work and self denial, and, shaking the dust of the Dominion from his feet, he came to Chicago, having but fifty cents in his pocket on his arrival. His first employment was in a coal yard on North Water Street, shoveling coal from the dock into the hold of vessels. After three months he secured a place in a shoe factory, and two weeks later a position as a carpenter in the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad shops. He held this one year, when he found more congenial work in the machine shops of the Deering Harvester Company. He remained with that corporation nine years, and in the year 1894 opened his present establishment, to which reference has been already made.

Before leaving Denmark he was united in marriage (in 1878) to Triene Hormiller, a native of the same place as himself. Mr. and Mrs. Andersen have been blessed with nine children, five of whom are living: Sophia, Niels, John, Thomas and Helen, all of whom were born before the family came to America. Of the four children who died, three were infants, and one daughter, Catherine, lived to be fifteen years old. Niels is in the employ of the Deering Harvester Company, and John works for A. F. Kern.

Mr. Andersen has been a good father, affording his children the best opportunities which his means afforded and—better than all else—setting before their eyes the example of an industrious, honest life. Nor have they failed to appreciate these advantages, and his pride in them is abundantly justified.

He has a wide acquaintance and extensive patronage among business men who know his mechanical skill as well as his moral worth. For two and a-half years has been a member of Walhalla, and has held office in the order. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Knights of the Maccabees.

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